

118TH CONGRESS }
2nd Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
118-???

SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF
LIFE IMPROVEMENT AND
NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

—
R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

H.R. 8070

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]



MAY ??, 2024.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
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118TH CONGRESS }
2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
118-

SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL
DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

MAY --, 2024.—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. 8070]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8070) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, 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 2025 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation; (2) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for operation and maintenance and for working capital funds; (3) authorize for fiscal year 2025 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 2025 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (7) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for the Maritime Administration.

RATIONALE FOR THE COMMITTEE BILL

H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, 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. 8070 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. 8070 is the focus on improving the lives of our men and women in uniform. The committee believes our servicemembers confront unique, complex challenges and deserve our support.

H.R. 8070 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. 8070 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. 8070 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. 8070:

On April 30, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request".

(2) The following related hearings were held:

On February 15, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "Outpacing China: Expediting the Fielding of Innovation".

On February 29, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "A Review of Defense Secretary Austin's Unannounced Absence".

On March 12, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in North and South America".

On March 20, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in the Indo-Pacific Region".

On March 21, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in the Greater Middle East and Africa".

On April 10, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "U.S. Military Posture and National Security Challenges in Europe".

On April 11, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "Member Day".

On April 16, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request".

On April 17, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request".

On May 1, 2024, the committee held a hearing, "Department of the Navy Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request".

In addition, the seven subcommittees of the committee and the Quality of Life Panel conducted 22 hearings to develop and consider H.R. 8070.

COMMITTEE POSITION

On May 22, 2024, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 8070. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 8070, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 57-1, 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. 8070. 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 \$895.2 billion for national defense budget function (050) for fiscal year 2025. Of that amount, \$883.7 billion was requested for national defense programs within the jurisdiction of the committee for fiscal year 2025. Of this amount, \$849.5 billion was requested for Department of Defense programs, \$33.8 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 \$895.2 billion for fiscal year 2025 and authorizes \$883.7 billion for fiscal year for programs within its jurisdiction. The committee authorization represents a \$9.5 billion increase above the national defense levels provided for in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31).

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 2025 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 2025 is \$921.7 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 2025.

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.

SERVICEMEMBER QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

Section 1—Short Title

This section would cite the short title of this Act as the "Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025".

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

CH-47 Chinook Advanced Infrared Suppressor

The committee recognizes that the recent mass proliferation of man-portable air-defense materiel across multiple theaters poses an evolving threat to Army heavy-lift logistics. The committee is aware that the Army's CH-47 aircraft remains unequipped with the more advanced infrared exhaust suppressor fielded on the Special Operations MH-47 variant of the airframe.

Anticipating future sortie cadence and mission geographies that may require increased threat protection, 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 December 21, 2024, detailing plans to execute the hardware qualification program of the MH-47 infrared exhaust suppressor on the CH-47. To inform future Chinook modernization budget planning, the briefing shall also provide the committee with an evaluation comparing power-loss derived payload and range impacts between MH-47 and CH-47 infrared suppressors. The evaluation shall also compare the mean time between the

replacement rate of each suppressor. Furthermore, the briefing shall detail how the Army may leverage ongoing U.S. Special Operations Command MH-47 Block II procurement to reduce advanced suppressor acquisition costs and integrate the hardware with CH-47 Block II.

Future Long Range Assault Aircraft Program

The committee applauds the significant progress and reduction of risk achieved on the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) program and its advancement toward production and first-unit-equipped starting in 2030. The committee recognizes that the FLRAA tilt-rotor weapon system, based on the Bell-Textron V-280 Valor technology demonstrator, expects to deliver transformational vertical lift capability, fly twice-as-far and twice-as-fast as current operational helicopters, and provide speed and range critically needed in the Indo-Pacific and other theaters of operation. The committee notes that next-generation tilt-rotor technology utilized in the FLRAA is based on lessons incorporated from over 750,000 tilt-rotor flight hours, and represents a unique strategic capability, technology, and manufacturing advantage.

Given the leap-ahead nature of the FLRAA aircraft, the committee expects the Department of Defense to support the Department of the Army's efforts to expeditiously complete the development, testing, and fielding of the assault and medical evacuation configurations in the Active Duty Army, the Army Reserve, and the Army National Guard. Additionally, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to leverage the Army's FLRAA program to fulfill U.S. Special Operations Command and other military services' requirements for advanced vertical-lift capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on its preliminary fielding plans for the assault and medical evacuation variants, and plans, efforts, and initiatives to facilitate expeditious sales to partner nations. Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force and the Commander, United States Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2025, on the plans, concepts, and opportunities to leverage the Department of the Army's Future Long Range Assault Aircraft program to fulfill advanced vertical-lift capabilities that exist for the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Navy, and U.S. Special Operations Command.

MQ-1C Gray Eagle in Army National Guard Divisions

The committee recognizes that the MQ-1C Gray Eagle is a dedicated, multi-mission, medium-altitude, long-endurance unmanned aircraft system (UAS) that provides enhanced, real-time reconnaissance, surveillance, targeting, communications, and intelligence capabilities to the warfighter. Moreover, the MQ-1C Gray Eagle serves as a cornerstone of the Army's intelligence, surveillance, and

reconnaissance and targeting enterprise. However, the committee notes differences in the Army National Guard's (ARNG) division structure compared to the Army's Active Components, largely due to the difference in their MQ-1C Gray Eagle inventories. The committee is concerned that this difference in structure and capability could disadvantage the ARNG when training and deploying with Active Components and potentially limit the ARNG divisions' ability to achieve full multi-domain operational (MDO) capability. It may also complicate the transition for Active Duty UAS pilots seeking positions in the ARNG after their Active-Duty tours. Therefore, the committee urges the Army to explore ways to enhance the ARNG's MDO capabilities and fulfill its Strategic and Operational Reserve missions by considering the establishment of MQ-1C Gray Eagle companies within the ARNG.

Plans to Fill Tactical Unmanned Aerial Systems Gap

The committee is concerned that the Army has failed to bridge the gap between retirements of the RQ-7 Shadow and future tactical unmanned aerial systems (UAS). This gap may cause a disruption in the ability for the Army to provide a Group 3 UAS capability over the next several years. Additionally, the committee is concerned that the Army has failed to appropriately acquire and integrate tactical UAS at the necessary pace to keep up with the evolving landscape of warfare. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on tactical UAS. This briefing shall include:

- (1) a plan to bridge Group 3 UAS gaps between the sunset of the RQ-7 Shadow and the full operational capability of the Future Tactical UAS program; and
- (2) an evaluation of the Army's efforts to acquire and integrate Group 1 and Group 2 UAS. This evaluation shall include an assessment of the applicability of commercial-off-the-shelf solutions.

Powered Ascenders for Future Long Range Assault Aircraft

As one of the U.S. Army's major modernization priorities, the Future Vertical Lift program is essential to support future Army operations. The committee notes that the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) is developing the next generation of affordable vertical lift tactical assault and utility aircraft for the Army.

The committee is aware of the United States Coast Guard's (USCG) procurement of powered ascenders to serve as the back-up hoist system required aboard all MH-60T helicopters. The powered ascender selected by the USCG has passed every USCG certification and functions as the new auxiliary hoist across the MH-60T helicopter fleet, approved for use by the USCG Aviation Training Center.

The committee recognizes the importance of similar redundant systems for Army rescue hoist operations performed by FLRAA and understands the U.S. Army is currently pursuing an airworthiness release for these powered ascenders on UH-

60/HH-60 aircraft across the total force. The committee believes the Army should consider providing similar lightweight, portable, powered ascenders on FLRAA as well.

Therefore, the committee encourages the U.S. Army Program Executive Office-Aviation and Project Management-Future Long Range Assault Aircraft to evaluate powered ascenders approved by the USCG Aviation Training Center that are currently in process of airworthiness release by Project Management-Utility Helicopter Office (Redstone Arsenal) and consider options for employment of this capability on FLRAA.

UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter's Tail Rotor Drive Shafts Improvement

The committee is concerned that the current UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter's tail rotor drive shafts are made from heavy aluminum material requiring frequent maintenance and are manufactured outside of the United States. Additionally, the committee understands that the UH-60 may remain in service until 2070 and will require a new drive shaft to accommodate higher power and increase capability. 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, 2024, on the UH-60 Black Hawk's Tail Rotor Drive System. The briefing shall include:

- (1) An assessment of using thermoplastic driveshafts in the UH-60 Black Hawk tail rotor drive systems; and
- (2) the Army's implementation plan to replace the current tail rotor drive shafts with thermoplastic driveshafts.

UH-72 Lakota Lifecycle Sustainment and Modernization

The committee recognizes the significant contributions of the UH-72 Lakota Light Utility Helicopter to homeland defense, force generation, and installation support. The UH-72 Lakota has proven to be a versatile, reliable, and cost-effective platform across a range of missions. However, the committee is concerned with the accelerated aging of the UH-72 Lakota helicopter fleet due to higher-than-programmed OPTEMPO and the lack of a defined and budgeted long-term sustainment strategy. Recognizing the typical acceleration of flying hour costs as fleets age across all Army aviation platforms, and as the Lakota approaches 20 years of service, the committee is interested in understanding the Army's Lifecycle Sustainment Plan for Lakota.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2024, on the Army's strategy for long-term life cycle sustainment and modernization of the Lakota fleet inclusive of, but not limited to:

- (1) a lifecycle sustainment course of action analysis for the Lakota fleet that addresses fleet aging, long-term sustainment, attrition, and the impacts and

opportunities associated with the end of UH-72A production in lieu of the UH-72B. This analysis will assess and compare at least two separate courses of action. The first assumes the long-term sustainment of the existing fleet of 460 UH-72A's and 18 UH-72B's. The second will address the sustainment costs and timing associated with a cascade plan to redistribute, recapitalize, resell, or dispose of UH-72As in lieu of the UH-72B aircraft;

(2) a remanufacturing analysis of the UH-72A to UH-72B. The analysis shall include an assessment of the cost and readiness benefit of harvesting components not applicable to a remanufactured UH-72B for reuse on the enduring UH-72A fleet at locations such as Ft. Novosel; and

(3) an analysis that provides potential concepts of operations for the use of Army National Guard Security & Support (S&S) Battalions in semi-permissive, deployed environments for operations consistent with the S&S role including but not limited to counter-narcotics, reconnaissance, and light utility operations, and to include an assessment of aircraft modifications required to conduct various mission profiles.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Precision Strike Missile Increment 4

The committee supports the Army's Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) program and the Army's competitive acquisition strategy to develop a fourth increment of the missile system that will significantly extend the range of the missile to meet well-documented Indo-Pacific Command requirements. The committee notes that competition for PrSM Increment 4 should ensure an affordable cost and provide the Army with technology options to meet its demanding range requirements. The committee is concerned, however, that the Army lacks sufficient funding to maintain the PrSM Increment 4 schedule and the associated acquisition strategy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Forces not later than March 15, 2025, on the PrSM Increment 4 program. The report may include a classified annex and shall include the following:

- (1) a detailed description of the PrSM Increment 4 requirements and schedule;
- (2) an assessment of Technology Readiness Levels including rocket motor development; and
- (3) a layout of the acquisition strategy and the resources needed to complete competitive development.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

M240 Industrial Base

The committee is concerned about the Army's ongoing efforts to sustain the family of M240 medium machine guns. The Army's sustainment plan and approach to the industrial base remain unclear. The committee notes that the Army has programmed little or no weapons procurement funding for the M240, the Army's only medium machine gun, in fiscal year 2024 and 2025, instead relying on the replacement of individual parts for sustainment. The committee understands that, while the Army maintains significant quantities of M240s in inventory, the Army lacks consolidated, detailed information on the state and status of that inventory. Additionally, that inventory primarily consists of legacy M240B variants, as opposed to the lighter and more reliable M240L. Currently, the Army has no defined replacement for the M240 and the weapon system is expected to be used well into the future. The committee is concerned that the Army's current strategy could result in a decline or elimination of industrial capacity to manufacture this critical weapons system.

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, 2024, on the family of M240 medium machine guns. This briefing shall include the following items:

- (1) an evaluation of the M240 industrial base through the Future Years Defense Plan;
- (2) an overview of steps taken or planned to be taken to sustain the industrial base; and
- (3) options to sustain the industrial base through the upgrade of legacy systems, such as replacing the existing inventory of M240B medium machine guns with the lighter weight M240L model.

Rifle Accessory Control Unit Implementation

The committee supports the testing and evaluation of the Rifle Accessory Control Unit (RACU) system which provides the warfighter with a programmable centralized point of control for all weapon mounted and body worn devices. Testing and evaluation have demonstrated the tactical and operational benefits of the RACU. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the timeline that the RACU can be implemented for the Next Generation Squad Weapon and a comprehensive summary of any impediments the Department of the Army has identified that could delay deployment of the RACU.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Drone-Agnostic Droppable Munitions

The committee notes that there may be utility in the acquisition of drone-agnostic droppable munitions that have a dual tactical capacity to explode in the air or on impact. The committee notes that such a munition may provide the warfighter, specifically infantry brigade combat teams, with a cost-effective, easy-to-pack option to destroy enemy targets, aid in trench and urban warfare, and clear minefields for obstacle reduction.

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, 2025, on the feasibility and utility of acquiring drone-agnostic droppable munitions that have a dual tactical capacity to explode in the air or on impact. This briefing shall include an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness and affordability of drone-agnostic droppable munitions in comparison to one-way small uncrewed aerial systems and an evaluation of the U.S. defense industrial base's capacity and capability to produce drone-agnostic droppable munitions.

Effects-based Payload Reporting

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's (DOD) efforts in developing low-cost solutions to meet these warfighter needs and encourages additional production and fielding of effects-based payloads like the Selectable Precision Effect Articulating (SPEAR) R9S and the Conventional Extensible Warhead (CEW). Modern conflict requires novel precision strike solutions to address emerging challenges with high value targets. Selectable effects and the ability to operate in contested environments and high-collateral areas are part of the growing list of warfighter operational needs.

SPEAR R9S is integrated onto the AGM-114 (Hellfire) and supports dual mode, user-selectable effects on target. CEW addresses anti-personnel, anti-material, and anti-armor targets with a low-cost, multi-target kinetic effector, providing enhanced lethality for up to Class 3 UAVs. Both systems are critical in the emerging threat domains that will characterize the next decade of global conflicts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2025, that includes a cost analysis of current weapons systems compared a cost analysis of the SPEAR R9S and CEW systems.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Active Protection for the Abrams Main Battle Tank

The Committee is concerned about the vulnerability of US Army ground combat vehicles to rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), anti-tank guided missiles (ATGMs), and other threats. Fighting in Ukraine and Gaza have further shown the proliferation of RPGs, ATGMs, and other threats to ground vehicles. Over the past few years, the Committee supported the fielding of active protection on four brigades of the US Army Abrams Main Battle Tanks and continued efforts in testing and fielding the system selected for the Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle and Stryker. The Committee, however, is concerned that the Army has yet to develop a plan to field APS to additional BCTs of Abrams Main Battle Tank.

Therefore, the Committee encourages the Army to develop a plan to procure additional APS kits for additional Abrams Main Battle Tanks and to develop a training plan for the APS system it has fielded. The Committee further directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on their plan, including a schedule, to field APS to the rest of its Abrams fleet.

Army Arctic Strategy

The committee believes that the Army must have units that are trained in Alpine Operations, Advanced Military Mountaineering, and Cold Weather Leadership Courses to successfully execute their Arctic Strategy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2025 on current gaps in capabilities, training, and equipment that currently inhibit full execution of the Army's Arctic Strategy and a plan to align the Army's organize, train, and equip functions to address identified gaps.

Army Load-Carrying Technology Advancements

The committee recognizes the need to advance the warfighter's capabilities through innovative load-carrying solutions. The committee notes that the positive outcomes associated with the Maneuverable Lightweight Electric Weight Reducer (MLEWR) effort highlight the potential for significant enhancements in troop mobility, lethality, and survivability. Further, the committee understands that the Army has initiated the validation of a requirement for the Dismount Unit Soldier Transport (DUST) based on the MLEWR effort.

Therefore, the committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Army to prioritize the inclusion of dedicated acquisition funding for load-carrying technology advancements, such as those demonstrated in the MLEWR program, within the Fiscal Year 2026 Program Objective Memorandum. This action is essential to secure the rapid procurement and deployment of these capabilities, ensuring they are available to support soldiers in the near future.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 30, 2024. This briefing should include:

(1) comprehensive feedback from the units assessing the efficacy and utility of the current load-carrying technologies under evaluation, with an emphasis on the MLEWR effort. The briefing should encapsulate the operational benefits, challenges encountered, and potential for integration at scale;

(2) a clear and detailed description of the accessory kits currently being utilized by units that have received systems under the MLEWR effort, detailing how each accessory enhances the platform's utility and the warfighter's mission effectiveness;

(3) an update on the progression and validation status of the DUST Capability Development Document, including an anticipated timeline and the steps being taken towards achieving its milestones; and

(4) a description of the initiatives being undertaken to expedite the fielding of the aforementioned capabilities in fiscal year 2026, along with an analysis of potential obstacles and the strategies devised to address them.

Army Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) Program

The committee recognizes that small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) provide essential organic capabilities including Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR), force protection, communications relay, and strike capabilities to soldiers at the company level.

The committee encourages the Army to continue moving forward expeditiously with the Medium Range Reconnaissance (MRR) program. Moreover, the committee encourages the Army to continue to focus on modernization of sUAS platforms as outlined in the Army's Aviation Investment Rebalance.

The committee understands that Army Futures Command is seeking to accelerate immediate fielding of sUAS platforms to frontline units, and believes that rapid fielding to sUAS would ensure soldiers at the company level have additional time to operate sUAS platforms, hone skills, and iterate on tactics, techniques, and procedures to better inform and shape the Army's plan to field sUAS at scale through the MRR program in the coming years. The committee supports the Army's efforts to fund and expeditiously field company level sUAS and encourages the Army to prioritize pathways to resource sUAS programs with available funds as soon as possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2024, on sUAS and the MRR program. This briefing should include, but not limited to, the following:

(1) How the Army will address operational capability gaps created by the Aviation Investment Rebalance;

(2) plans to leverage the Army Futures Command's Company Level sUAS Directed Requirement to inform the MRR program's requirements; and

(3) the resourcing and timeline required to field future MRR PoR solutions.

Army Utilization of Link 16

The committee notes that Link 16 is the primary Tactical Data Link for U.S. and allied military forces. Additionally, the committee notes that the Army has been designated the lead service, and joint proponent for contested logistics worldwide. The committee understands that contested logistics will rely on joint interoperability. However, the committee is concerned that the delays in the Army fielding Link 16 throughout ground forces is undermining the timely attainment of force optimization. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on the Army's plan to accelerate the fielding of Link 16 throughout the Army for command and control, fires, and to ensure maximum interoperability, lethality, and survivability of combat and combat support elements supporting the Joint Force within contested logistics environments in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command theater and meeting Joint All-Domain Command and Control goals worldwide.

Composite Rubber Tracks for Army Armored Combat Vehicles

The committee understands that the Army is looking at utilizing rubber tracks for future armored combat vehicles. Additionally, the committee notes that rubber track systems on military vehicles offer numerous benefits compared to non-rubber tracked systems. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2024, on the benefits of composite rubber tracks. The briefing shall include:

- (1) impact of rubber tracks versus non-rubber tracks including the impact on vibration, crew fatigue, and impact on electronic components;
- (2) the Army's plan to develop and test composite rubber tracks for future armored combat vehicles;
- (3) maintenance and logistics requirements for rubber versus non-rubber tracks including fuel consumption differences; and
- (4) the overall weight impact on rubber versus non-rubber tracks and how the weight impacts performance.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems Modeling and Simulation

The proliferation of group 1 to group 3+ unmanned aerial systems (UAS) and UAS swarms is increasing across multiple combatant commands, posing a significant threat to national and international security. These UAS attacks are expected to become more prevalent in the coming years, requiring a comprehensive and layered defense strategy that includes directed energy (DE) weapons.

The Department of Defense and its services are attempting to rapidly develop and field both kinetic and non-kinetic counter-UAS (C-UAS) systems. While the Joint Counter-small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Office (JCO) leads and directs Joint C-UAS doctrine, requirements, materiel, and training, there is no agency or directorate focused on evaluating the capabilities of existing and emerging C-UAS in a joint, integrated virtual environment against known UAS and UAS swarm

threats. Additionally, modeling and simulation development for evaluating DE systems, elements, and components appear to be disconnected and underfunded.

This rapidly evolving threat and emerging technologies landscape requires a joint modeling and simulation capability to take existing and emerging C-UAS weapon systems and assess their individual and integrated capabilities against all known threats. Therefore, the committee encourages JCO to take advantage of the joint modeling and simulation capabilities that are available to assess C-UAS options.

Fielding Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems Capabilities to Brigade Combat Teams

The committee notes the current and emerging threat small drones pose to soldiers and formations. The small unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) threat continues to evolve, with enemy drones becoming more capable and dangerous, exposing a critical vulnerability of vehicles in mounted formations that lack adequate counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) protection. Drones are now part of all future conflicts regardless of theater. Therefore, the Army must field C-UAS capabilities as quickly as possible to protect all maneuver forces and facilities.

In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (H. Rept. 118-125), the committee noted the need for the Army to ensure small-unit tactical level formations have combat vehicles with kinetic and non-kinetic defeat capabilities to protect them from Group I-III UAS. The committee encouraged the Army to field the single vehicle C-UAS capability with urgency. The committee is encouraged by the Army decision to design, build, test, and field a single Stryker variant of the Mobile, Low, Slow, Small Unmanned Aircraft Integrated Defeat System (M-LIDS) capability. This consolidation of proven C-UAS technologies on a single Stryker reduces costs, increases lethality, improves reliability, and achieves commonality with other air defense systems.

The committee is aware of the June 2023, Commanding General, I Corps, signed Emerging Operational Needs Statement, highlighting the urgent need for a mobile C-UAS capability for Stryker units at the tactical level. The committee understands the Army is set to receive two division sets of the M-LIDS Strykers to protect echelon above brigade units and assets. However, the committee has not seen the urgency to design, develop, test, and field mobile C-UAS capabilities for mounted Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) and below.

The committee continues to encourage the Army to accelerate fielding of a single vehicle C-UAS capability for mounted BCT formations and below. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2024, on the plan to meet the urgent needs of mounted tactical formations requesting these capabilities.

Ground Robotic Autonomous Systems

The committee supports advanced ground robotics systems and recognizes they will be required by U.S. forces to successfully operate on the battlefields of the future, especially in urban environments. Advanced ground robotics can successfully navigate urban environments, including subterranean environments and traditional battlefield environments. Advanced legged ground robotics will be required to navigate and traverse these types of environments while employing modular designs to adapt to various mission sets. The use of legged ground robotics will serve as a force multiplier for U.S. forces and preserve the life of U.S. servicemembers by enabling operations in environments that would pose a highly elevated threat to human life.

High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles Retrofit Plan

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 December 1, 2024, on its plan to ensure that all high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles are retrofitted with anti-lock brake systems and electronic stability control kits as expeditiously as possible. This briefing should include the following:

- (1) a description of the steps required to ramp up production of the anti-lock brake system and electronic stability control kits;
- (2) challenges identified by the Army, if any, to expediting these retrofits;
- (3) monthly rates of retrofits currently underway, as well estimated monthly rates of retrofits if funding were increased; and
- (4) identification of any authorities or funding necessary for secondary destination transportation.

Integrated Battle Command System Integration Plans

Recent developments in Ukraine and Israel have demonstrated proliferation of cruise and ballistic missiles and unmanned aircraft systems threats will continue to accelerate. The committee supports the Army's effort to modernize its air defense systems by developing a system of systems able to manage and defend the battlespace in a joint environment against complex threats using the Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS) as the centerpiece. As more sensors and interceptors are integrated with IBCS per the 1-N list, the Army's integrated air and missile defense system will multiply its effectiveness by leveraging the best sensors and best interceptors to engage threats.

As the Army approved full rate production a year ago, the committee is concerned that in its role as lead systems integrator, the Army has neglected to prioritize integration of additional capabilities with IBCS. The Army's 1-N list for integration falls short of being a roadmap for system integration. The committee notes that many of the integrations listed on the 1-N list are delayed or have not yet begun, meaning that when IBCS is fully fielded the Army may not be positioned to take full advantage of its capabilities, leaving key missions such as the defense of

Guam without the full suite of sensors and effectors needed to protect U.S. forces in a conflict scenario. This committee desires to better understand the Army's plan to accelerate integration of the 1-N list as well as a broader array of capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2025 on:

- (1) the systems currently integrated with IBCS, the systems planned to be integrated, and the timeline for those integrations;
- (2) the operational benefit of integrating the IBCS C2 system with a broader range of capabilities; and
- (3) how the Army intends to field IBCS in a manner that supports integration with a broader number of sensors/effectors, to include offensive systems.

Low-Cost, Squad-Level Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS)

The committee is concerned about the growing threat posed by low-cost, proliferated Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) against U.S. forces deployed to U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), and other regions worldwide. The committee further notes that forward-deployed U.S. forces in high-threat locations could potentially utilize more resources to detect, disrupt, and defeat UAS threats and that current solutions may not be optimal for squad-level operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and the Director of the Joint Capabilities Office for C-UAS to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025 on their fielding of kinetic C-UAS solutions that can be easily deployed, operate at the squad-level, and provide a cost-effective solution against UAS threats.

M10 Booker Combat Vehicle

The committee supports Army efforts to develop and field a new combat vehicle that provides its infantry units with a highly mobile and well-protected direct fire weapon system. Organic to light infantry formations, the M10 Booker allows Army quick reaction forces to defeat threats that are using light armored vehicles prevalent around the world today. The ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and Israel illustrate the importance of combined arms warfare and the need for light forces to have an effective balance of mobility and armor. The committee also notes that the M10 acquisition demonstrates successful implementation of Middle Tier of Acquisition for Rapid Prototyping and Rapid Fielding pursuant to section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92). For these reasons, the committee strongly encourages the Army to rapidly procure and field its requirement of 504 M10 Booker vehicles.

Military Automated Vehicle Retrofit Intelligent Control (MAVRIC)

The Committee remains concerned that constrained budgets continue to threaten force projection and sustainment capabilities, and strain already limited intermodal logistics nodes. The committee understands that the Secretary of Army is leading efforts to modernize military ground vehicles but is concerned of the feasibility of the development and procurement of these technologies due to cost associated.

The committee is aware of mature commercial solutions for automating existing military ground vehicles by using retrofit technology. The committee notes that these commercial-off-the-shelf solutions can increase mobility, reduce risk exposure for servicemembers, reduce strain on limited intermodal logistics nodes, improve force projection and improve sustainment capabilities, while reducing the military's operational expenses.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2025 on the following items:

- (1) assessment of the current programs and requirements dedicated to the automation of military ground vehicles;
- (2) analyze the comparative cost-effectiveness of retrofitting existing military ground vehicles with commercial off-the-shelf autonomous ground vehicle technology with the life-cycle costs associated with the development and procurement of new automated military ground vehicles;
- (3) current Small Business collaboratives for research and testing for ground vehicles;
- (4) military ground vehicles being considered for autonomy;
- (5) an updated budget and acquisition plan for automating military ground vehicles to include the testing and procurement of commercial off-the-shelf technologies to retrofit existing military vehicles.

Modular Standardized Weapons and Targeting Mount

The committee is encouraged by the Department's continued progress on the next generation directed energy weapons and targeting systems for deployment on wheeled and tracked vehicles and military installations. However, the committee is concerned that the use of disparate mounting solutions unnecessarily increases costs for such systems and diminishes military readiness. The committee is aware of modular payload-agnostic mounting solutions capable of supporting Department requirements while enhancing operational performance and reducing costs to the taxpayer. 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 January 30, 2025, that examines requirements and costs for weapon and targeting mounts across the Joint Force and analyzes the feasibility of standardizing a payload-agnostic mounting solution for such systems. This briefing should be unclassified but may include a classified annex.

Night Vision Device-Next System

The committee understands the Army plans to begin the procurement process for its Night Vision Device-Next program this year. Given recent concerns about U.S. defense industrial base capacity, as well as sensitivities around the production of night vision systems and their components, the committee encourages the Army to prioritize U.S.-made manufacturers for critical components of this system, including low light imaging sensors and image-intensifier tubes, during the solicitation and procurement process.

Prophet Enhanced Signals Processing

The committee notes that Prophet is an all-weather, near-real-time, ground-based, tactical signals intelligence and electronic warfare capability fielded at the Brigade Combat Team level. Prophet's tactical mobility allows supported units to reposition its collection capability on the battlefield to support evolving situations. The committee urges the Secretary of Defense to procure Prophet Enhanced Signals Processing Kits, supporting three additional Prophet Enhanced Signals Processing Kits with three Prophet Enhanced Sensors per Brigade Combat Team.

Protecting Armored Brigade Combat Teams on the Modern Battlefield

Following the cancellation of the Extended Range Cannon Artillery program, the committee is concerned about the evolving risks and lethality of Armored Brigade Combat Teams. Specifically the committee is concerned about the need for a rapid solution to the Army's Long-Range capability for howitzers, and the adaptation to the increasing prevalence of unmanned aerial systems in modern warfare.

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, 2025, on the following:

- (1) an assessment of how our current formations would perform in the current environment, like Ukraine, for both counter unmanned aerial systems and long-range cannon fires;
- (2) a review of our solution options in terms of best operational performance by unit type, recognizing that factors such as lethality, survivability, and maneuverability differ between Stryker brigades and Armored brigades;
- (3) an evaluation of whether new vehicles or programs are being considered, taking into account the historical tendency for new starts to be time-consuming, costly, and prone to failure. The benefits of this approach should be weighed against the total costs, including developmental cost, acquisitions costs, long-term sustainment, and operational costs;
- (4) an exploration of the potential for existing platforms to perform these missions. Information should be provided on existing platforms that have already been integrated and fielded in the Army. The benefits of this approach should be

weighed against the total costs, including developmental cost, acquisitions costs, long-term sustainment, and operational costs; and

(5) a recommendation for the best option for quickly fielding this capability at the lowest cost to the Government.

Rapidly Deployable, Short Range Air Defense System

The committee recognizes the standard budget and acquisition process of the Department of Defense does not allow for agile development and rapid procurement of innovative technological solutions designed to solve real-world challenges. However, today's continually evolving threats require the Department of Defense to adapt and allow for creative and agile responses to emergent problems.

In early fiscal year 2023, the Air Force introduced a requirement for a mobile short range air defense solution that could be rapidly and affordably developed and fielded for use in Ukraine. A family of systems called FrankenSAM was designed to defend against manned and unmanned aerial threats using a ground launch system that integrates an existing supply of air-to-air missiles into an open-architecture fire control backbone. The FrankenSAM program demonstrated the ability of the Air Force and industry to rapidly produce effective solutions to immediate problems when given the imperative to perform critical missions, such as air defense.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on how the Department and partner countries have utilized the FrankenSAM system in contingency operations. The briefing should include what additional resources may be required to expand and improve the FrankenSAM system, and how the Department can leverage the capability for quick reaction or extended use in other theaters.

Resilient Waveforms and Interoperability with Coalition Partners

The committee notes that it is critical to ensure effective interoperability between the United States and key partners in critically contested environments. Moreover, the committee understands that several partner nations are looking to procure waveforms that provide key capabilities, including anti-jam and interoperability with partners for their organic very high-frequency radios.

The committee notes that it has previously supported tactical communications procurements for key partners throughout the world and understands that there are significant benefits to ensuring that these systems are able to communicate with U.S.-fielded systems primarily through software upgrades. Moreover, the committee strongly encourages the Army to ensure that they adopt waveforms that are interoperable with key international partners and allies in any waveform procurements for both current programs of record and future programs of records.

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, 2024, on resilient waveforms and interoperability for the Army and coalition partners. This briefing shall include the following items:

(1) an evaluation of the Army's efforts to ensure the adoption of waveforms that are interoperable with key international partners and allies in any waveform procurements for both current programs of record and future programs of records; and

(2) a plan to ensure interoperability in its future procurement of waveform technologies.

Tethered Unmanned Aircraft Systems Capabilities

The committee is encouraged by the positive feedback from Army units and combatant commanders regarding the emerging use of tethered unmanned aircraft systems (Te-UAS) as highly mobile, variable height antennas that extend the range and effectiveness of communications, intelligence, and force protection payloads currently in inventory. This technology may prove to be ideally suited for expeditionary, multi-domain, decentralized operations. The committee believes the Army should consider incorporating these capabilities into existing tactical network, intelligence, electronic warfare, and maneuver sensors programs to enhance their existing capabilities while potentially extending their service life. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 15, 2024, on the Army's strategy and plans for wider development and fielding of Te-UAS throughout the force.

Third Generation Forward Looking Infra-Red Sight

The Army has announced it is pursuing a new tank modernization strategy. This will potentially delay the acquisition of the Third Generation Forward Looking Infra-Red (3GEN FLIR) sight for the warfighter. The committee encourages the Army to continue pursuing the integration of 3GEN FLIR onto the System Enhanced Package version three tank. This will provide tank crews a greater capability to identify and engage enemy targets at extended range and significantly increases combat vehicle survivability and lethality. The Army can still deliver an improved capability as initial findings indicate it can add a 3GEN FLIR as the Commander's Sight to the current tank with minimal technical issue and cost.

Trusted Military Communications via Team Awareness Kit

The committee recognizes that interoperable, low cost, mesh radio systems present unique benefits and capabilities to the Army. The committee also recognizes that artificial intelligence (AI) and voice replication pose considerable threats to tactical military communications. Moreover, the committee understands that the

Department of Defense requires trusted, robust interoperable communication networks that are not vulnerable to AI voice manipulation. For example, mesh network radios with low electromagnetic signature, leveraging the Android Team Awareness Kit, may provide this capability to the tactical level while maintaining interoperability and trusted communication.

The committee encourages the Department of the Army to broadly adopt these systems to support tactical units' communications, and command and control needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on their plan to provide tactical mesh radio systems to the ground forces. That plan shall include resourcing requirements and cost and timeline for implementation.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Navy Aircraft Carrier Logistics Support

The committee continues to be concerned about the viability of aircraft carrier logistics support in both uncontested and contested environments. The committee understands that current CMV-22 operations are limited to flights and missions that stay within 30 minutes of a suitable divert airfield. This prohibits the use of the CMV-22 for carrier onboard support of deployed aircraft carriers once they have left their homeport. The Navy is now relying on the aging C-2A, which was the primary aircraft for carrier onboard logistics that the CMV-22 was in the process of replacing. With no other option available, the committee supports this interim solution but recognizes it is not a viable long-term solution beyond 2026. The committee further notes that like most other aircraft the CMV-22 inherently requires a substantial logistics tail for its own support given its unique peculiar support equipment (PSE) which relies on Navy C-130 and C-40 support.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025. The report should include the following information.

- (1) the long-term plan for how the Navy will support the carrier strike group beyond the date in which the C-2A platform is no longer available based on its current divestment plan;
- (2) options for carrier onboard delivery capability should the CMV-22 be deemed unsuitable for such missions;
- (3) a detailed description of the carrier onboard concept of operations during combat operations in a denied environment; and
- (4) the plan to support the PSE needs of the CMV-22 if Navy unique fleet essential aircraft are not available due to operational availability or lack of sufficient numbers.
- (5) the plan and timeline to lift CMV-22 temporary operational restrictions.

Super Hornet Electrical Power Requirements

The committee is aware that the current version of the Generator Converter Unit (GCU) for the Super Hornet and Growler provides sufficient electrical power and reliability for the platforms today. The committee is concerned that new weapon systems planned to be added to the platforms in future block upgrades may require more power than available. The committee believes it is critical that the Navy properly plans for its tactical fighter aircraft to have sufficient electrical power generation capability to stay ahead of the threat, meet readiness requirements, and ensure continuity in the supply chain in producing these subsystems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 1, 2024 on the plan to ensure the Super Hornet and Growler fleet has the power generating capabilities to maintain an edge over the threat, including projected sustained and instantaneous power requirements over the next 10 years, the ability of the current generation GCU to meet these requirements, the production profile for the current generation of the GCU, and the schedule and funding profile for the development and production of the next generation GCU.

V-22 Investment Report

The committee supports the capability the V-22 Osprey brings across the Department of Defense with its speed and range capabilities combined with vertical takeoff and landing flexibility. The capabilities the V-22 Osprey aircraft offers to combatant commanders are critical to the planning and execution of missions within a Distributed Maritime Operation construct. The committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations, in coordination with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025, on the investment plan for each variant of the V-22 Osprey aircraft to ensure operational suitability. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) expected upgrade plans to improve overall safety, survivability, and lethality;
- (2) efforts to improve performance of the CMV-22 Osprey aircraft in order to mitigate any issues conducting carrier onboard delivery;
- (3) potential plans to upgrade avionics systems;
- (4) an analysis of potential maintenance improvements; and
- (5) a breakdown of resources necessary to upgrade the fleet of V-22 Osprey aircraft.

V-22 Nacelle Improvement

The committee understands the V-22 Nacelle Improvement has provided a 5 percent improvement in reliability and a reduction in maintenance manhours.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, that includes:

- (1) a comparison of aircraft that have and have not received Nacelle Improvement with statistics on mission readiness, flight hours, cost per flight hour, maintenance manhours, and mission-capable rates;
 - (2) a review of any aircraft incidents decreasing the availability of aircraft in the inventory;
 - (3) concerns with availability of supply chains and parts;
 - (4) quantity of number of Nacelle Improvements that occurred in fiscal year 2024 compared with the Department of Defense's desired number of improvements and the maximum executable number;
 - (5) any failures or issues with Nacelles on both improved and not improved aircraft;
 - (6) suggestions for how the Nacelle Improvement program can be improved;
- and
- (7) any V-22 variant specific data that the respective military service believes merits inclusion.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Airborne Sensor

The committee notes that the inventory requirement for the Advanced Airborne Sensor (AAS) was established in 2009, concurrent with the fielding of the P-8 aircraft. The committee also notes the initial inventory requirement has not been revisited despite two increases in the inventory objective for the P-8. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2025, on the current inventory requirement for the AAS, the sufficiency of spares and retrofit kits, recommended future funding to support any change in requirements, and consideration of how this mission could be supported by P-8 Naval Reserve squadrons.

Long-Range Fires

The committee notes that American adversaries are rapidly developing strike capabilities designed to push U.S. forces to engage at longer ranges. The committee is concerned about the Navy's ability to execute the necessary volume of long-range surface and undersea fires in a contested environment. The committee understands there are various efforts underway to address this concern but is concerned about the planning, progress, and coordination of these efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Navy's systems and technologies needed for its long-range fires. The review should examine:

(1) the requirements and digital infrastructure associated with long-range fires in a contested environment including any external information and systems the Navy is reliant on to execute long-range fires;

(2) the Navy's development and acquisition plans for the systems and technologies it seeks in the near- and long-term to improve its long-range fires;

(3) challenges the Navy faces in developing, acquiring, and fielding systems and technologies needed to implement its plans for long-range fires and the Navy's plans to address those challenges;

(4) the extent to which the Navy is developing and assessing architectures to improve information flow and the ability to integrate new capability quickly; and

(5) any other areas the Comptroller General deems important.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, with one or more reports to follow.

Passive Long-Range Targeting

The committee is aware of the immediate challenges the Navy faces against the pacing threat in terms of survivability and lethality within the next 2 years. The committee is interested in better understanding the Navy's intent to develop a passive long-range targeting kill chain system-of-systems to mitigate these challenges. The committee understands that technologies exist both across the services and commercially related to signals intelligence, electronic warfare and manned-unmanned teaming, that when integrated together at the tactical level can provide readiness advantages at low cost and improve the survivability and lethality of the manned fleet. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on its schedule and plan to integrate these technologies on littoral combat ships, guided-missile destroyers, and unmanned vessels.

Sonobuoy Inventory

The committee is concerned that the Navy is not funding sonobuoy procurement sufficiently to meet the Joint Chiefs of Staff Munitions Global Floor requirements, and that this gap between sonobuoy funding and requirements leaves the Navy vulnerable to increased threats. The committee is further concerned that the Navy continues to have insufficient stocks of sonobuoys and other submarine countermeasures in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and U.S. European Commands. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on a plan to establish forward-deployed stockpiles of sonobuoys and other submarine countermeasures in U.S. Indo-Pacific and U.S. European Commands sufficient to

meet operational plan requirements and training needs. The briefing shall provide an update on progress to meet the Total Munitions Requirement for sonobuoys and whether sufficient stockpiles in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and U.S. European Command have been established.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Implications of Continuing Resolutions and Government Shutdowns on DoD Shipbuilding Efforts

The committee recognizes the critical role of the Department of Defense (DOD) in maintaining and modernizing the nation's naval fleet through its shipbuilding programs. However, the committee is concerned about the potential impact of continuing resolutions and government shutdowns on the progress and effectiveness of these vital efforts. Continuing resolutions and government shutdowns disrupt the normal functioning of government agencies, including the DOD, by limiting funding availability and creating uncertainty in budgetary planning and execution. These disruptions have direct and indirect consequences on DOD shipbuilding activities, including delays in contract awards, disruptions in production schedules, and challenges in workforce retention and recruitment. The committee emphasizes that such disruptions undermine the Navy's ability to maintain a robust and modern fleet capable of addressing evolving threats and strategic challenges. Delays in ship construction and maintenance not only increase costs but also reduce operational readiness and jeopardize national security objectives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 31, 2024, on the implications of continuing resolutions and government shutdowns on DoD shipbuilding efforts over the previous five fiscal years that includes the following:

- (1) an analysis of the financial costs associated with these disruptions, including increased project costs, penalties for schedule delays, and potential long-term consequences for the Navy's fleet modernization goals;
- (2) an evaluation of the effects on the shipbuilding industrial base, including disruptions in supply chains, workforce stability, and the ability of contractors to meet contractual obligations and
- (3) recommendations for mitigating the adverse effects of continuing resolutions and government shutdowns on DoD shipbuilding efforts, including strategies for minimizing schedule disruptions, ensuring timely funding availability, and enhancing workforce resilience.

Large Surface Combatants

The committee remains concerned about the ability of the Navy's destroyers to meet future threats, especially as missile technology continues to advance. The committee understands that the Navy is in early phases of developing its requirements for a new large surface combatant, known as DDG(X), to replace the DDG 51 destroyers. At the same time, the Navy is in the process of building the latest iteration of its DDG 51 Arleigh Burke destroyer (Flight III) and testing the DDG 1000 Zumwalt class, its most recent new start large surface combatant program destroyer. The Navy has stated that its new large surface combatant is expected to be a blend of its current destroyer programs, in addition to incorporating some future concepts such as directed energy and improved ship signatures. The committee recognizes that the Navy is leading a world-class design effort for DDG(X) that aims to enhance its capability and capacity to oversee shipbuilding design efforts. The Navy expects to invest over \$100 billion between 2019 and 2048 building its fleet of new large surface combatant ships.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the following:

(1) the status of the large surface combatant program, including, but not limited to, the Navy's plans for developing requirements, its acquisition strategy, test plans, and concept of operations and comparisons to GAO's leading acquisition practices as appropriate;

(2) the status of DDG 51 Flight III development, construction, and testing; and

(3) the status of the Zumwalt-class program including combat systems development, ship testing, and modifying the ship for its new mission.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, with one or more reports to follow.

PAC-3 Aegis Integration

The committee is encouraged by efforts of the Navy and industry to increase missile capacity on Aegis ships via onboarding new effectors such as the PAC-3 Missile Segment Enhancement (MSE) for its integrated air and missile defense and sea control missions. Utilizing a proven Army missile in full-rate production offers strategic and economic advantages, enhances interoperability between branches of the military, ensures reliability and performance, and most importantly brings on additional capacity needed for ships to stay on station, performing the Navy's most critical missions.

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, 2025, on the status of integrating PAC-3 MSE into the Aegis ships weapon and combat systems as well as a plan to accelerate efforts toward future flight test events.

Support for Stable Procurement Schedules of Ford-Class Aircraft Carriers

The committee notes that the future years defense program accompanying the President's budget request for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 forecast procurement of the fifth ship in the Gerald R. Ford-class of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers - CVN 82 - in 2028.

The committee also notes that the fiscal year 2024 30-year shipbuilding plan recognizes the importance of stability and predictability to the fragile Navy shipbuilding industry, particularly the Navy's nuclear shipbuilding industry, and that without consistent and continuous commitment to steady and executable acquisition profiles the industrial base will continue to struggle.

The committee acknowledges that the Secretary of the Navy submitted a report to the congressional defense committees, in accordance with section 132 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), highlighting the overwhelming benefits of a stable, executable Ford-class acquisition profile to the development and retention of highly-skilled workforces and investment in world-class manufacturing and shipbuilding facilities.

Consistent with this report, the committee remains supportive of acquisition strategies that maximize benefits to operational commanders while simultaneously protecting the interests of the taxpayer and supporting the nuclear shipbuilding industrial base.

The committee reaffirms that section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, mandates that the naval combat forces of the Navy shall include not less than 11 operational aircraft carriers, and that section 123 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) conveyed a Sense of Congress that the United States should accelerate the production of aircraft carriers to rapidly achieve the Navy's goal of having 12 operational aircraft carriers.

The committee recognizes that attaining and maintaining this force structure requires a stable and predictable acquisition strategy to replace Nimitz-class aircraft carriers prior to inactivation.

The committee is displeased, therefore, that the President's budget request for fiscal year 2025 delays CVN 82 procurement until 2030, in direct contrast with prior years' budget requests and contrary to guidance outlined in the Navy's 30-year shipbuilding plans and associated reports to Congress.

The committee is similarly concerned with the detrimental and potentially long-lasting impacts of this unstable and unpredictable acquisition strategy on the industrial base, mandatory aircraft carrier force structure levels and national security.

As such, the committee strongly encourages the Navy to review and revise the future Ford-class acquisition strategy, starting with CVN 82, in the President's budget request for fiscal year 2026 to ensure it is consistent with accepted shipbuilding industrial base analyses, prior departmental recommendations, congressional resolutions, title 10 mandates, and national security interests.

United States Navy Constellation Class Frigates Program

The committee recognizes the importance of frigates to fill a gap in the U.S. Navy's fleet and be capable of conducting anti-air warfare, anti-surface warfare, anti-submarine warfare, and electromagnetic warfare operations in both blue water and littoral areas. The committee recognizes the importance of national security in the proposed selected homeports, Naval Station Everett and Naval Station Mayport. The committee is concerned with the reported 3-year delay in the delivery of the lead ship due to design instability and workforce shortage but remains supportive of the mission and the capability it will bring once delivered to the fleet.

Virginia Class Submarine

The committee continues to be perplexed by the Navy's inconsistent funding of shipbuilding and specifically that of Virginia class submarines. For the second time in less than 5 years, the Navy has surprised both Congress and industry by removing a submarine from the budget request that had previously been planned for inclusion. This sporadic funding will only further stress an already stressed industrial base while also delaying the time it will take to reach the Navy's stated goal of 66 fast attack submarines (SSNs). The Navy claims that by continuing to fund the advanced procurement line at the two SSN rate per year they will mitigate the impact to suppliers and the overall industrial base. However, in their response to committee questions they state that "the previously purchased contractor and government furnished equipment will be used as critical material that will be consumed on future hulls". Navy budget documents and committee briefings fail to identify what future hull will receive these components leading to further uncertainty for the industrial base. The committee can only conclude that it is the Navy's plans to reduce advanced procurement (AP) funding at a future date of which they are incapable of or refuse to identify. This is the worst way to project future work to industry and will only cause reluctance in their decisions to invest in their workforce, facilities, and tooling due to their lack of confidence in Navy budgeting. The Navy also fails to recognize the impact of removing one SSN in fiscal year 2025 has on the suppliers that only receive funding that is provided in the full funding line. This will most likely result in stable suppliers becoming at-risk suppliers.

The committee also notes Congress' considerable efforts last year to enact the needed legislation that enabled the Australia-United Kingdom-United States (AUKUS) trilateral security pact. The foundation of the agreement was an acknowledgement by the Department of Defense, the Navy, Congress and industry that we are all collectively committed to 2 SSNs and 1 Columbia per year, commonly referred to as 2+1. To renege on that commitment in just the first year after achieving the needed enabling legislation sends an inconsistent message to our allies and a talking point for our adversaries propaganda.

Finally, the committee remains committed to providing the maximum amount of undersea capacity to the Navy fleet, a consistent message to our workforce and unwavering support of the AUKUS pact. 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, 2025 on how the Navy plans to mitigate the impact to suppliers of reducing the amount of AP in future budgets.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Future X-Band Radar

The committee supports the Navy's efforts to develop a Future X-Band Radar (FXR) to replace legacy radars with robust horizon and surface search and track. Development and production for this program is funded through the spectrum transition program, requiring no annual authorization and appropriation. The committee wants to ensure that this unique funding stream provides a path to fielding of a sensor that is important to the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and necessary to deconflict the 3.45-3.55 Ghz S-band spectrum. Other Transaction Authority (OTA) is an appropriate contract mechanism to accelerate fielding and the committee notes that the existing, competitively awarded NSTIC (Naval Surface Technology and Innovation Consortium) OTA could be used to award the next phase of the program in the first quarter of 2025.

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, 2025, on FXR development efforts. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) an evaluation of the use of Other Transaction Authority to accelerate fielding of FXR, including NSTIC OTA as a vehicle for potentially awarding the next phase of the program;
- (2) a projected timeline for the FXR's development, testing, and deployment phases, ensuring alignment with operational requirements in the Indo-Pacific theater; and
- (3) an analysis of potential challenges and mitigation strategies associated with the accelerated fielding of the Future X-Band Radars, including supply chain vulnerabilities, integration challenges with existing naval platforms, and technological hurdles.

Integrated Surveillance System - Joint Cross-Domain Exchange (JCDX)

The committee notes the improving maritime anti-access/area denial (A2AD) capabilities of adversaries, particularly China, require that Navy ships possess the ability to rapidly discover and access intelligence and operational data to maintain decision superiority in a contested or denied C2 environment. The Joint CrossDomain Exchange (JCDX) provides real-time sharing of intelligence and operational data across all security levels. It enables Navy commanders to track the position of ships, submarines, and aircraft. Furthermore, as the official communications enabler of key allies Japan, Korea, Australia, and the UK, JCDX

provides seamless information sharing with partners. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to provide the Armed Services Committees not later than 90 days following enactment of the bill a report detailing plans to implement the existing JCDX capability across US Navy afloat assets and plans to prioritize JCDX in future fiscal years. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees no later than January 1, 2025, on the current use of JCDX. The report should include the following:

- (1) detailed plans to implement the existing JCDX capability across US Navy afloat assets; and
- (2) plans to prioritize JCDX in future fiscal years.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Air Force A-10 Divestment Timeline

The committee notes that actions are necessary in order to continue force modernization and maintenance efforts congruent with the lethal, sustainable, resilient, survivable, and agile concepts outlined in the 2023 National Defense Strategy. These A-10 divestments will free up the canopy space and workforce necessary for maintaining fifth generation aircraft in organic depots, which will be critical to securing the highly contested combat environments of the future.

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 1, 2025, detailing how the Air Force is proceeding to divest A-10 aircraft on the expected timeline through fiscal year 2029. If the secretary deviates from the aforementioned timeline, the secretary is directed to provide a subsequent briefing that provides:

- (1) an explanation for the delay;
- (2) a plan to re-establish expected timeframe; and
- (3) a declaration of whether any specific policy changes or appropriations are necessary to meet the timeline for A-10 divestiture.

Finally, the briefing should include an overview on how organic depot facilities are managing the workforce transition to fifth generation aircraft.

Air Force MH-139 Gray Wolf Procurement

The committee is concerned about the Air Force's announced reduction of its planned procurement of MH-139A aircraft in fiscal year 2026 and beyond. Cutting the number of aircraft means that aging, less capable aircraft performing important operational security, transportation, and search and rescue missions from Andrews Air Force Base and other locations will create avoidable readiness risks associated with obsolescence and cost. Accordingly, the committee directs the

Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report not later than March 31, 2025, to the House Armed Services Committee detailing its risk assessment related to the originally planned procurement of 80 MH-139 aircraft and the reduced number as currently announced. This report shall include an explanation of how the Air Force will eliminate the risk to vertical lift requirements for Air Force District of Washington (AFDW) and Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) absent continued MH-139 procurement.

Airborne Electronic Attack For The B-52

The committee notes the B-52 Stratofortress has been the backbone of the nation's strategic bomber force for more than 60 years. The aircraft has been updated extensively to adopt new capabilities and expand its role. The committee commends the Air Force for its continued efforts to modernize the B-52 by leveraging advanced technologies developed across the military services. The committee understands the Air Force recently moved to improve the B-52's sensor capability by adapting the APG-79 Active Electronically Scanned Array radar, originally used on Navy F/A-18 Super Hornets, to expand the navigation and targeting capability of the bomber. The committee understands the Air Force is currently planning a demonstration project to test how the ALQ-249 Next Generation Jammer Mid-Band, developed for the Navy's EA-18G Growler, could provide an Airborne Electronic Attack capability to the B-52. 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, 2025, on the schedule for its planned demonstration and how it could operationalize the ALQ-249 on the B-52.

Alaska Air Sovereignty Alert Mission Assessment

The committee is aware that the United States Air Force has recently assigned the F-16 aggressor squadron based at Eielson Air Force Base the air sovereignty alert mission in support of United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). The committee understand this decision was made to preserve combat readiness for Air Force F-22 and F-35A aircraft based in Alaska but has concerns on the suitability of these F-16s for this new mission, and the potential negative readiness impact on combat air training capability for the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of the Air National Guard, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) an assessment of the suitability, capability, and capacity of existing F-16 aircraft, pilots, maintenance, support personnel, and mission operations facilities at Eielson AFB to perform all required tasks associated with the NORAD aerospace control alert mission;

- (2) an assessment of joint training impacts associated with reduced adversary air training sorties resulting from the new F-16 mission designation;

(3) a comparative assessment of the NORAD aerospace control alert mission if performed by a dedicated F-15EX squadron operated by the Alaska Air National Guard; and

(4) a comparative estimate of recurring and non-recurring costs associated with the active-duty F-16 and Air National Guard F-15EX options;

Aviation Software Patching Timelines

The committee notes the Department of Defense's efforts to integrate software updates more rapidly into its warfighting systems. With the Department becoming increasingly software-centric, the ability to push new security and capability updates to our weapon platforms will be critical to maintaining the technological edge against peer competitors. However, the committee is concerned that despite embracing Development, Security, and Operations (DevSecOps) and agile software development, legacy software airworthiness processes within the Air Force are significantly limiting the ability to field software updates for aircraft on shorter timelines, as was originally intended.

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, 2025, on its airworthiness approval process for software update integration. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) the current process for reviewing and approving the airworthiness of software upgrades for aviation systems, including timelines for each step in such process;

(2) plans to reduce the timeline for airworthiness decisions, including plans to automate elements of the approval process, where appropriate; and

(3) an assessment of any commercially available DevSecOps platforms that could perform such automation.

B-2 Expanded Munitions

The committee notes the B-2 is a critical asset to the United States Air Force Bomber Force and supports combatant commander priorities. Considering the increasing threats the United States faces from adversaries, the committee supports expanding the B-2's capabilities. 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, 2025, on the ability to field GBU-62 Joint Direct Attack Munitions on the B-2 bomber. The briefing can include a classified annex and include schedule and cost of fielding the GBU-62.

B-21 Raider Role in Future Conflict

The committee notes the B-21 Raider will be the future backbone of the United States bomber force and a significant portion of the air leg of the United States nuclear triad. Considering the increased activity against Taiwan, it is

paramount to understand how the B-21 Raider would be utilized in the event of a conflict in the Indo-Pacific. 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, 2024, on how the B-21 Raider will be utilized if the United States enters a conflict in the Indo-Pacific. Specifically, the briefing should include the strategy of how B-21 will operate in highly contested environments and remain effective, how weapon systems will be utilized, and any additional relevant information. This briefing can include a classified annex.

B-52 Crew Comfort

The committee notes the B-52 crews are flying longer missions, some approaching 24 hours long. Crew comfort on the longer missions is important for crew fatigue. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on potential modifications to improve crew comfort for the B-52.

Bomber Fleet Operation in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command

The committee understands the Air Force will face numerous challenges over the next decade as it tries to meet combatant commander bomber requirements while orchestrating the transition from B-1s and B-2s to B-21s. The committee is interested in the extent to which the Air Force has developed a new concept of conventional operations for its bomber fleet, and how preparing for the new B-21 will impact planning in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility. The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2025, to include a comprehensive review of the Air Force's plans for operating bombers in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and address the following components:

- (1) to what extent has the Air Force identified and addressed challenges of transitioning its bomber force structure from B-1s and B-2s to B-21s;
- (2) to what extent has the Air Force developed a new concept of conventional operations for the use of its bomber fleet; and
- (3) to what extent has the Air Force aligned its plans with other services and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command operation plans.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

CV-22 Osprey Force Structure Review

The committee is aware of the force structure proposals for the fleet of CV-22 Osprey aircraft that are being considered by the Department of the Air Force and U.S. Special Operations Command. Currently, 15 of the 56 total CV-22 Osprey aircraft are in flyable storage with the intent of returning to an operational

squadron no earlier than fiscal year 2026. The committee appreciates the investment from the Department of the Air Force into the Nacelle Improvement program because this investment has significantly reduced the time spent on maintenance and drastically increased overall aircraft readiness. However, the committee is aware of and very concerned by recent proposals to move multiple CV-22 Osprey aircraft to a long-term preservation site.

In order to ensure a proper force structure, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the proposed force structure for the fleet of CV-22 Osprey aircraft. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a detailed force structure and preservation plan for the CV-22 Osprey aircraft;
- (2) a review of any manpower shortfalls that have occurred for the CV-22 Osprey community over the last three years;
- (3) impact of the Nacelle Improvement program on the CV-22 Osprey aircraft;
- (4) future investments required for safety, reliability, survivability, and capability;
- (5) an analysis of any recent changes to the maintenance protocols over the last three years for the CV-22 Osprey aircraft; and
- (6) a description of any funding that has been diverted away from the CV-22 Osprey aircraft and any associated upgrades.

Efficient Medium-Scale Propulsion for Collaborative Combat Aircraft

The committee notes that last fiscal year's 2024 budget request included a large increase for Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) under the Next Generation Air Dominance program, and notes that the 2025 budget request continues this priority capability. The committee believes that these aircraft demonstrate significant potential as a force multiplier capable of overwhelming anti-access area denial threat capabilities that limit force projection. The committee supports rapid development and testing to begin fielding in the late 2020s.

CCA operational concepts call for extended unrefueled range greater than 3,000 nautical miles, advanced sensor and weapons packages to conduct varied missions, and the ability to take-off from runways one quarter the length of traditional runways. Identifying a propulsion system capable of meeting thrust and electrical power requirements, while aligning with strict cost and timeframe objectives, is necessary to afford the minimum 1,000 aircraft targeted by the Secretary of the Air Force. In order to minimize cost and risk, the committee encourages the Air Force to consider propulsion systems currently in military service, particularly those that are upgradeable through spiral insertion of key technologies under development through the Efficient Medium Scale Propulsion program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2025, on the minimum viable propulsion capability necessary to carry identified mission systems and weapons payloads, accounting for range, fuel load, and runway profile. The report should identify modifiable commercial off-the-shelf propulsion systems in the Department of Defense inventory that meet power and scalability requirements and can be rapidly modified with technologies in development. The report should further detail plans to continue funding development of critical modifications, including distortion tolerant fans, embedded generators, and fan duct heat exchangers.

F-15EX Conformal Fuel Tanks

The committee is aware that conformal fuel tanks (CFTs) for the F-15EX fighter increase its fuel capacity such that the aircraft's operational value is significantly enhanced due to extended range and endurance as well as weapons load. This provides operational commanders with more and better employment options in a variety of potential worldwide scenarios. The committee is also aware that the Air Force has decreased its procurement of CFTs in fiscal year 2024 and plans for fiscal year 2025. Nonetheless, recognizing the significant operational advantages of F-15EX aircraft with installed CFTs, the committee urges the Air Force to continue its efforts to procure, install, and field CFTs with F-15EX with all Air Force components. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing not later than March 31, 2025, to the House Armed Services Committee on the Air Force's plans to procure and equip all F-15EX aircraft with CFTs.

F-15EX Multiyear Procurement Strategy Implementation

The committee notes that the U.S. Air Force's tactical fighter capacity is currently insufficient to meet combatant commander warfighting requirements. It is imprudent to prematurely curtail F-15EX aircraft production and rely upon a single tactical fighter manufacturing production line during a time of diminishing tactical fighter aircraft capacity in the fleet. The committee notes that the use of multi-year procurement (MYP) contracts offers more advantages than only cost savings. MYPs also provide a clear demand signal to industry and more efficiently position manufacturers to meet the demands of the military. Such a MYP contract could drive additional stability and predictability into the F-15EX supply chain and drive significant cost savings. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to consider utilizing a MYP for future F-15EX procurement.

F-35 Fifth-Generation Weapons Development and Fielding

The committee is unclear as to the Air Force's intent to execute a service-wide initiative to implement development and procurement of next-generation

advanced capability weapons, over what exists in the inventory today with current weapons that could complement advanced capabilities and sensors inherent within fifth-generation aircraft. The committee believes that a critical problem is that fifth-generation aircraft have not consistently been outfitted with next-generation advanced weaponry and equipment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2025, that includes the following elements:

(1) a definition for fifth-generation weapons capabilities that matches the sensing, processing, and battle management capabilities needed to address increasing adversarial threats;

(2) a review of the state of each category of fifth-generation weapons currently in development;

(3) a review of the current weapons that meet the above definition that are deployed;

(4) an assessment of the number of fifth-generation weapons of each category that the Secretary assesses are needed to meet the anticipated threat environment in the next ten years;

(5) a strategy to close the gap between the need and the deployed fifth-generation weapons;

(6) progress made in meeting the assessed number of needed weapons from the previous report; and

(7) an assessment of any needed changes to policy to deliver the categories of fifth-generation weapons detailed in the report in the assessed timeline.

Implementation Plan for Adopting Commercial Artificial Intelligence-enabled Tools to Enhance Flight Management and Air Operations

The committee supports efforts underway by Air Mobility Command (AMC) to harness existing, commercial artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled tools to provide predictive situational awareness, command and control, decision support, and flight optimization. These capabilities can enhance the Air Force's ability to rapidly sustain global air mobility operations in contested environments. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to prepare an implementation plan to adopt existing, commercial AI-enabled tools for predictive situational awareness that enhances flight management, air operations, mission planning, and dynamic retasking. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the plan and the steps necessary to support its execution and required funding for the deployment of such tools.

KC-135 Advanced Automation Roadmap

The committee recognizes that the Air Force and Air National Guard intend to operate the KC-135 aircraft through 2050 to provide aerial refueling capacity

sufficient for meeting the National Defense Strategy. With nearly 600 KC-135 aircraft in the Air Force inventory and the need for additional analysis around recapitalization and the next-generation aerial refueling system, the KC-135 will continue to provide much-needed aerial refueling capacity.

Additionally, the committee remains concerned about the Air Force's pilot shortage and challenges in recruiting and retaining pilots with growing competition from the commercial sector. Significant advancements in commercially available advanced aircraft automation systems are underway that could potentially provide more operational flexibility by enabling reduced crew or remote piloting operations for transport aircraft such as the KC-135 and C-130. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than May 1, 2025 on the Air Force's efforts to leverage commercially developed advanced automation technologies that enable existing aircraft to be operated without flight crew onboard. The report shall address issues including, but not limited to:

(1) a status update on existing and planned requirements for the integration of advanced automation capabilities into Airlift and Air Refueling aircraft in the fleet.

(2) a procurement strategy that enables the Air Force to rapidly leverage advanced aircraft automation technologies being developed for the commercial aviation market from innovative technology firms.

(3) Identifying specific opportunities to scale advanced aircraft automation technologies being developed by small businesses through the Air Force's use of the Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program.

(4) Efforts to move advanced aircraft automation technologies from the research and development phase into production and to a program of record that delivers deployable capabilities to support the warfighter.

Leveraging Advanced Aircraft Automation for Cargo Delivery

The committee understands the growing need for autonomous and distributed logistics capabilities in meeting the operational requirements of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and U.S. Transportation Command. In an Indo-Pacific contingency, the committee believes that leveraging commercially available advanced aircraft automation and remote piloting capabilities to provide intra-theater lift is crucial. Due to the geographically dispersed nature of the Indo-Pacific region, and the need to provide logistics capabilities over water and to small remote airfields, the committee has concerns that United States military forces lack the unique capabilities needed to perform logistics missions.

Additionally, the committee understands that innovative technology firms are developing remote piloting or autonomous capabilities for regional cargo aircraft that are currently in worldwide service, at full rate production and commercially available. The committee recognizes the importance of these new developments in

meeting the operational requirements of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and U.S. Transportation Command.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command and the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committees, no later than May 1, 2025. The briefing should include information on how joint force plans to develop requirements and identify opportunities for utilizing fleets of commercially available regional cargo aircraft in the Pacific. The briefing should analyze the available number of commercially available regional cargo aircraft and their potential role in meeting intra-theater lift needs in the Indo-Pacific. In addition, the briefing should include targeted recommendations for the innovative commercial technologies and capabilities that the department can invest in to accelerate the dual-use deployment of such aircraft, in both peacetime and contingency operations.

MH-139 Formal Training Unit

The committee is concerned with the Air Force's plans to decrease the MH-139's Formal Training Unit (FTU) from 10 aircraft down to 8 aircraft. The committee strongly encourages the Air Force to reevaluate its plans for the MH-139 FTU. The committee believes that due to the important roles and responsibilities assigned to the MH-139 platform the Air Force would be better served maintaining its original plan of providing 10 aircrafts to its MH-139 FTU.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2024, on the benefits of acquiring and maintaining a 10-aircraft MH-139 FTU.

Mobility Aircraft Connectivity

The committee understands that the United States Air Force's Air Mobility Command (AMC) is pursuing a strategy that would provide 25 percent of the rapid global mobility forces with enhanced situational awareness and connectivity by fiscal year 2025. To combat evolving global threats, the joint force requires a mission system that enables global command and control, provides accurate navigation, and allows for the maneuverability of the joint force while under attack. The committee understands this capability was demonstrated during the Mobility Guardian 2023 exercise on two C-17s, one KC-135, and one C-130J where it proved an ability to improve communications between platforms while closing logistics gaps and kill chains throughout the theater. The proliferation of this capability throughout the AMC fleet by 2025 requires resourcing and fielding to enable training and rapid response capabilities. The committee also understands that the operational landscape requires a rapid initial fielding effort, followed by traditional fleet wide fielding and sustainment.

The budget request for fiscal year 2025 provided \$38.2 million to begin these programs. The committee is concerned that this is an insufficient amount of

funding to acquire these capabilities at scale in a timely manner. The committee directs the Commander, Air Mobility Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2024, on which capabilities exist today and the roadmap to properly field these capabilities across the mobility fleet in a timely manner. The briefing should include an estimate of needed funding, aligned by budget line time, with cost, program, and execution data.

Polar Tactical Airlift Requirements

The committee is concerned with the United States' ability to maintain a strategic presence in the Arctic and Antarctic regions due to the aging LC-130H aircraft fleet. The LC-130Hs are the only platform in the world that can provide critical logistical support in the Arctic and Antarctica, yet these planes are reaching the end of their operational capacity. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense is not acting with the necessary urgency to recapitalize these planes. The committee observes that further deferring the requirements definition process poses an unacceptable risk to polar tactical airlift capability, potentially resulting in a capability gap into the 2030s. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2024, outlining the polar tactical airlift requirements.

Report on MQ-9 Reaper Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Needs and Capabilities

The committee is concerned that combatant commanders have repeatedly warned that they do not have enough military assets to meet their requirements for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR). Simultaneously, there is an ongoing effort to divest of airborne ISR assets such as the MC-12W Liberty, MQ-1 Predator, E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, the RQ-4 Global Hawk, the MQ-9 Reaper Block 1, and the U-2S Dragon Lady. The committee is aware that this risk in the gap of ISR capabilities can be mitigated significantly by utilizing the MQ-9A Block 5, particularly in the area of responsibility for United States Indo-Pacific Command.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on MQ-9 ISR needs and capabilities. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an identification and assessment of all combatant command produced reports, including urgent or emergent operational need documents, which detail how the MQ-9 can meet ISR gaps and unique operational requirements;
- (2) a roadmap of modernization for the MQ-9 and how strategic investments will allow for the integration of new technology into the platform;
- (3) a review of the current modernization plan for the MQ-9 and recommendations for how this plan could be expanded; and
- (4) any resource requirements for the modernization of the MQ-9 platform.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Rapidly Adaptable Affordable Cruise Missile

The committee continues to support the Air Force's Rapidly Adaptable Affordable Cruise Missile (RAACM) program to deliver an air-launched affordable mass cruise missile to the warfighters. The committee is encouraged to see its development occurring in a full Digital Engineering environment, using a Weapon Open System Architecture and the Weapon Government Reference Architecture to create a compliant family of modular missile systems. Additionally, RAACM's use of an additively manufactured (3-D printed) fuselage helps grow the defense industrial base, reduces costs of manufacturing, while increasing the speed to field a family of affordable mass weapons like RAACM.

The committee is aware of a U.S. Navy emerging requirement for a Multi-Mission Affordable Capacity Effector weapon system that is very similar in capabilities to the RAACM. The committee encourages the Air Force, Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps to consider the benefits of a fully digital, Weapon Open System Architecture Digitally Designed and 3-D printed cruise missile, like RAACM, to bring the efficiencies of 3-D printing and digital design to help build affordable mass weapons at scale to deter and defeat peer threats.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

F-35 Tactical Combat Training System Increment II Training Capability

The committee recognizes that joint and coalition combat air forces training environments should mimic expected combat environments, which may necessitate U.S. test and training ranges having multi-level secure instrumentation to enable full live-virtual-constructive (LVC) capabilities. Such capabilities enable large scale combat simulations that link live training with other pilot training around the world operating in simulators or integrating allied air forces on common missions.

The committee commends the Secretary of the Navy for leading the joint force with the development and adoption of the Tactical Combat Training System, Increment II (TCTS II), which has this LVC functionality. However, the committee remains concerned that despite an F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Executive Steering Board decision memorandum, dated September 22, 2020, directing funding alignment to incorporate the TCTS II system in the F-35, there is no certified plan to implement this platform-interoperable LVC training capability, which potentially prevents fifth generation platforms from adequately training with other fourth generation joint force or coalition assets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, Secretary of the Navy and the F-35 Program Executive Officer, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2025, explaining how the TCTS II training capability will be incorporated, resourced, and initially operational by 2027 and achieving full operational capability across the F-35 enterprise by 2030.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Attributable Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's use of the term "attributable unmanned aircraft system (UAS)" remains ambiguous. The committee recognizes that categorizing UAS as expendable or attributable varies with the situation. Additionally, the committee acknowledges the difficulty of classifying UAS into weight-based categories as expendable or attributable, considering the different sensor and munition configurations they can carry. However, the committee believes there is still utility in illuminating how the Department of Defense views and categorizes its UAS as attributable. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2024, on how the Department of Defense categorizes UAS as attributable. This briefing shall include each military service's definition of "attributable" in per unit dollar amounts for Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, and Group 5 UAS. These definitions may be provided as a variable range due to payload and situation-dependent configurations.

Counter Small Unmanned Aircraft System Defense at Military Installations

The committee remains concerned about the proliferation of small unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and the capacity and capability of the Department of Defense to defend a "covered facility or asset" as defined in section 130i of title 10, United States Code, and other worldwide installations. The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense has designated an executive agent to coordinate the counter small unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) research, development, test, and training for the Department of Defense. The committee further notes that the importance of protecting Department of Defense facilities and assets against the novel UAS threat requires review of existing authorities and development and deployment of appropriate capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2025 that includes:

(1) a specific list of concerning UAS events at military installations, organized by combatant command and location, in the year preceding the report submission;

(2) a list of approved counter small UAS capabilities that have been cleared for use at military installations by the executive agent;

(3) a counter small UAS global prioritization list of assets and counter UAS capability that is resident at associated locations, including whether such capability has been approved and remains a valid defense capability by the executive agent;

(4) a list of the military installations located in the United States that are not included in the definition of a “covered facility or asset” as incorporated in section 130i of title 10, United States Code; and

(5) a list and description of capabilities available to a “covered facility or asset” as incorporated in section 130i to title 10, United States Code, that could be used to implement subsection (b)(1)(F) of such section.

Department of Defense Unmanned Aerial Systems Interoperability and Compliance with North Atlantic Treaty Organization Standardization Agreement 4586

The committee notes that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 4586 specifies the interoperability for unmanned aerial systems (UAS) controls and is critical to increased combat effectiveness of NATO Combined and Joint Services. The committee understands that STANAG defines architectures, interfaces, communication protocols, data elements and message formats, and includes data link, command and control, and human/computer interfaces. However, the committee understands that STANAG 4586 primarily concerns large, fixed-wing UAS and may not be applicable to group 1 small UAS (sUAS) and autonomous UAS, whose interoperability is largely standardized through Robotic and Autonomous System-Air protocols.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2024, on the Department of Defense's strategy to assure applicable UAS programs comply with STANAG 4586, and how interoperability standards for autonomous and sUAS may be aligned across NATO Combined and Joint Services.

F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Simulators

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, 2024 on the development, procurement, and deployment of F-35 Joint Strike Fighter simulators.

The briefing will include:

(1) current inventory, capabilities, training program effectiveness, technological advancements, and cost analysis; and

(2) recommendations for future improvements including the number of simulators required to effectively train a fighter wing based on the number of aircraft and pilots.

F-35 Program

The budget request contained \$11.04 billion for the procurement of 68 F-35 aircraft and associated spares, modifications, depot activations, and advanced procurement for fiscal year 2026 aircraft for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. The committee notes that this is a decrease of 15 aircraft from procurement plans provided in the fiscal year 2024 budget projected for the planned fiscal year 2025 budget request. The budget request contained \$2.12 billion for research and development related to deployability and suitability initiatives, Block 4 and Continuous Capability Development and Delivery, and Air Force dual-capable aircraft efforts.

The committee notes that the F-35 weapon systems is an integral capability needed against advanced integrated air defense systems postured against the United States or its foreign partners and allies during potential high-end, highly contested contingency operations. The committee continues to be disappointed that the aircraft has still not been delivered with Technical Refresh-3 (TR-3) hardware and very minimal Block 4 software capabilities. The committee also notes that the currently forecasted Block 4 software capability that was supposed to be fielded in fiscal year 2029, 28 years after the program's inception, is now being "reimagined" by the program office due to expected challenges related to software development complexity, full mission systems integration challenges, and unaffordability predictions to actually develop the entire Block 4 original capabilities and requirements planned for the full operational capability of the aircraft. The committee notes that development efforts for TR-3 hardware is currently over \$950.0 million over the original budget.

The committee also remains concerned, along with the F-35 Program Executive Officer and the Government Accountability Office professional analysts, that the current and forecasted high costs of sustainment remain a real and existential threat to the program, and the committee remains continually frustrated by the program's overly aggressive development and production schedules that have yet to contain any realism regarding projected cost or timing of actual completion. Additional major aircraft systems that have newly realized development risk are the new APG-85 radar and the new Next-Generation Distributed Aperture System. The committee also notes that other major upgrades to the aircraft, such as the systems affiliated with the propulsion and power thermal management and electrical generation systems, have still yet to get fully underway and have the potential to realize development and acquisition risk given the F-35 program's chronic past history of not maintaining originally planned cost or schedule of modernization efforts for the aircraft.

The committee continues to be concerned about the Department's lack of sufficient access to accurate and complete F-35 enterprise-wide technical data, intellectual property, software code, expedient engineering disposition turnaround times, as well as the Department's significant reliance upon original equipment manufacturers supporting development, fielding, and sustainment activities for the airframe, propulsion, and mission systems. The committee believes that until adequate industrial base competition at the prime and major sub-tier contractor levels can be established outside of many F-35 original equipment manufacturers' purview, the Department will continue facing challenges holding original equipment manufacturers properly accountable for subpar performance of equipment, capabilities, and sustainment services provided over the service life of the aircraft.

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes many provisions to address and remedy many aspects of the program related to software, hardware, testing, and fielding challenges. The committee has also reduced the quantity of aircraft to be procured in order to reprioritize that funding to support the proposed remedies. Bottom line, the committee is primarily interested in not placing blame on any particular entity or organization affiliated with the F-35 program, but moreover to develop realistic and executable solutions to the many and continuing issues plaguing smooth and affordable performance of the F-35 acquisition and enterprise-wide program activities.

Report on the Impacts of Commercially Owned Intellectual Property for the F-35

The committee is concerned about the long-term sustainment and maintenance implications of commercial owned intellectual property and closed software system on the F-35. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on:

- (1) the impact of the reliance on a single contractor for commercially owned software;
- (2) the ability to implement open competition for sustainment and maintenance;
- (3) the current and future use of government referenced architecture;
- (4) the exploration of alternative design choices such as programmable panoramic cockpit displays; and
- (5) any other items relevant to the department's ability to reduce costs and increase the availability of the F-35.

U.S. Air Forces Europe-Air Forces Africa Air Base Air Defense Common Tactical Picture

The committee is encouraged by the work of the Department of the Air Force to investigate and budget for active Air Base Air Defense (ABAD) capabilities within the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) area of responsibility to

address future threats to forward deployed U.S. forces. However, the committee remains concerned by the lack of a holistic plan and investment strategy for developing similar ABAD capabilities to protect U.S. Air Force fixed and expeditionary forces at immediate threat from active conflicts within the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) areas of responsibilities.

The committee recognizes U.S. Air Forces Europe (USAFE)-Air Forces Africa (AFAFRICA) efforts to develop and demonstrate prototype ABAD command and control and multi-national sensor integration capabilities that can be deployed quickly to provide crucial all-domain awareness of cruise missile and unmanned aircraft system threats. The committee encourages the Department of the Air Force to consider leveraging the early successes demonstrated by the USAFE-AFAFRICA ABAD program as part of its global ABAD strategy and prioritize multi-year resource investments for USAFE-AFAFRICA to rapidly field, train, and operate advanced ABAD capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2024, on how the U.S. Air Force intends to balance ABAD investments to counter emerging threats within INDOPACOM, with the need for immediate ABAD capabilities across EUCOM and AFRICOM to defend against active cruise missile and weaponized UAS threats.

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—Pilot Program on the Use of Robotic Targets to Enhance the Lethality of the Reserve Components of the Army

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to carry out a pilot program to assess the use of moving robotic target systems into live fire training provided to infantry units of the Army Reserve and National Guard.

Section 112—Limitation on Procurement of End Items Containing Energetic Materials pending Certification on Domestic Production Capacity

This section would limit the Secretary of the Army from procuring certain end items containing energetic materials that are in production at a Federal

Government-owned production facility until the Secretary provides a certification to the congressional defense committees.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY PROGRAMS

Section 131—Modification of Annual Report on Cost Targets for Certain Aircraft Carriers

This section would modify the annual report on cost targets to include additional cost data fidelity and subsequent Ford-class aircraft carriers.

Section 132—Procurement Authorities for Certain Amphibious Shipbuilding Programs

This section would provide flexibility for procurement authorities for certain amphibious shipbuilding programs.

Section 133—Multiyear Procurement Authority for CH-53K Aircraft and T408 Engines

This section would provide multiyear procurement authority for CH-53K aircraft and T408 engines.

Section 134—Recapitalization of Tactical Fighter Aircraft of the Navy Reserve

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to assign only to the Navy Reserve all F/A-18E/F Super Hornet aircraft procured using funds appropriated for the Navy for fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2023.

Section 135—Designation of Official Responsible for Autonomous Surface and Underwater Dual-Modality Vehicles

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to designate an official who is responsible for autonomous surface and underwater dual-modality vehicles.

Section 136—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Medium Landing Ship Pending Certification and Report

This section would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the procurement of the Medium Landing Ship until the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the Medium Landing Ship design is not based on more than 35 percent military specifications. It would also require the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees detailing the differences in cost and construction schedules

between a ship design based on military specifications and a design that uses commercial standards and elements.

Section 137—Limitation on Structural Improvements and Electrical Power Upgrades for AH-1Z and UH-1Y Helicopters

This section would require structural improvement and electrical power upgrades for AH-1Z Viper and UH-1Y Venom helicopters to take place at the original equipment manufacturer until the Secretary of the Navy certifies that the plan for carrying out the upgrades elsewhere meets certain metrics.

Section 138—Sense of Congress on Aircraft Carrier Procurement

This section would express a sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should request procurement of CVN-82 not later than fiscal year 2028.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Section 151—Modification of Minimum Inventory Requirement for Air Refueling Tanker Aircraft

This section would raise the number of air refueling aircraft to 474 and prevent the Air Force from reducing the number of primary mission aircraft inventory KC-135 aircraft from the Air Force Guard and Reserve.

Section 152—Modification of Certain Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory Requirements for the Combat Air Forces of the Air Force

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to divest A-10 aircraft requested during fiscal year 2025 by correspondingly reducing the required number of Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory levels of the Air Force mandated by current law.

Section 153—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, 2025.

Section 154—Limitation on Retirement of F-15E Aircraft pending Fighter Aircraft Capabilities and Requirements Study

This section would prohibit the retirement of any F-15E tactical fighter aircraft, with certain exceptions, until the Secretary of Defense submits a fighter aircraft capability and requirements study that estimates the number of fighter

aircraft needed by the Air Force to meet the requirements of geographical combatant commanders.

Section 155—Limitation on Use of Funds pending Submission of Report on Plan for Long-Term Air Force Fighter Force Structure

This section would prohibit not more than 75 percent of travel funds of the Secretary of the Air Force from being obligated or expended during fiscal year 2025 until the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees the delinquent report required by section 148(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31).

Section 156—Recapitalization of Air Refueling Tanker Aircraft of the Reserve Components of the Air Force

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to replace current Air National Guard and Air Reserve air refueling aircraft with an equal air refueling aircraft capability.

Section 157—Consolidation of Authorities Relating to Air Force Landing Gear

This section would require the U.S. Air Force to consolidate supply chain management, item management, and delegated engineering authorities of landing gear systems for certain aircraft under the Air Force Sustainment Center.

Section 158—Notification of Delays in Delivery of MH-139 Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to notify the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services of any delay in delivery of MH-139 aircraft within 30 days of becoming aware of such delay.

Section 159—Plan for Establishment and Maintenance of F-16 Simulators at Air National Guard Training Centers

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of the Air National Guard, to develop and implement a plan to fully fund the establishment and maintenance of F-16 simulators at training centers of the Air National Guard.

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

Section 171—Modification to Air Force and Navy Use of Commercial Dual-Use Parts in Certain Aircraft and Engines

This section would ensure new commercial dual-use parts are included in the process, authorized in section 161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), for acquiring dual-use parts for use in commercial derivative aircraft and engines and aircraft based on commercially designed aircraft.

Section 172—Policy on Qualifications of Contractors for Into-Plane Fuel Deliveries for Heavy-Lift Aircraft

This section would require the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to develop and implement a policy that establishes factors for determining the qualifications of fixed-based operators bidding on contracts to provide into-plane fuel deliveries for heavy-lift aircraft at airports with sufficient weight-bearing capacity.

Section 173—Prohibition on Operation, Procurement, and Contracting Related to Foreign-Made Light Detection and Ranging Technology

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from purchasing or operating covered light detection and ranging technology that was manufactured by the People's Republic of China or another covered foreign entity.

Section 174—Limitation on Procurement of F-35 Aircraft pending Certification on Improvements and Correction of Deficiencies

This section would permit the Secretary of Defense to accept delivery of only 48 of 58 F-35 aircraft authorized for procurement during fiscal year 2025 until the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees certain corrective action plans and acquisition strategies that will improve research, development, testing, evaluation, production and sustainment issues and deficiencies identified across multiple areas within the F-35 program enterprise. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide annual updates, for five consecutive years beginning on April 1, 2025, for all corrective actions and plans implemented by the Secretary.

Section 175—Assessment of Air-to-Air Missile Inventory Requirements and Related Capabilities

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the commanders of certain geographical combatant commands, to jointly conduct an assessment of the sufficiency of established inventory requirements for air-to-air missiles within the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of each service Secretary. This section would also require the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a cost-benefit and technical risk assessment of

developing and procuring an extended range AIM-120D missile to augment the existing air-to-air missile inventory.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Adaptive and Intelligent Adversary Threat Models

The committee believes that in an era of great power competition, training and rehearsing against realistic and adaptive red force models are essential to ensure U.S. military readiness against peer and near peer competitors. The committee encourages the Army to leverage innovative technologies, including artificial intelligence, to develop and train to threat models that accurately represent adversary air, ground, sea, and space capabilities. The committee believes that developing adaptive, intelligent, adversary threat models for multi-domain operations will help to ensure the Army maintains superiority over competitors.

Adaptive Landing Gear Systems for Group 3 and Group 4 Unmanned Rotorcraft

The committee notes that there exists pressing challenges that will require innovative rotorcraft technologies for successful deployment in strategic, austere, or nonpermissive environments. The committee recognizes the limitations of conventional landing gear on slopes less than 5 degrees due to dynamic rollover and loss of control authority. Moreover, the committee notes there may be a necessity for an adaptive landing gear system. This system would dynamically adapt through active control, sensing, and actuation, thus enabling rotorcraft to operate effectively in demanding conditions and support expeditionary operations.

The committee appreciates the ongoing exploratory research and flight demonstrations conducted by the U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command's Aviation & Missile Center on unmanned rotorcraft on Group 3 and Group 4 unmanned rotorcraft. Additionally, the committee recognizes the capacity and capability within the U.S.-based commercial industry to develop and provide such an adaptive landing gear system, leveraging advancements in lightweight composite structures, mechanism design, and nonlinear control algorithms.

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, 2025, on adaptive landing gear systems for Group 3 and Group 4 unmanned rotorcraft. This briefing shall include the following items:

- (1) a plan to detailing a roadmap for the development, demonstration, and integration of U.S.-based commercial adaptive landing gear system solutions into

current and future unmanned rotorcraft within Groups 3 and 4, specifically designed to enhance their performance in expeditionary operations;

(2) an evaluation of the commercial industrial base for adaptive landing gear systems that could be used for Group 3 and Group 4 unmanned rotorcraft; and

(3) an evaluation of associated actions and milestones required to ensure successful implementation and integration of an adaptive landing gear system on Group 3 and Group 4 unmanned rotorcraft.

Advanced Energetics Manufacturing Technologies

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 energetics manufacturing technology and novel materials such as Next Generation energetics for propellants and explosives as well as nitrocellulose manufacturing in Army ammunition plants.

The Committee encourages the Army to include these important efforts in both its Fiscal Year 2026 budget submission and future years Program Objective Memorandum (POM) to maintain this critical capability in the US National Technology and Industrial Base (NTIB).

Therefore, the Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, no later than February 15, 2025. The briefing shall include:

(1) A status update on the Army's development of safe and clean energetics manufacturing technology; and

(2) Information regarding the Army's leveraging of university partnerships to develop next-generation nitrocellulose energetics.

Airless Radial Tire Development

The committee recognizes that airless radial tires have been demonstrated successfully by multiple Department of Defense entities, including the U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Special Operations Command, to improve mobility in hazardous environments and conditions. Specifically, airless radial tires have resulted in demonstrated increased readiness, efficiency, and situational awareness. The committee supports efforts by the Army to design a larger airless radial tire for the Infantry Squad Vehicle and other comparably-sized vehicles to achieve a target speed of 62 miles per hour and target load of 2,150 pounds.

Army National Guard Airborne Tactical Extraction Platform

The committee is aware that multiple state units of the National Guard have demonstrated a potential need to purchase airborne tactical rescue equipment. The committee is aware that multiple state Army National Guard aviation leaders have indicated their intent to purchase new airborne tactical rescue equipment

platforms that allow for quicker, safer, and more efficient helicopter rescues during natural disasters such as floods, wildfires, and hurricanes.

The committee understands that the air worthiness release process is currently going through evaluation and is near completion, but approval and publication are still pending based on the final evaluation by the Army's System Readiness Directorate.

The committee notes that the Army National Guard may soon need new airborne tactical rescue equipment for essential domestic and rescue missions. As such, the committee is concerned with the delays in the full certification process of new airborne tactical rescue equipment with live loads and encourages the Army to expeditiously move through the certification process while maintaining the appropriate steps that ensure a fully functioning, safe, and reliable platform for the Army National Guard.

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, 2024, on the anticipated time frame for completing the air worthiness release process, and any technical, logistical, or funding challenges associated with completing the air worthiness release for new airborne tactical rescue equipment.

Artificial Intelligence-Enhanced Quantum Computing

The committee supports the Army's ongoing work to develop and mature quantum information science technologies, including quantum computing. The committee also understands that there are opportunities to leverage artificial intelligence (AI) and quantum computing to solve warfighter operational challenges including, but not limited to, optimization, mission planning, unmanned aerial vehicle swarm defense, and more. The committee encourages the Army to continue to explore these AI-enhanced quantum computing technologies that are under development within both the Army research enterprise and the commercial sector.

Auto Capture Hook

The committee is aware that the Army has a requirement for a helicopter sling load auto-hookup device. The committee notes that current helicopter sling load hookup operations are manpower intensive, dangerous, and require additional helicopters for subsequent movement of hookup personnel, and also may unnecessarily expose soldiers to enemy threats. The committee believes that current practices also risk soldier injury due to intense rotor downwash, blowing debris, and the extreme proximity of the hovering air vehicle to soldiers. The committee encourages the Army to continue efforts to develop an automated sling load hookup in order to reduce soldier exposure to hazards and threats during operations.

Autonomous Ground Vehicles Systems Engineering Prototype

The committee supports U.S. Army Ground Vehicle Systems Center efforts to develop a prototype vehicle utilizing a systems engineering approach to design, integrate and demonstrate autonomous ground vehicle technology to support the Army's modernization priorities. The committee encourages the Army to continue research and development efforts to develop:

- (1) new engineering methods for light-weighted vehicles with emphasis on novel joining techniques;
- (2) new sensing and control technologies for autonomous mobility and safety;
- (3) next generation battery technologies capable of working in extreme temperatures;
- (4) embedded antenna systems for communication, health monitoring, and localization;
- (5) advance methods for manufacturing, detecting damage, and rapid repair of such vehicles; and
- (6) integrated computational material engineering tools.

The committee believes this type of research is also beneficial to develop the necessary workforce and technical expertise that will be required to meet Army modernization priorities.

Celestial Navigation for the High Accuracy Detection and Exploitation System

The committee understands that the High Accuracy Detection and Exploitation System (HADES) is the Army's premier intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance modernization program. Additionally, the committee notes that additional funding is needed to mature and qualify the Celestial/Resident Space Object (RSO) navigation system on the Army's HADES program in a timely manner.

The committee believes that the U.S. military will likely be required to operate in global positioning system (GPS)-denied and contested environments in all future conflicts, especially against peer and near-peer adversaries. However, the committee notes that the U.S. military relies on Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) systems for nearly all operations and these current systems may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks and GPS spoofing and jamming. To address the potential PNT capability gap, the committee notes that the Air Force has funded the development of Celestial/RSO navigation technology. This technology uses automated observations of stars, satellites, and space debris with known orbits to determine aircraft position to less than 25 meters.

As such, the committee believes that, given the importance of the HADES program, the Army should fully fund, mature, and qualify the Celestial/RSO navigation system on the Army's HADES program to ensure operational effectiveness in a GPS-denied environment.

CH-47 Block II Engine Enhancement

The committee is encouraged by the robust commercial investment towards the development of a CH-47 engine enhancement. This enhancement is not only economical and retrofittable but provides additional capabilities to the CH-47 aircraft. The CH-47 Block II configuration, with its reinforced aircraft structure and improved drive system, is designed to achieve heightened performance through an upgraded, enhanced engine. Further, Congress appropriated additional funding to the Army in Fiscal Years 2022, 2023, and 2024 for an upgraded engine that provides increased range, additional lift capability, and overall improved performance throughout the flight envelope. The committee supports the Army's continued investments to integrate and qualify an upgraded engine on the CH-47 and MH-47 fleet. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on the Service's plan to program and budget for the CH-47 Block II engine enhancement.

Collaborative Armaments and Ammunition

The committee supports the Secretary of the Army's efforts to develop networkable and integrable armaments and ammunition. It also supports automation and natural transformation of U.S. combat armament systems to allow those systems to seamlessly interoperate with reduced time for synchronization and coordination. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to integrate available artificial intelligence-enabling algorithms and software architectures to have systems work together and provide actionable recommendations to users.

Connected Vehicle Cybersecurity Center

The committee remains concerned about potential cyber threats to both manned and unmanned military vehicles. The committee notes the need to develop resilient cyber solutions for vehicle platforms and supporting infrastructure. The committee understands the Army Ground Vehicle Systems Center (GVSC) is working to identify cyber vulnerabilities to secure joint ground platforms and supporting infrastructure to prevent cyberattacks on these systems. The committee encourages the Army GVSC to continue to develop solutions and accelerate integrated technology demonstrations in coordination with industry, academia, and government partners to advance vehicle cybersecurity efforts. The committee also recommends the Army GVSC explore the feasibility of establishing a Connected Vehicle Cybersecurity Center.

Convergent Advanced Manufacturing and Advanced Materials Development for Extreme Environments

The committee understands that current and future weapon systems, including hypersonics, will require structures and materials that can withstand extreme conditions, temperatures, and environments. The committee supports

Army Research Laboratory collaboration with academia and industry to ensure a robust domestic advanced manufacturing capability to mature such critical materials and technologies, develop and sustain the necessary technical workforce, and foster government-academia-industry collaboration to accelerate the development of innovative materials.

In addition to materials development, the committee also notes the potential for convergent advanced manufacturing to solve these technical material sciences challenges. The committee encourages the Army to develop an integrated design and manufacturing process flow that brings together unrelated materials and manufacturing processes. Convergent advanced manufacturing processes like this are necessary to prototype materials, electronics, subsystems, and fully integrated components for missiles, rockets, and munitions in order to demonstrate advanced designs and capabilities.

Counter Small Unmanned Aerial System Missile

The committee is supportive of developing a hard-kill capability to counter small unmanned aerial systems (UAS) and notes that substantial engineering remains to develop, integrate, and test guidance algorithms for the various options. Additionally, the inclusion of the long wave infrared seeker on the nose of the missile will displace the existing Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS) warhead, so development requires a mid-body warhead and fuse development along with a qualification process, and the fully integrated system requires extensive testing prior to transition and fielding. The committee supports hard-kill options to defeat advanced small UAS and believes additional development of a long wave infrared seeker integrated with the APKWS guidance kit should be initiated. The committee recognizes that fire control enhancements may be required to support this capability and to increase the rate of fire. The committee notes the value of integrating this capability with proven deployable systems, including, but not limited to, the Containerized Weapon System.

Counter Swarm Real-time On Demand Engagement Orchestration

The committee notes that most current small unmanned aerial system (sUAS) swarming capabilities are still relatively simple. However, as discussed in the U.S. Department of Defense Counter-Small Unmanned Aircraft System Strategy of 2021 and Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering Technology Vision for an Era of Competition of 2022, the committee believes that emerging artificial intelligence (AI) and low-cost manufacturing is going to change the nature of this environment. To defeat this threat, the committee believes a reactive command and control (C2) capability to detect the swarm and then to allocate available resources, such as gun, missile, and electronic attack effectors, will be necessary.

The committee supports Real-time On Demand Engagement Orchestration (RODEO) as an adjunct, trusted AI driven C2 capability to continually monitor and

detect a sUAS swarm. Once one is detected, RODEO interacts with available sensor, weapon, and C2 systems to quickly identify courses of action and corresponding weapon-target pairing resource allocations.

Countering High-Altitude Surveillance Threats

The committee is aware of ongoing efforts at the U.S. Army's Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) to develop transportable or palletized directed energy systems that are low-cost and self-sustaining. These systems could be employed as a counter surveillance capability for deploying and deployed ground forces against high-altitude threats such as drones, balloons, and satellites at a lower cost per shot than kinetic solutions.

Given the important role these capabilities could bring to the Army in protecting ground forces from surveillance threats including drones, balloons, and satellites, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on current and future plans to develop technologies to counter high-altitude surveillance threats. The briefing shall also include:

- (1) An assessment of current and emerging threat capabilities as well as options to counter these threats in the next 2-4 years, 5-8 years and beyond;
- (2) plans to develop options for a family of systems with escalating levels of effects that are optimized to protect deploying and deployed forces, temporary bases, and fixed sites, including the capability to permanently disable or destroy threat systems, while retaining the capacity to blind or dazzle neutral observation systems; and
- (3) an estimate of the funding required over the Future Years Defense Program to enable SMDC to rapidly develop, demonstrate, test, and deploy these capabilities.

Critical Energetics Materials and Manufacturing Technology

The committee supports the Secretary of the Army's pursuit of national supply chain assurance and necessary manufacturing and industrial base technologies to ensure critical energetic materials are safely producible and scalable to meet surging Department of Defense requirements. The committee urges the Secretary of the Army to make critical technology investments to expand research and early manufacturability pilot scale capabilities, with expanded transition models to support Joint Service organic industrial base options.

Digital Literacy at Army

The committee is aware of and supports efforts undertaken by the Department of Defense in conjunction with the Air Force's Digital University platform to provide digital literacy training for servicemembers, government civilians, and contractors in advanced technologies, such as cyber, artificial

intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML), and cloud computing. Given the success of these efforts, the committee encourages the Army to leverage proven government-owned training platforms and curricula informed by private sector expertise already in use to accelerate learning and career path development in critical emerging technologies, such as AI/ML. The committee believes that scarce budgetary resources should be spent on providing such training to a wider user base within the Army and not on creating new systems to duplicate the functions of existing systems already in use by the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2025, on efforts the Army is taking to implement digital literacy training within the service. The briefing should include:

- (1) a list of current digital literacy requirements inclusive of cyber, AI/ML, and cloud computing;
- (2) a list of current mobile enabled digital literacy training platforms in use and the number of users enrolled within those platforms;
- (3) an explanation of the cyber, AI/ML, cloud computing and other digital literacy training courses being offered in (2) and any notable gaps the Army seeks to address;
- (4) an implementation plan for the use of a digital training platform currently in use within the Department of Defense that leverages best practices regarding proficiency assessment, customizable continuous learning, progress tracking, and curricula informed by private sector expertise.

Digital Night Vision Technology

The committee is aware of ongoing efforts within the Army's Command, Control, Communication, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Center to develop digital night vision systems including with Charge Domain Binning technologies. The committee believes that there are several use cases for this technology that could improve operations for dismounted soldiers, border security, bomb defusal systems, vision systems for vehicles, and more. The committee encourages the Army to continue to develop and scale digital night vision technologies across the force.

Domestic Infrared Detector Industrial Base

The committee is concerned about foreign investment and competition for uncooled infrared (IR) technology and the impact it has on the U.S. industrial base, supply chain security, and intellectual property. In addition, the committee notes that any future conflict will require U.S. warfighters to maintain technological overmatch in key areas including weapon sights, night vision goggles, air launched effects, and more, all of which rely on uncooled IR detectors and bolometers as a key enabling technology.

The committee notes that an eroding domestic industrial base for uncooled IR detectors threatens this needed technology overmatch. The committee believes the United States must invest more in uncooled IR detectors to ensure the viability of this critical domestic industrial base and ensure the security and performance of weapon systems. The committee encourages the Army to invest in technology development and system demonstrations in coordination with domestic IR detector providers to help mature this critical enabling technology and industrial base.

Enhanced Environment for Multi-Domain Operations Cybersecurity Testing

The committee believes that Multi Domain Operations (MDO) environment has not caught up with the Army's focus on weapon system modernization. In particular, testing with a space-based cyber and navigation warfare layer is often times conducted in less-than realistic test environments. The development, instrumentation, and control of an operationally realistic and complex cyber-contested MDO test and evaluation environment is required to test the impacts of cyber-attacks on the effectiveness of today's advanced weapon systems.

The committee notes that the Enhanced Environment for Multi Domain Operations Cybersecurity Testing (EEMDO) is a live virtual constructive cyber test environment that will have the capability to assess the complex sensor to shooter kill chain within an MDO environment. The EEMDO should provide the ability to assess the end-to-end performance, dependencies, prioritizations, and timelines in the presence of threats that are an operationally relevant scale and perform validated tactics. The EEMDO will be fully integrated with event and range control, visualization, instrumentation, and data intelligence; all validated to produce actionable decision-grade data.

The committee supports the establishment of a reconfigurable and scalable operationally realistic MDO test environment incorporating all domains, including air, land, maritime, space, and cyberspace, to support the entire test and evaluation mission life cycle. The EEMDO should be capable of stimulating and measuring performance of the complete system of systems that make up the kill chain and is designed to support developmental test and augment operational test in local or distributed test operations.

Enhancing and Strengthening the Critical Energetic Materials Supply Chain and Chemical Synthesis Technologies

The committee supports the Secretary of the Army's expanded research of critical energetic materials chemistries and chemical synthesis technologies for performance enhancement and to broaden the supply chain availability of critical materials. The effort nests with the National Energetics Plan and Joint Service objective to address vulnerabilities of limited domestic sources and supply chain for critical materials. The committee urges the Secretary of the Army to expand options to critical energetic materials supply chain and reinforce chemical synthesis technologies.

Geospatial Enterprise Data Advantage

The committee recognizes that a top Army warfighting priority is building a Common Operating Picture using a Standard Shareable Geospatial Foundation (SSGF), which is a capability enabling Joint All-Domain Command Control compliance and is foundational to allowing diverse systems to operate consistently using the same map. The committee also recognizes that significantly increased volumes of tactical data coupled with newer, higher-resolution battlefield, aerial, and space-based sensors is driving a need for enhanced processing of geospatial data to enable the Army's vision for SSGF. The committee notes that this improved data processing workflow—once fully established—may coordinate systems engineering, integration and testing with the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and other entities to allow use by multiple agencies.

Given the importance of delivering enhanced geospatial data to warfighters, the committee recognizes the urgent need to accelerate the development and implementation of the Army Geospatial Enterprise Data Advantage Processing pipeline to facilitate the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of geospatial content. The committee believes that by leveraging the innovations of commercial industry for cloud computing and machine learning, geospatial data may be in the hands of Army warfighters in unprecedented timeframes, enabling faster decision-making and higher-quality analysis. The committee therefore encourages the Army to ensure the Army Geospatial Center is fully enabled to move forward with this critical effort.

Ground Vehicle System Center, Digital Engineering Center of Excellence

The committee supports the Army's efforts to establish the Ground Vehicle System Center based Digital Engineering Center of Excellence. This Center of Excellence will enable Army digital transformation in all parts of the lifecycle, including inventory and specification library of obsolete parts that are no longer manufactured by the private sector for deployed weapon systems, and the ability to virtually, and physically, prototype next generation ground systems.

The Center of Excellence needs to be an enduring capability with both Government and academic partners. These capabilities are required by the Army to ensure warfighter ability to field current weapon systems free of replacement part shortages and the ability to rapidly develop and field new weapon systems to remain superior to both adversary deployed and next generation weapon systems.

Ground Vehicles Systems Center Rapid Fielding of Emerging Technology

The committee recognizes the importance of modeling and simulation (M&S), digital engineering (DE), Digital Thread, and Digital and Physical Twin best practices activities in combat vehicle development and believes the Army should accelerate its approach to ensure success. The results of this research

initiative will enhance U.S. defense preparedness and directly support the modernization and soldier protection priorities of the U.S. Army.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Director of the Army Ground Vehicle Systems Center to continue their adoption and development of modern M&S tools, vehicle agnostic system integration labs, and an integrated collaborative environment which enables rigorous M&S and DE to inform requirements and assist in weapon system development.

Infantry Squad Vehicle Variant

The committee supports the Department's efforts on the development of Infantry Squad Vehicle Multi-Mission and Logistics Variants to determine operational feasibility, suitability, and acceptability for the Army's Mobile-Long Range Precision Strike Missile directed requirement.

Integrated Mission Planning and Airspace Control Tools

The committee notes that the Army has a validated requirement for an integrated airspace management, air traffic control, and aviation mission planning capability due to a legacy capability approaching end-of-life. Moreover, the committee notes that the Army has an immediate need to integrate its tactical airspace management and aviation mission planning systems.

The committee understands that capabilities such as the Integrated Mission Planning and Airspace Control Tools (IMPACT) software suite aim to converge the mission planning capabilities of the Aviation Mission Planning Systems with the airspace control capabilities of the Tactical Airspace Integration System into a single role-based, hardware-agnostic, software-centric solution. The committee notes that this consolidation of hardware requirements across two current legacy programs may reduce the logistics footprint and training required to operate different systems. As such, the committee encourages the Army to prioritize and accelerate the development and delivery of the IMPACT system.

Integrated Visual Augmentation System User Acceptance Criteria

The committee is encouraged by the progress being made with the Integrated Visual Augmentation System (IVAS) and notes the positive soldier feedback that contributed to the Army's decision to proceed with phase 2 of the development effort of IVAS 1.2. The committee understands that according to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Army did not define clear measures of user acceptance levels to determine whether IVAS will meet end user needs during the IVAS 1.0 and IVAS 1.1 efforts. As the Army moves towards its production decision for IVAS 1.2, the committee encourages the Army to establish acceptance criteria that is consistent across all Army procurement activities. As such, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition,

Logistics and Technology to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 30, 2024, on the following information:

- (1) the user acceptance criteria for testing and evaluation of the IVAS 1.2 variant;
- (2) the results of the soldier touch points including the evaluation the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology considers necessary for use on the battlefield;
- (3) the process used to consider Soldier sentiment towards IVAS form, fit, function, and contribution to mission success; and
- (4) the IVAS 1.2 requirements and the IVAS Tiered Capability Matrix.

Intelligent Resilience of Communications Signals

The committee understands that secure communications are vital to ensure successful military operations. The use of high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, and quantum computing show promise to significantly strengthen the resilience of military communications signals. The committee encourages the Army to continue efforts to demonstrate adaptive signal processing that leverages deep learning neural networks by sensing and applying adaptive radio frequency techniques to secure communications.

Long Range Precision Munition

The committee recognizes recent Army efforts to field longer-range capability to the Apache, especially with the decision to cancel the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA). The committee further appreciate the Army's plan to field additional long-range munitions (LRPM) to the Apache and the Army's use of a shoot-off in 2022 to evaluate mature solutions for LRPM.

However, the committee is concerned about delays in the enduring program to field additional long-range capabilities to the Apache and the likelihood these delays will leave the Apache without appropriate munitions to be safe on the modern battlefield with proliferated MANPADS for the near-future.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on their plan and timeline to field an enduring solution for a long-range point-to-point munition for the Apache and other air and ground platforms within this decade.

Manufacturing Ecosystems

The committee recognizes the need to accelerate and modernize manufacturing ecosystems to provide critical materiel and sustainment support to warfighters around the world by manufacturing, repairing, maintaining, and disposing of essential equipment and munitions, which ensures the readiness and superiority of the Department. The committee encourages the continued investment

in the development of the Digital Manufacturing Resource Centers to increase the adoption, development of new technologies, and improve workforce skills.

Modeling and Simulation to Support Brigade Combat Team Advancement

The committee recognizes the importance of modeling and simulation (M&S) activities, digital engineering, and digital and physical twin best practices in combat vehicle development. The committee believes the Department of the Army should seek opportunities to accelerate its approach through the purchasing and development of modern M&S tools, vehicle agnostic system integration labs, and the fostering of integrated collaborative environments which enable rigorous M&S to inform requirements for subsystems to brigade combat team formations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on current M&S activities within the Department of the Army to support brigade combat team formations and how the Department of the Army is seeking to accelerate the use of such technology.

Modular Communication, Command, and Control Suite

The committee recognizes the importance of the research and development efforts underway at the Army's Program Executive Office for Aviation, Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) Project Office, specifically, its efforts surrounding the Modular Communication, Command, and Control Suite (MC3-S).

Moreover, the committee notes that as part of an integrated Joint Force, weapon system design and development approaches must be modernized to ensure capable employment in Multi-Domain Operations and support unique partner nation requirements. However, the committee is concerned that our enduring platforms are increasingly limited in adding new capabilities due to inflexible architectures and size, weight, and power constraints. The committee notes that MC3-S would allow the Army's FLRAA program to make significant strides in overcoming these issues that have been prevalent in legacy systems.

Moreover, the committee notes that MC3-S holds promising developments in combining multiple functions to maximize the reuse, affordability, and adaptability of aviation platforms to meet emerging threats while minimizing the effects of footprint and the weight associated with integrating the required communication and networking functionality.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Army to prioritize research and development of MC3-S within the FLRAA project office to ensure timely development and swift fielding of this capability.

Multi-Static Sensing for Multi-Domain Operations

The committee notes that the Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) has become increasingly challenged against near-peer adversaries. Successful IAMD requires proliferated detection and tracking sensors across phenomenology

and geometric diversity. To enable tactical and strategic advantage in this challenging environment, employing multi-static sensing detection and tracking using distributed apertures provides an additional resiliency layer as well as substantial geometric diversity.

The committee supports innovative technology to provide earlier threat warning with more accurate tracking, leading to battlefield dominance against near-peer adversaries. This effort should establish the technical performance and mission functionality through comprehensive modeling, simulation, and analysis as well as establishing and executing a campaign of learning through a series of evolving demonstrations.

Networked Multi-View Multi-Object Weapon Targeting

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has an urgent need for defensive future capabilities including Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) sensor fusion and Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Machine Learning (ML), enhanced Electro-Optical/Infrared systems for more autonomous threat detection, and rapid engagement of Group 1-3 aerial systems. Efforts focused on insertion of AI/ML to Air and Missile Defense weapon systems are now possible and would significantly increase safety for U.S. soldiers in combat. These new features will enable prioritized target selection during multi-threat engagement, intelligent weapon selection within fire-control, battle damage assessment and remote wireless operation of the weapon system at stand-off range. The committee urges the Secretary of the Army to demonstrate technologies that provide an integrated capability to pair sensors, weapons, and AI within the existing Air and Missile Defense and Counter-small UAS concepts to:

- (1) aid in the management of engagement decisions within the required reaction times to ensure mission success;
- (2) provide data fusion to enable AI/ML-based identification of targets and a decision engine to recommend mitigation solutions while taking into account weapon type and magazine depth; and
- (3) improve detection and identification of air threats to aid soldiers in selecting appropriate mitigations based off rapid and accurate identification of threats resulting in greater likelihood of successful mitigation.

Next Generation Combat Vehicle

The committee supports the Army's modernization goals to acquire the next generation of combat vehicles and capabilities, such as weight and crew reduction, through the implementation of modern electronic and electrical architectures and platform software that can enhance artificial intelligence-enabled features (e.g. advanced driver assistance, aided target recognition), increase reliability (e.g. predictive maintenance and diagnostics), and reduce wiring harness length and complexity. Army programs such as Robotic Combat Vehicle and XM-30 have incorporated certain commercial best practices and novel technologies related to

advanced driver assistance and vehicle software platforms, which could inform the acquisition strategies for next generation combat vehicles and capabilities to achieve greater effectiveness, lethality, and survivability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) to provide a briefing no later than March 1, 2025 to the House Committee on Armed Services detailing how they apply lessons learned from Army program offices to achieve greater autonomy and on-vehicle software architecture.

Passive Multi-Static Radar Technology for Mobile Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee supports the ongoing effort by the Department of Defense to develop counter-unmanned aircraft systems (C-UAS) technology. However, the prolific availability of UAS platforms and demonstrated employment by nation states and non-state actors requires the Department to expedite the fielding of proven technology. Moreover, the current conflict in Ukraine and recent Tower 22 attack in Jordan highlight the need for radio frequency passive capabilities due to the current condition of warfare and rapid change of the operational environment. Small size, weight and power passive multi-static radar technology for mobile C-UAS vehicle and base defense systems is fully tested, proven, and available. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to rapidly field passive multi-static radar detection systems across the joint force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on the Army's progress in fielding this technology. Specifically, the briefing should include the following:

- (1) the Army's plan to incorporate passive multi-static radar technology into its current C-UAS and base defense architecture;
- (2) current efforts within the Army to integrate passive multi-static radar technology into integrated C-UAS systems;
- (3) an assessment of capability gaps between current threat detection technology and threat defeat systems; and
- (4) any current or planned research, development, test, and evaluation on passive multi-static radar detection.

Polar Proving Ground

The committee notes the strategic importance of the Arctic and believes there is a need for the United States military to better understand arctic environments in order to ensure effective military planning, operations, logistics, and power projection in the region. The committee notes that potential adversaries are expanding their presence throughout the Arctic and believes that additional U.S. research on arctic environments and the impact on military operations, equipment, and manpower is required. In order to strengthen U.S. leadership in the

Arctic, the committee believes there is a need for long-term, easily accessible polar study sites on U.S. soil. The committee encourages the Army to explore efforts to establish polar research and training sites to better understand arctic environments.

Rotorcraft Survivability

The committee is increasingly concerned about the threat to Department of Defense rotorcraft from emerging threats, Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS), and other contemporary air defense systems. The committee understands that these rotorcraft systems often fly into contested environments to protect and support ground forces, eliminate air defense systems, and lead search-and-rescue missions. However, the committee notes these aircraft are poorly defended and are increasingly at risk with the proliferation of MANPADS and other weapons that threaten low-flying air platforms. The committee notes that the Improved Threat Detection System (ITDS) has been intended to increase the survivability of rotorcraft, however, due to the cancellation of the Army's Future Attack and Reconnaissance Aircraft there may be significant impacts on this program. Moreover, the committee notes that the plans to place the ITDS on legacy rotorcraft remain ambiguous. Ultimately, the committee harbors concerns surrounding the survivability of rotorcraft against contemporary and emerging threats on the future battlefield, especially concerning legacy rotorcraft.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on options for fielding active protection on rotorcraft and other smaller airframes. The briefing shall also provide an evaluation of the survivability of legacy rotorcraft by airframe in contemporary contested environments against near-peer threats and the threats expected in the contested environment of the 2030s.

Second Interceptor for Army Indirect Fire Protection Capability

The committee is concerned about U.S. Army's short-range deployed air and missile defense capabilities and the ability of the Army to meet the protection needs of globally deployed forces. The committee further recognizes that the ongoing attacks on U.S. forces and allies in the Middle East and Ukraine show a continuing need to rapidly field layered air defense that can capably and cost-effectively address a broad-range of threats.

The committee further recognizes that while the Patriot Air Defense System and Terminal High Altitude Area Defense remain the key components of the Army's medium range air defense capability against advanced threats, the Indirect Fire Protection Capability (IFPC) program will be the cornerstone of the Army's efforts to provide short-range air defense and is essential for defending against a broader range of threats, including rockets, artillery, and mortars, cruise

missiles, and supersonic threats. The committee, however, also remains concerned about the timeline to field sufficient IFPC capacity for threats.

The committee, therefore, encourages the Army look at options to expedite the fielding of the IFPC program, including the planned second interceptor that can address additional threats and increase the system's capabilities, accounting for timeline and cost. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing not later than February 1, 2025, on the timeline for fielding IFPC, including the level of maturity it is seeking for its second interceptor, and the impact of that maturity on fielding timelines.

Standardized Army Battery for Enhanced Performance and Safety

The committee understands the Army has made investments in ground vehicle electrification research and will require an innovative, standardized battery for its future ground vehicle fleet. The committee is concerned, however, that significant gaps remain in emerging areas of need, to include advanced battery technology. Specifically, the committee believes that new innovations are needed for battery performance, safety, and standardization in order to extend warfighter advantage, enable power projection, and protect the supply chain for energy storage-related elements. The committee recommends the Army conduct further research and development in order to design, develop, and prototype a cell and battery module to meet Army specific requirements.

Technology to Improve Soldier Survivability during Airborne Operations

The committee is concerned about the impact airborne operations may have on servicemembers' health, readiness, and deployability. The committee understands wearable technology solutions exist that can better track and continuously monitor servicemember health and the impact that physical force, psychological impact, and environmental factors may have on airborne personnel. These technologies can be integrated into the Android Tactical Assault Kit to enable seamless monitoring of airborne operators' health and wellness in austere environments, without emanating digital signatures. The committee encourages the Army to continue to test and evaluate these wearable technologies to improve soldier health monitoring in both training and combat operations.

UH-60 Directional Control and Lift Capability

The committee is aware of the potential of innovative technologies to enhance the performance of the Army's UH-60 aircraft, such as improving directional control and increasing lift capacity. The committee supports the Army's initiative to integrate proven enhancements into its existing aircraft fleet. Recognizing the Army's intent to conduct further testing on technologies that would improve directional control and increasing lift capacity, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology provide a

briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, not later than December 1, 2024, to provide status updates on the progress of these additional tests involving Army's UH-60 aircraft performance, including providing more directional control with increased lift capability.

Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene Fiber, Unidirectional, and Unidirectional-Film Development for ballistic protective systems

The committee is aware of the significant strategic advantages advanced polyethylene fibers provide warfighters through the advancement of ballistic protective materials. However, the committee is concerned the U.S. domestic industrial base responsible for developing and manufacturing advanced Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene fibers and composite materials does not currently have the capacity to meet surge requirements necessary to equip soldiers with body armor at scale.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2024, that details ongoing work currently being done by Program Executive Office Soldier to advance research and development efforts in polyethylene fibers, and what steps are necessary to ensure surge capacity shortfalls are mitigated.

Wheeled Vehicle Brake Pad Technologies

The committee commends the Army, Marine Corps, and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) for seeking ways to simplify routine sustainment and maintenance tasks to reduce vehicle downtime, increase readiness, and reduce the risk of on-duty injury.

The committee recognizes the potential for increasing the readiness of ground vehicles and reducing the load on maintainers by decreasing the time it takes to perform basic maintenance functions. Moreover, the committee is aware that technology currently exists that allows brake pads to be changed without the need to remove the wheels or perform work in a specialized maintenance facility. The committee believes that this technology may significantly reduce maintenance times, decrease vehicle weight, and yield significant cost savings.

The committee strongly encourages USSOCOM and the Marine Corps to continue research, development, and fielding of this technology to implement modular, rapid changeover brake components on its wheeled vehicle fleets. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 1, 2025, on the potential time- and cost-saving impacts of these modular brake pad technologies.

Winter-Rated Tire Development

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 tactical vehicles with winter-rated mobility solution 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.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Additive Manufacturing in Naval Operations

The committee is encouraged by the work the Department of the Navy is doing with additive manufacturing. The availability of replacement parts for equipment remains a critical challenge for operations in contested defense settings. The unreliability of traditional supply chains and logistics poses significant risks to warfighters, leaving them in potentially adverse or dangerous situations.

Building on the Navy's momentum in additive manufacturing, the committee encourages a further focus on the production of pumps and valves for maritime applications to support and enhance the Shipbuilding Industrial Base. This focus will align the growing demand for more efficient and reliable components in maritime operations and leverage the innovative capabilities of additive manufacturing to produce complex parts.

Additionally, Expeditionary or Point of Need Additive Manufacturing (PON-AM) will play a significant role in bolstering the operational readiness and logistical efficiency of the Navy and Marine Corps in contested environments. The committee supports assessing the potential capacity for PON-AM technologies to relieve logistical stresses on the Navy forward deployed in contested environments. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025, on how the Navy is addressing the use of additive manufacturing in contested environments at the point of need. The report shall include:

(1) an analysis of operational efficiency of PON-AM technologies, appraising Cold Spray, Powder Bed Fusion, and Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing, and their suitability in austere settings;

(2) a comparative cost-benefit analysis between PON-AM and conventional supply, focusing on the production processes, equipment footprint, and user-friendliness;

(3) an assessment of the current state of PON-AM technologies and their integration into naval operations;

(4) a risk assessment for the use of PON-AM, considering the robustness of different AM methods; and

(5) exploration of potential commercial partnerships for rapid deployment and advancement of PON-AM.

The report should also detail the required funding to develop and expand PON-AM, emphasizing its strategic value in enhancing U.S. force self-sufficiency and reducing logistics footprint in cooperation with allies. The report is to be presented in an unclassified format, with an optional classified annex.

Airborne Augmented Reality for Naval Aviator Training

The committee recognizes the challenges facing the U.S. Navy to produce the required quantity of naval aviators each year. This is largely driven by the decreased availability of trainer aircraft, due largely to the age of the T-45 fleet. The committee notes that the U.S. Air Force is currently addressing a similar challenge by utilizing airborne augmented reality (AAR) technology and the committee is confident these AAR systems can increase pilot training production capacity, decrease training timelines, and extend T-45 service life without cutting student flight hours.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Navy to embrace innovative approaches to maximizing the effectiveness of available training assets and recommends a more aggressive approach to adopting AAR technology for inflight training.

Attritable Drones Project for Uncrewed Surface Vessels (USVs)

The Department of Defense has recognized the need for attritable drones across all domains and made progress adapting acquisition programs and organizations to facilitate their rapid procurement when possible. The U.S. defense industrial base presents options to diversify, increase production, and expand the types of attritable drones that are commercially available for DoD procurement, including USVs. Attritable USVs can support a variety of missions and functions, including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) and offensive capabilities. The Committee recognizes the need to expand capacity for the design, engineering, and fabrication of domestically produced high-performance USVs to support attritable drone development. Innovative alternative materials and hull technology designs like carbon-fiber hull technology can support dramatic increases in speed and payload for a shallow draft vehicle that can host a wide array of mission and sensor packages for the Navy. These new construction methodologies also offer benefits in corrosion resistance and other aspects relevant for a maritime platform. To better understand efforts to adopt commercial advancements in these platforms, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2025, on the utility of procuring commercially available carbon-fiber USVs as part of its efforts to accelerate the delivery of innovative capabilities to warfighters at speed and scale.

Autonomy Integration for Small Unmanned Surface Vessels

The committee supports the Department's initiative to enhance naval capabilities through the integration of autonomous platforms to augment the capabilities of the Fleet and Joint Force. The Department's efforts to acquire fully-autonomous small unmanned surface vessels (sUSVs) are encouraging, but progress has been hindered by the fielding and sustainment challenges associated with the integration of platform-agnostic autonomy solutions. The successful adoption of vertical integration strategies in similar technologies highlights the potential for improved cost-efficiency and sustainability within our naval forces.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy in coordination with 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, 2025, consisting of the following elements:

- (1) current progress to develop and acquire fully-autonomous sUSVs;
- (2) efforts to co-develop and integrate hardware and software of sUSVs with private industry, while adhering to Modular Open Systems Approach principles;
- (3) an evaluation of vertical integration approaches as applied to sUSVs, reflecting on experiences with unmanned aerial vehicles and other comparable technologies; and
- (4) future plans for acceleration vertically integrated sUSVs to the Navy, including initiatives to enhance autonomy and the incorporation of third-party sensors, payloads, and software to meet operational demands.

DDG(X) Program

The committee notes that the Navy faces an important decision in selecting the optimal propulsion motor technology for the DDG(X) program, where both Permanent Magnet (PM) and High-Temperature Superconducting (HTS) motors present comparable attributes in efficiency, weight, and space. A late-stage failure in the selected motor technology could significantly derail the lead ship's schedule, highlighting the importance of a thorough risk mitigation strategy. Given the program's substantial investment, exploring dual motor development offers a pathway to enhance resilience and cost-efficiency, ensuring the program's success and longevity.

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, 2025, on the propulsion motor technology for the DDG(X) program. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) details on the Navy's progress and plan for selecting the propulsion system for the DDG(X) program, including timelines and key performance indicators;
- (2) a comparison between the Permanent Magnet (PM) motor and the High Temperature Superconducting (HTS) motor technologies, highlighting their respective efficiencies, weight, space characteristics, and how each aligns with the

Navy's operational requirements for the DDG(X) program, to include each technology's Technology Readiness levels;

(3) strategies for mitigating the risks associated with a potential late-stage failure of the chosen propulsion motor technology.

Hypersonics Workforce and University Partnerships

The budget request contained \$483.9 million in PE 0601153N for Navy Defense Research Sciences. The committee remains concerned about the Department of Navy's ability to build and sustain the highly skilled hypersonics workforce required to meet the demands of great power competition. The committee notes that adversarial nations are investing significant resources into hypersonics technology and workforce development. While the committee recognizes the Navy's efforts to advance several workforce development initiatives, the committee believes more work must be done to develop the needed future skilled test and evaluation (T&E) workforce for hypersonics.

The committee believes expanding partnerships between the Navy and institutes of higher education equipped for T&E could aid in providing the Navy the requisite hypersonics workforce in the future. Therefore, the committee recommends \$488.9 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, in PE 0601153N for hypersonic T&E workforce development to enable the Secretary of the Navy to expand and prioritize existing T&E workforce development partnerships and enter into a cooperative agreement with one or more universities to support workforce development.

Integration of Aligned Carbon Nanotube Technology

The budget request included \$262.9 million in PE 0603673N for Future Naval Capabilities Advanced Technology Development. The committee understands the need to ensure stable and predictable heat transfer on mission-critical systems operating in austere environments. The committee believes that understanding and predicting thermal conductance is necessary to ensure the performance of mission-critical systems and improve reliability, and that aligned carbon nanotube technology can serve as an enabler of predictable and efficient thermal interfaces in national security systems. The committee is supportive of the ongoing work across the Department of Defense to leverage predictable thermal interface solutions enabled with carbon nanotube technology and encourages the Department to expand upon these efforts. Therefore, the committee recommends \$267.9 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, in PE 0603673N for integration of aligned carbon nanotube technology onto mission-critical Navy systems.

Marine Corps Integration of Vertical Take Off and Landing Solutions

The budget request contained \$243.2 million in PE 0603640M for Marine Corps Advanced Technology Demonstration. The committee notes the potential for hybrid and electric vertical take off and landing (VTOL) solutions to solve operational challenges for the Marine Corps. The committee believes these runway independent systems could help mitigate logistics challenges and provide necessary intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance in critical areas of operations and austere environments for the joint force. The committee encourages the Marine Corps to continue exploring operational use cases and payload and power source requirements for long distance electric and hybrid VTOL systems. Accordingly, the committee recommends \$245.7 million, an increase of \$2.5 million, in PE 0603640M for expeditionary airborne logistics in support of maritime operations.

Medium Earth Orbit Resilient Network Integration

The committee notes that dedicated, low-latency, high-channel capacity, Non-Geostationary Satellite Orbit Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) commercial satellite communications (SATCOM) capabilities may provide necessary improvements to the existing Navy SATCOM capabilities and may enable the capability to overcome near-peer threats, allowing for warfighters to achieve reliable connectivity in contested environments, and ultimately leading to an increased chance of mission success.

Moreover, the committee notes that commercial MEO may provide additional capability in contested environments and allow the Navy to make informed decisions in critical situations at the speed of relevance. As such, the committee encourages the Navy to upgrade protected modems to leverage commercial MEO satellite communications systems and prioritize MEO resilient network integration as it modernizes its communication capabilities.

Potential for Ocean Floor Mapping with Long-Endurance Unmanned Vehicles

The accurate mapping of the ocean floor is critical for naval operations. The committee notes incidents involving the USS Connecticut in October 1, 2021, as well as the USS San Francisco in 2005 where better ocean floor mapping may have prevented unfortunate undersea incidents. Undersea mapping method is both time and data intensive.

Given these challenges and the accelerating progress of unmanned systems, there is a need to explore innovative solutions that may better inform naval operations and ensure safety of sailors and the submarine fleet. 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, 2025, on the potential use of long-endurance unmanned vehicles for ocean floor mapping. The briefing shall include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) current state of the Navy's ocean floor mapping, including limitations of existing methodologies;

- (2) commercial unmanned vehicles that could be leveraged for ocean floor mapping, including the maturity and readiness of these technologies;
- (3) potential cost reductions and manhour improvements achievable with long-endurance unmanned vehicles; and
- (4) challenges to deploying unmanned vehicles for the purposes of ocean floor mapping, including data accuracy and integration into existing naval operations

Potential Maritime Applications for Small Modular Reactor Technology

Recent advancements in small modular reactor (SMR) technologies have created new opportunities for bolstering energy resilience across various applications. Maritime operations in particular may be poised to benefit from these advancements. SMRs offer a promising solution due to their compact size, modularity, and ability to provide uninterrupted power. The committee seeks additional information about how SMRs and lessons learned from their development may be relevant for maritime applications.

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, 2025, on the potential marine or shore-based applications for SMR technology. The briefing shall include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) how SMR advancements may inform current or future reactor design efforts for naval vessels;
- (2) whether SMR technologies could support shore based energy requirements for fleet support; and
- (3) an assessment of previous nuclear powered non-combatant vessels and whether SMR technology may be relevant to the future non-combatant fleet.

Rapid Applied Materials Processing

The committee is concerned about the potential impact of supply chain inefficiencies on the development of new steel alloy technologies and thus Navy fleet readiness. The committee notes that the number of entities participating in the supply chain for materials processing has decreased substantially in recent years, which negatively impacts the materials development process required for current and future Navy platforms. The committee believes that innovative manufacturing and certification processes are required to adequately meet the needs of the Naval force.

The committee is aware of efforts within the Navy to collaborate with academia to enable rapid design and validation of next generation Naval alloys and manufacturing processes, including the Rapid Applied Materials Processing program. These research and development efforts could substantially improve the development and certification timeline of new novel materials and alloys required by the Navy, while also developing the needed workforce for skilled trades and

engineers. The committee encourages the Navy to continue to develop these critical design and manufacturing processes for novel steel alloys.

Support for Department of Defense Collaborative Innovation Partnerships

The committee is encouraged by ongoing efforts across the Department of Defense, industry, and academia to promote collaborative partnerships that accelerate the discovery, development, and delivery of near-term novel warfighting technologies. These partnerships, including the FLEETWERX innovation hub at the Naval Postgraduate School, help to foster collaboration across public and private entities and provide a space for novel innovators to come together to trial and develop new technologies and ideas. These hubs allow innovators to address near-term advanced manufacturing, digital engineering, contested logistics challenges, and more, which helps solve warfighter challenges and fill capability gaps.

In addition, the committee believes these innovation partnerships are crucial to facilitating science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) development across local communities. These efforts are necessary to cultivate the needed STEM workforce of the future. The committee commends these efforts and encourages the Department of Defense to continue to participate in partnerships such as the FLEETWERX program.

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. The committee is encouraged by the Navy's progress to develop autonomous command and control of ship power and energy systems, including through the development of digital twin testbeds. However, the committee believes additional research is required to develop the tools to understand how novel power system architectures can benefit Navy ship missions. Specifically, additional applied research and digital engineering tools could be leveraged to inform the development of architectures for the integration of low voltage direct current power systems onboard Navy ships. The committee encourages the Navy to continue to engage in research efforts to develop talent and technology in support of Navy power and energy systems.

Test and Evaluation Infrastructure for Navy Unmanned Systems

As the Navy continues to integrate unmanned systems into its fleet, the need for resilient and reliable test and evaluation infrastructure becomes critical. Test and evaluation infrastructure must be sufficient to properly validate rapid advancements in these technologies and demonstrate operations in the complex environments that these systems will operate.

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,

2025, on test and evaluation infrastructure for unmanned systems. The briefing shall include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) capabilities of the current Navy test and evaluation infrastructure to support and maintain unmanned systems;
- (2) applicable lessons learned from the Army Futures Command model that may improve identification and validation of new unmanned technologies as well as improve integration and experimentation with industry and academia;
- (3) current gaps in test and evaluation infrastructure that could hinder the demonstration of unmanned systems; and
- (4) potential improvements to test and evaluation infrastructure to support the increased use of unmanned systems.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Adversary Commercial Communications

The committee believes that as United States adversaries' counter-Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities continue to advance, the signals intelligence (SIGINT) component of the multi-domain, multi-ISR system is critical to maintaining the warfighter's decision advantage. The proliferation of 5G wireless signals across the battlefield creates hazards and opportunities. Near-peer threats have shifted from exploitable and identifiable military command and control nodes to modern mobile and survivable low-density communications leveraging distributed network operations which are increasingly difficult to detect and target. To adequately protect our warfighters, the United States military requires ISR systems that can detect, intercept, collect, locate, track, and process both covert and overt raw multi-sensor data for signatures and signals intelligence.

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, 2024, on current ISR systems that can detect, intercept, collect, locate, track, and process both covert and overt raw multi-sensor data for signatures and signals intelligence. The brief shall include:

- (1) current research and development the Air Force has conducted through open-air test flights of ISR capabilities for airborne signals intelligence;
- (2) the resources the Air Force needs to conduct research and development through open-air test flights of novel ISR capabilities for airborne signals intelligence;
- (3) current challenges the Air Force has met in conducting research and development for improving ISR capabilities; and
- (4) information on modern wideband signal processing technologies on graphics processing units to prosecute new 5G wireless signals.

Automated Battle Management

The committee understands that the Air Force is undertaking efforts to shorten the kill chain by utilizing artificial intelligence-enabled applications underpinned by a common data platform to automate battle management functions. The committee believes that such a capability, connecting the Air Force's diversity of sensors, platforms, and kinetic effectors, paired with artificial intelligence (AI) to automate functions that are today performed by human air battle managers, may play a critical role in speeding decision-making and achieving victory in an aerial conflict against a near-peer adversary.

The committee urges the Air Force to explore additional artificial intelligence systems that can automate legacy air battle management capabilities, particularly those systems that are voice-interactive, to increase the effectiveness of its fighter pilots and battle management personnel. Given the fast pace and high stress nature of modern aerial combat, the Air Force should look to integrate such systems across the air fleet in order to decrease the latency in communications, reduce cognitive burden and human error, and operate in a contested, degraded, or denied environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on its plans to integrate AI-enabled, voice-interactive, automated air battle management systems into existing and future programs of record.

Battlefield Digital Interoperability

The committee notes that system interoperability continues to affect the exchange of data and field operations. The committee understands that the Air Force Special Operations Command successfully tested and validated lean services architecture (open published standard protocol) software solutions that provide enhanced digital interoperability between legacy, current, and future systems. The committee believes this work may significantly enhance air to ground digital interoperability, improving situational awareness, and ground force lethality.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, Air Force Special Operations Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on any potential fiscal year funding and fielding plans for lean services architecture software solutions.

F-22 Testbed Technology Accelerator

The committee recognizes the value of incorporating new and advanced technologies on key platforms such as the F-22 Raptor to ensure that they retain superiority on future battlefields. Further, the committee recognizes that many industry partners are better collaborators for addressing Department of Defense technology challenges when they have greater exposure to priority problems for the services and specific weapons systems. The committee believes that F-22 Block 20

aircraft, currently based at Joint Base Langley Eustis, demonstrate a potential opportunity to leverage the Raptor's training inventory for technology acceleration if aircraft are designated as development laboratories.

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, 2025, on the viability of expanding this F-22 test laboratory concept, recognizing the importance of testbed capacity for other fighter aircraft such as the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of current testbed capacity for F-22 aircraft;
- (2) the viability, associated costs, and potential timeline for redesignating at least one F-22 Block 20 aircraft as technology testbeds;
- (3) potential cost sharing structures between the Air Force and any commercial companies that might be involved in or benefit from the redesignation of one or more F-22 Block 20 aircraft as a development laboratory; and
- (4) any other information the Secretary considers relevant.

Metals Affordability Initiative

The committee is supportive of the Air Force Research Laboratory's Metals Affordability Initiative, a consortium of materials and metals producers, component manufacturers, and the Air Force science and technology community. This consortium has tremendous impact on the supply chain for aerospace metals, materials, and manufacturing. This program has helped decrease the component cost of needed materials while also increasing the pace of technology transfer across the Air Force and industry. The committee believes this initiative is crucial to ensuring the stability and security of the supply chain for metals required for aerospace applications. However, the committee also notes that funding for this critical initiative has been substantially supplemented by Congress over the last several years. The committee urges the Air Force to provide the necessary funding for Air Force Research Laboratory to execute this important consortium in its base budget request.

Military Service Laboratory Quantum Information Science Efforts

The committee supports ongoing efforts across the military service research laboratories to develop and mature quantum information science (QIS) and quantum computing technologies. Further development of these technologies will be critical to maintaining the United States technological edge and requisite science and technology workforce. For example, the committee is aware that Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) Rome has made substantial progress in maturing technology readiness levels of quantum computing, integrated photonics and photon qubits, superconducting and hybrid systems, and trapped ion technologies. In addition, AFRL Rome has the exquisite infrastructure required to enable technology breakthroughs in the quantum field.

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes a provision requiring the Secretary of Defense to establish a quantum computing center of excellence at an existing military service research laboratory. The committee encourages the Secretary to explore partners for this center of excellence that have a history of success in QIS technology development and maturation as well as partners with regional QIS and quantum computing industry and academia presence.

MQ-9 Multi-Domain Operations

The committee notes that the Air Force has embarked on an MQ-9 modernization effort titled "MQ-9 Multi-Domain Operations (M2DO)". The committee believes that the MQ-9 M2DO upgrade provides an open architecture framework that will enable the rapid integration and subsequent employment of the most current and advanced sensing capabilities in spectrum-challenged environments. Moreover, the committee believes that this capability will provide increased wide-area surveillance, target identification and tracking as well as collection of signals of interest for which we currently have little data and which will satisfy critical intelligence requirements.

As such, the committee believes this capability should be brought fully online as soon as practically possible. Moreover, the committee believes that the current program funding and development for the Operational Flight Program software should be prioritized by the Air Force to ensure this critical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability is available to the combatant commands at the earliest opportunity.

Next Generation Escape System Program Review

The committee is concerned by numerous delays associated with the planned ejection seat being integrated into Air Force B-2, F-15, F-16, and F-22 aircraft under the Next Generation Escape System (NGES) program. The committee notes that the NGES contract was awarded under a sole-source contract, and that at the time of contract award, the sole-source Justification and Approval (J&A) document, signed in September 2019, stated that there was "...only one ejection seat capable of meeting all of the [U.S.] Government's requirements, to include the qualification schedule as currently planned with Air Force's program objectives. Moreover, award to any other source would result in an unacceptable delay of at least 26 months..."

Since the award of the sole-source contract, the NGES ejection has not yet been qualified for, or integrated into, F-15, F-16, or F-22 aircraft. Disturbingly, 38 new B-2 ejection seats have been delivered to the Air Force to replace the existing ejection seat, but the new ejection seats have not been installed into any B-2 aircraft yet. Consequently since the original begin date of the NGES program, another viable vendor has developed and qualified an ejection seat and will soon begin integration into Foreign Military Sales variants of the F-16 Block 70 aircraft. Accordingly, the committee questions whether the assumptions underpinning the

rationale for sole-source contracting remain valid to date, and questions whether it is in the best interest of the Air Force to continue foregoing a competitive acquisition strategy moving forward for the NGES program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2025, covering a review of the Air Force's requirements and current acquisition strategy for the NGES, the underpinning assumptions in the J&A that led to a sole-source contract award, and a review of market conditions for fighter ejection seats, and an assessment and recommendations as to whether the Air Force would be better served by entering into a competitive acquisition strategy for upgrading the Air Force F-16 ejection seat.

SpaceWERX Orbital Prime Cohort Development Program

The committee understands that the SpaceWERX Orbital Prime Cohort Development Program (CDP) is working to accelerate the Nation's space logistics capability while preserving the global commons in space. Specifically, SpaceWERX is diligently creating an economically viable market for in-space servicing, assembly, and manufacturing (ISAM) and active debris removal (ADR), including related robotics, advanced sensors, and debris-capture devices.

The committee understands the CDP consists of 41 promising companies that SpaceWERX Orbital Prime invested in through Phase 2 SBIR contracts. These companies and projects are continuously evaluated, including technology readiness, supply chain resiliency, and ability to scale, while receiving tailored coaching and mentorship. This ensures the government can reap the benefits of commercial innovation and stay ahead of near-peer competitors.

The CDP is a new model for supporting SBIR recipients, and SpaceWERX deserves recognition for taking a new approach to increase the probability that commercial innovation will be ready at the speed of mission. With continued support, this cohort will move the Nation closer to an on-orbit demonstration of various capabilities in the near future. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2024 on how the CDP model can be used to support other Prime programs

Support for Air Force AFWERX Program

The budget request contained \$20.6 million in PE 0604009F for AFWERX. The committee notes the important role that military service innovation organizations play in identifying and integrating dual use commercial technologies. These organizations help bridge the gap between industry and the Department of Defense and help ensure that our warfighters are equipped with the most innovative technologies to confer a warfighting advantage. Specifically, the Air Force AFWERX program has been extremely successful in developing cutting-edge

warfighting technologies and maturing the United States domestic technology industrial base. AFWERX serves as a model for others in the Department for how to move quickly, coordinate with industry, and develop the combat-ready technologies our warfighters need.

Given this important mission, the committee is concerned with the lack of funding for AFWERX in the President's fiscal year 2025 budget request. This budget cut will impact the Air Force's ability to execute critical programs, including the Prime program. Without concerted funding for these initiatives, the Air Force risks regressing on substantial progress made in key technology areas such as hybrid and electric vertical take off and landing vehicles. Therefore, the committee recommends \$30.6 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, in PE 0604009F for the AFWERX Prime program.

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

Items of Special Interest

Accelerating Quantum Cloud-Enabled Solutions and Applications for the Department of Defense

The committee is aware of several commercially available quantum computers that show promise in advancing algorithm development for chemistry, object detection, route optimization, quantum machine learning, and several other areas. While most of these specific applications and advances have been commercially developed for industry-specific use, the committee notes that these advancements could have direct application towards solving defense requirements, and that such applications and efforts could expand beyond the existing Quantum Information Science (QIS) research and development lines of effort and into mission-focused and operational use cases.

The committee notes that several quantum computing systems are available directly via private cloud or through commercial cloud providers. The committee is aware that such systems may also include robust software development kits that would enable a broader user base to experiment with algorithm development, optimization solutions, applications use cases, and resource estimation across classical and quantum computing platforms. The committee believes that many of the Department of Defense's software factory environments could benefit from access to advanced quantum algorithms, including quantum machine learning applications.

The committee likewise believes that increased availability and broader use of quantum computing capabilities could accelerate workforce development efforts and help to ensure that the Department is able to take full advantage of quantum technologies and applications.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to brief the House Committee

on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024 on potential means to accelerate and broaden the use of commercially available quantum computers, including those available via private cloud and cloud service providers, to support current DoD missions and requirements. Such briefing should include:

- (1) How existing cloud contracts could leverage available quantum computing;
- (2) How quantum computing capabilities could be incorporated into the Department's Software Factory environments, including through the use of existing cloud contracts;
- (3) Describe any additional resources required to accelerate quantum compute use across a broader user-community in support of Department of Defense missions and requirements; and
- (4) Such other information as the Chief Information Officer deems appropriate.

Advanced Manufacturing Research and Development

The committee recognizes the important role of advanced manufacturing research in ensuring manufacturing technical vitality and superiority for the United States. The committee is also aware of the significant resources many universities and National Laboratories dedicate in support of the Department's needs in additive manufacturing, and recognizes the importance of university partnerships with the National Laboratories in order to enhance research translation opportunities, improve the regional supply chain for defense industries, and enhance workforce development at all levels. The committee urges the Secretary of Defense to increase the Department's investment in additive manufacturing research and development activities through partnerships with the National Laboratories and universities.

Agriculture Defense and Emerging Biotechnology Research Collaboration

The committee understands that the food and agriculture sectors are critical to the national security of the United States. As the United States' food supply system grows increasingly complex and interconnected, it becomes more susceptible to emerging zoonotic diseases, pests, and foodborne pathogens. The committee is aware that National Security Memorandum 16 (NSM-16) seeks to address strengthening the security and resilience of the United States' food and agriculture sector, and the committee is further aware that there are university partners, along with government agencies, which are best situated to support the objectives of NSM-16. The committee believes that collaboration by universities with the Federal Government can leverage unique and mission-driven expertise to address these susceptible NSM-16 concerns.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Department of Defense and the

Department of Agriculture’s efforts to collaborate with university partners on the development of countermeasures for hazards deemed to be a threat to the critical infrastructure of our nation’s food supply and the relevant national security concerns that are associated.

Army Indirect Fires Protection Capability

The committee remains concerned about the threat posed by low-cost aerial drones and welcomes the Department of the Army’s focus and attention on using directed energy effectors to defeat these threats at a low cost per engagement. Conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East clearly demonstrate the utility and proliferation of such systems, and more must be done to protect U.S. servicemembers from that threat.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025 that assesses options to accelerate Indirect Fire Protection Capability, to include an option to increase funding for the program to up to \$150 million, to rapidly field directed energy systems that would defeat large numbers of drones in a single engagement (i.e. drone “swarms”). Additionally, the committee urges the Secretary to utilize all available rapid acquisition pathways to rapidly put these directed energy systems in the hands of our warfighters.

Biobased Products

The committee is aware of the potential for domestic biomanufacturing to diversify critical supply chains and increase domestic resilience to overseas supply chain disruptions. The committee is likewise aware of requirements contained within the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) that require maximum use of biobased products when competitive on cost, schedule, and performance. The committee is concerned, however, that implementation of those requirements may be unclear when considered in concert with military equipment exemptions, and that acquisition personnel in the Department of Defense may not be fully cognizant of the FAR requirements. 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 1, 2025, describing:

(1) the Department’s assessment of the need to clarify the Defense Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation on the exemption of “military equipment” in section 52.223-2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), “Affirmative Procurement of Biobased Products Under Service and Construction Contracts”, including the potential use of specified listings of products that are not considered military equipment;

(2) the current state of Department-wide and military service-specific guidance and required training on the above, along with plans on how the Department plans to incorporate section 52.223-2 of the FAR into guidance and training that may not currently address the section; and

(3) whether current Department of Defense purchasing systems, such as FedMall in the Defense Logistics Agency, indicate which products are U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Certified biobased product, or otherwise contain clear indications for customers using those systems that a product meets the USDA definition of a biobased product.

Bioindustrial Manufacturing Infrastructure

The committee recognizes the potential biomanufacturing has to expand the U.S. supply chain and domestic manufacturing capabilities. The committee believes that biomanufacturing infrastructure has been slow to materialize due to limited immediate return on investment for the private sector, despite the critical need within the defense enterprise. The committee applauds the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering for its progress in planning for pilot-scale facilities for the BioMADE innovation institute. The committee encourages the Department to continue to develop these facilities and to coordinate with the private sector to continue the growth of domestic biomanufacturing.

Briefing on DoD's Plans to Address Due Regard Issues in Testing of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee understands that in testing both Unmanned Aircraft Systems and Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems, the need for land-based, sea-based, or off-board airborne airspace surveillance is a significant burden to the Department of Defense. The committee believes the Department of Defense needs to move faster on the development of these systems. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2025 on how the Department of Defense plans to address the due regard issues involved in this testing with other federal agencies, in particular the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Communications Commission.

Compact Fusion Energy Sources

The committee notes with interest the announcement by the Defense Innovation Unit on May 17, 2022, regarding accelerated ground and flight testing for compact fusion energy sources for on-orbit power. The committee believes that compact fusion power technologies, if matured to an appropriate level, could provide significant advantages to the Department of Defense.

The committee likewise notes ongoing progress made by the Department of Defense Strategic Capabilities Office on Project Pele, an effort to design, build, and demonstrate a prototype mobile nuclear fission reactor. In particular, the committee is monitoring with interest the work done by Project Pele to demonstrate the ability of mobile nuclear power generation technologies to comply fully with all relevant regulations and statutory requirements, satisfy stakeholder concerns, and operate

safely in real-world conditions. The committee believes that such pathfinder efforts could ultimately prove beneficial for eventual adoption and deployment of compact fusion capabilities.

Therefore, 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, 2025, that includes:

- (1) an assessment of the technology readiness levels of fusion power technologies currently in development, including compact and modular approaches;
- (2) an assessment of the potential for compact modular fusion power technologies to address needs and challenges described in the National Defense Strategy and other relevant strategic guidance documents;
- (3) an assessment of fusion power technologies under development by adversaries or strategic competitors of the United States; and
- (4) an identification of key supporting activities for and pacing challenges to the adoption of compact fusion power technologies responsive to Department of Defense needs.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial System Threat Library

The committee believes that counter-unmanned aerial system (UAS) technologies would benefit from a singular database that characterizes global UAS threats to allow for more accurate systems design and engineering against the vulnerabilities of each platform. However, the committee is not aware of the existence of a single repository of such data. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with each of the service secretaries, to establish a global UAS threat library that will include inputs from other Federal agencies and be accessible by industry.

Critical Precursor Chemicals Supply Chain Vulnerabilities

The committee is concerned that our dependence on importing critical active and inert precursor chemicals for energetic materials and munitions from adversarial nations presents significant risk to U.S. national security. Of note, more than a third of critical precursor chemicals are sourced from China, threatening the Department of Defense's supply chains and readiness. The committee urges the Department to identify vulnerable active and inert precursor chemical supply chains for energetic materials and munitions and to communicate those gaps to the domestic biomanufacturing industrial base. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025. The report shall be unclassified and may include a classified annex if necessary. At a minimum, the report shall include:

- (1) an analysis of the vulnerabilities of the Department's supply chains for active and inert precursor chemicals for energetic materials and munitions including but not limited to CL-20, Trinitrotoluene, Butanetriol Trinitrate, High Melting Explosive, and Royal Demolition Explosive;

(2) a review of the volumes of those active and inert precursor chemicals which were consumed by the Department in the last 5 fiscal years;

(3) an analysis of domestic biomanufacturing capabilities and projected future demand of the precursor chemicals; and

(4) a range of options to incorporate domestic biomanufacturing capabilities to cover the identified vulnerabilities.

Defense Innovation Unit Test and Evaluation Cell Pilot Program

The committee notes the value that the Department of Defense's Test Resource Management Center, Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, and Service Test and Evaluation (T&E) components bring to the Department's innovation ecosystem. These organizations ensure weapon systems have the requisite performance, reliability, and operational utility needed by our military services measured against an appropriate level of risk given weapon system requirements, cost, and use cases. This model of T&E is effective for major defense acquisition programs, established programs of record, and fully fielded systems.

However, the committee believes that modern innovative technologies, to include dual-use technologies; software-centric technologies; and autonomous, attritable technologies, require a different T&E mechanism to test new warfighting capabilities more rapidly and iteratively. The committee believes that a T&E function like this does not neatly fall within the auspices of existing T&E structures.

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes language that would require the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to pilot a T&E cell within DIU. The goal of this T&E cell is to augment existing T&E organizations and establish an organic capability with the Department to test and evaluate commercially available, dual use technologies, software centric technologies, and autonomous attritable systems rapidly, iteratively, and continuously prior to full system fielding. The committee encourages this T&E cell to prioritize needed warfighting capabilities and not limit T&E to only defined requirements.

In addition, this T&E cell should integrate concepts of operation (CONOP) and concepts of employment (CONEMP) in the testing and evaluation of new capabilities to ensure early integration of CONOP and CONEMP development in the testing cycle prior to system fielding. The committee expects this T&E cell to leverage digital tools, modeling and simulation, and kinetic tools when needed to emulate realistic operational environments and threat scenarios. This should include but not be limited to: operations in contested electromagnetic spectrum environments, Global Positioning System denied environments, impacts of electronic attack, cyber attack, and more. The committee also encourages the T&E cell to explore leveraging commercially developed T&E software to ensure there is adequate usable and structured data from each test to maximize post-test data analysis.

Development of a Federated National Electromagnetic Range Complex

The committee recognizes the strategic need to build a national joint, multi-domain, non-kinetic electromagnetic warfare (EW), cyber and information operations training environment, with access to available spectrum, to enable the Department of Defense to prepare and address growing threats from potential adversaries. The committee commends efforts underway to establish the Western Regional Range Complex (WRRRC) which will link key nodes within the southwestern United States to sites in other regions of the United States. The committee also recognizes the ongoing effort to interconnect multiple ranges across the eastern United States, spanning from Mississippi to New York, in order to develop a federated range architecture that shows the potential to accelerate dual-use technology development while significantly increasing cyber, EW and information warfare readiness and resiliency. As such, the committee believes that it is important that the Department of Defense continues to work with Congress to develop the Eastern Regional Range Complex (ERRC), connecting assets from the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, which has the additional potential to link with the WRRRC. The committee believes that in so doing, the Department of Defense can more rapidly develop live, virtual and constructive range capabilities while increasing nationwide access to advanced training and experimentation environments. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2024 on the status of and relevant plans for the development of the ERRC.

Development of Advanced Deception Capabilities

The committee understands the impact that an increased quantity of sensors and electronic signatures on the battlefield will have on force protection, weapon system security, and more. Given this risk, the committee believes that it is necessary for the joint force to invest in the development and production of camouflage, concealment, decoys and deception techniques and systems. The committee is aware of ongoing efforts in the private sector to produce decoy systems using additive manufacturing, enabling low-cost and scalable production of decoys. The committee encourages the joint force to explore these technologies and the use cases of low-cost, high-fidelity, attritable decoys to enable an effective deception capability.

Development of Next Generation Runway Independent Aircraft

The committee supports the development of next-generation runway independent aircraft, such as the Department of the Army's Future Long-Range Assault Aircraft, which will be critical for meeting national security requirements for joint operations in highly contested environments. The committee believes that it is important for the military services to thoroughly assess their aviation requirements for the future, factoring in a variety of missions in all areas of responsibility.

In order to ensure success for the next-generation of runway independent aircraft, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2025, on the potential advantages of next generation runway independent aircraft. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a review of current runway independent aircraft in the inventory;
- (2) an analysis of the ability to meet current mission requirements using the assets available for relevant geographic combatant commands;
- (3) an assessment of anticipated risks to airfields in future conflicts and a description of how runway independent aircraft are utilized;
- (4) an assessment of the advantages runway independent aircraft may bring when operating in austere environments;
- (5) an assessment of potential unique conflict risks where runway independent aircraft must be utilized; and
- (6) a description of the requirements for medical and casualty evacuations across vast distances and in highly contested environments.

Display Technology

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than June 1, 2025, on display technology. The briefing should include:

- (1) an overview of the Department's strategy for the research, development, adoption, procurement, and sustainment of display technology, as well as its key national security use cases;
- (2) an assessment of the state, resilience, and security of the global display supply chain, including a description of the degree to which foreign sources of supply and foreign supply chains involve dependence on production in countries unfriendly to the United States;
- (3) opportunities for technological and industrial cooperation with U.S. allies and partners to ensure a reliable and trusted supply of leading-edge microdisplays for the Department; and
- (4) a discussion of options available to the United States for addressing national security vulnerabilities identified in the report.

Dynamic Spectrum Sharing

The committee notes that in the September 2023 Emerging Mid-Band Radar Spectrum Sharing (EMBRSS) Feasibility Assessment Report, the Department of Defense concluded that “developing a capability for large-scale dynamic spectrum sharing (DSS), including a dynamic spectrum management system operated by and within the [Department of Defense], that evolves the implementation of the Citizens Broadband Radio Service in the 3550-3700 MHz band, presents a potential spectrum sharing framework between the Federal and

commercial systems in the covered band, but must be proven through rigorous, in-depth, real-world full scope operational testing with Joint Force assets.”

The committee encourages the Department to proceed as rapidly as is feasible with planning, programming, and executing the relevant operational testing, in coordination with relevant Federal and commercial entities. The committee believes that, given the importance of DSS to the entire United States and all stakeholders, expedient action to support and enable this capability should be given the highest programming and funding priority within the Department of Defense.

Establishing the Textile Industry of the Future

The committee recognizes the importance of the textiles used to create uniforms worn by servicemembers across domains. The committee is aware that textiles used in uniforms are expected not only to be comfortable, but also to provide survivability and utility benefits. The committee is concerned that the domestic textiles industry may not have the capabilities necessary to manufacture next generation functional fabrics and textiles for uniforms. The committee believes that development of the textile industry is critical to meeting expected demands for capabilities such as embedded electronics and sensors to allow for battlefield mobility, capability, and survivability. The committee supports the growth of domestic textile industry capabilities and encourages the Department to continue to research and develop the next generation manufacturing of functional fabrics and fibers in order to enable the fielding of critical technology on the battlefield.

Expansion of Defense Innovation Outreach

The committee applauds the success of Department of Defense efforts to increase access and exposure to regions with high concentrations of innovation activity, such as Defense Innovation Unit presences in California, Massachusetts, Texas, and Illinois; AFWERX innovation hubs in Nevada, Virginia, and Texas; and NavalX tech bridges in Washington State, California, Hawaii, Indiana, and Rhode Island. The committee notes with interest the March 2024 announcement by the Defense Innovation Unit of a new Joint Defense Innovation Office in Austin, Texas, and believes that such efforts hold the promise of not just reducing barriers to entities seeking to do business with the Department of Defense, but also to harmonize and align efforts across Department of Defense innovation entities.

At the same time, the committee is aware of numerous locally driven efforts to increase the breadth and impact of Department innovation efforts, such as the West Point Werx Innovation Hub. Such activities, particularly at educational institutions with significant intellectual capital and impact across the Joint Force, have the potential to leverage innovative activities and communities that may not yet have a Department presence and thereby provide the Department with an impact disproportionate to the required investment. The committee encourages the innovation organizations in the Department of Defense to seek to leverage such

ongoing locally-initiated innovative activities as they expand their outreach presences.

Expeditionary Mine Countermeasures Command and Control System

The committee recognizes the importance of the mine countermeasures mission to maintaining free and open shipping lanes. The committee is aware of the Department of the Navy's intention to expand the nation's maritime mine warfare capabilities by equipping non-combat vessels with mine countermeasure assets. The committee believes that this approach could be a cost-effective force multiplier and allow the Navy to move from platform-centric to distributed mission capabilities. The committee supports further development and exploration of this operational concept in order to expand Navy's mine counter measure capabilities.

Expenditure Benchmarks Policies on Grants Aligned with Academic Institutions' Fiscal Calendar

The committee applauds the Department's efforts to ensure taxpayer dollars are properly administered through the application of expenditure benchmarks; however, the committee notes that research grants awarded to academic and research institutions do not operate under the same construct as contractual agreements. Research grantees are unable to begin expenditures until the funding reaches the Principal Investigator, which can be several months after the fiscal year appropriations are provided, yet the Department's guidelines expect the funding recipient to have spent 40 to 50 percent of the grant by the time they receive the funding. Logistical delays are common and often require carrying over funds from the previous year to achieve the multi-year science objectives.

A research recipient typically invoices on actual rates, while the contractor can invoice on other benchmarks. In addition, where research instrumentation and equipment need to be purchased, long lead-times are required, and funds are not billed until the equipment is received. For research outside of the lab, fieldwork or offsite schedules are often moved and dependent on external factors. Finally, academic institutions begin recruiting and hiring graduate and postdoctoral students in preparation for research efforts commencing in the summer as students are encumbered for the academic year, not the fiscal year, further delaying expenditure rates.

These expenditure challenges could deter researchers from participating in research sponsored by the Department. They could instead seek opportunities via other federal agency funding, which could undermine the Department's science, technology, engineering, and mathematics efforts and result in a reduced future scientific workforce interested in working on national security priorities. The committee urges the Department to implement expenditure benchmarks policies that take into account delays in allocations to the grantees and are more aligned with the fiscal policies and calendars of academic institutions.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on the steps taken to implement revised expenditure benchmarks related to research grants.

High Altitude Light Detection and Ranging Atmospheric Sensing

The committee applauds the advances the Department has made to address deficiencies and capacity constraints with the existing hypersonic test infrastructure, including construction of the Hypersonic Aerothermal and Propulsion Clean-Air Testbed and implementation of the SkyRange program. The committee encourages the Department to continue to modernize the high-speed system test infrastructure, including through expansion of the SkyRange Program and incorporation of ground-based and airborne high-altitude light detection and ranging atmospheric sensing (HALAS) systems that provide spatial and temporal atmospheric data accuracy to the testing regime. The committee recognizes that understanding the atmospheric forces acting upon the tested device is key to furthering development and post-analysis results in hypersonic testing environments, and believes that utilization of technologies such as HALAS that are capable of providing real-time key parameters of wind speed and direction, humidity, temperature, and density could result in improved test cycle times and expedite the Department's ability to deliver high-speed and hypersonic weapons systems.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions

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 Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and Minority Serving Institutions (MI), 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 notes that effective implementation of the report could be transformational not just to increase the diversity of the Department of Defense, but also to building the strong, diverse, and representative national science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) workforce on which the Department will continue to rely.

The committee notes the report's findings that minority institutions demonstrate "disproportionately high success" in graduating students in STEM fields, and that such success is not limited by the classification of the institution. For instance, while HBCUs enroll about 10 percent of African American undergraduate students, recent estimates have found that they account for 17

percent of all bachelor's degrees and 24 percent of STEM bachelor's degrees earned by African American students. Likewise, Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSI) constitute 18 percent of all institutions of higher education, but educate 67 percent of enrolled Hispanic students in higher education. The committee notes with interest the report's case studies of two contrasting minority institutions, Prairie View A&M University (PVAMU), one of 20 MIs classified as an R2 institution, and the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP), one of three MIs classified as an R1 institution. PVAMU's current enrollment of 9,500 is 83 percent Black; UTEP's current enrollment of 25,000 is 83 percent Hispanic (94 percent total minority enrollment). Both institutions' cases illustrate how targeted Department of Defense activities and investments can produce disproportionate impacts in expanding both the STEM education pipeline and science and technology research capacity.

The committee encourages the HBCU/MI Science Program, overseen by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to ensure full implementation of the National Academies report's recommendations. The committee also encourages the Department, as part of implementation efforts, to ensure that MIs are able to compete effectively for funding opportunities other than those specifically designated for HBCU/MIs, including programs such as Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and Awards to Stimulate and Support Undergraduate Research Experiences. The committee encourages the Department to expand the use of workshops, seminars, and other forms of educational outreach to minimize administrative, logistical, informational, staffing, and other obstacles that may be experienced by institutions with limited experience competing for Department of Defense funding opportunities.

Hypersonic Refractory Alloy Powder Production

The committee recognizes the criticality of hypersonic weapons to the future fight. The supply of refractory alloy powders needed for the additive manufacturing of certain hypersonic components is limited, and the committee is therefore concerned that the supply base may be unable to meet the demands of the rapidly developing hypersonic programs in the Department. The committee believes that these components are essential to maintaining a strategic edge over adversaries and developing deterrence programs within the Department. The committee applauds the Department for its work on the development of hypersonic technology, and urges the optimization of the manufacturing process and the development of printing parameters to advance the additive manufacturing of hypersonic weapon components.

Improvements in Hypersonics Test Infrastructure

The committee notes with concern the advancements in hypersonics capabilities made by peer and near-peer adversaries, and recognizes the resulting need to develop and deploy hypersonic technologies. The committee believes adequate investment must be made in hypersonics research, development, test, and

evaluation (RDT&E) infrastructure in order to enable this goal. The committee therefore supports efforts to collaborate with university partners in conducting relevant RDT&E, and in particular notes the utility of university facilities that operate large-scale, fully-enclosed multi-disciplinary research and development infrastructure suitable for integrated testing of hypersonics, laser and radiofrequency propagation, and aerothermodynamics.

The committee believes it essential to ensure that adequate infrastructure exists to help bridge the gap between lab-scale experiments and open range flight tests. The committee therefore directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Director, Test Resource Management Center, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the Department's hypersonics test infrastructure improvement plans. This briefing shall include:

- (1) an inventory of current hypersonics test infrastructure, including relevant infrastructure at industry and academic institutions;
- (2) an inventory and the status of relevant hypersonics test infrastructure planned or under construction, including at industry and academic institutions;
- (3) an assessment of the current backlog of relevant hypersonics test infrastructure planned or under construction; and
- (4) such other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Increased Department of Defense Directed Energy Testing Capabilities

The committee recognizes the threat posed by group 1 to group 3+ unmanned aerial systems (UAS) and UAS swarms, both to the U.S. homeland and to U.S. military operations, installations, and personnel worldwide. The committee understands that to defeat this growing threat, a layered, integrated defense strategy is required that includes directed energy (DE) capabilities. The committee recognizes that DE capabilities must be tested and servicemembers must be trained in their operation before they can be deployed against UAS and UAS swarms. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 31, 2025, on the Department of Defense's current capability to test DE systems and plans to increase that capability. The report shall include the following:

- (1) A complete list of the Department's test ranges currently conducting Directed Energy systems testing;
- (2) An assessment of existing Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) policies and regulations, including the impact of such regulations, relevant to the testing of Directed Energy systems and the use of spectrum analysis tools;
- (3) An assessment of where among these test ranges the implementation of spectrum analysis tools is feasible and necessary for the testing of Directed Energy systems and recommendations to improve such ranges and systems to ensure adherence to or improve FAA and NTIA regulations;

- (4) An assessment of the potential impacts of Directed Energy system tests on the National Airspace System (NAS) and the electromagnetic spectrum, particularly concerning effects beyond these installations' fence lines; and
- (5) A plan to expand range support for DE testing and operations.

Integrated Circuit Substrate Acceleration

The committee recognizes the critical need for secure and trusted domestic sources for semiconductors and printed circuit boards. The committee believes that integrated circuit substrate acceleration would allow the United States to secure the domestic supply chain and in turn accelerate the production and accessibility of semiconductors. The committee is aware of the essential nature of semiconductors and the limited capacity of domestic semiconductor manufacturing. The committee urges the Department of Defense to use available funds to support domestic substrate production for printed circuit boards and semiconductors to fill this critical need for the U.S. defense industrial base.

Joint Multi-Domain Electronic Warfare Platforms

The committee is encouraged by the Air Force's efforts to develop and advance systems designed to support testing, evaluation, and certification of joint multi-domain electronic warfare (EW) platforms, technologies, tactics, and techniques, as well as other Radio Frequency (RF)-centric technologies.

The committee notes that the use of software to generate high-fidelity emulations of priority signals of interest for over-the-air or closed-loop transmissions may allow developers, evaluators, and operators to accurately assess in real-time the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and limitations of friendly and adversary RF systems, as well as standard operating procedures, and electronic attack tactics, techniques, and contingencies.

The committee believes that emerging multi-domain electronic warfare technologies currently under development may present significant advantages over contemporary EW and RF test and training systems by providing real-time RF metrics at the bit level which may enable highly accurate full spectrum evaluation of EW software and hardware systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, no later than March 1, 2025, on its efforts to integrate joint multidomain EW platforms and technologies as well as other RF-centric technologies across the joint force.

Mach-8 Wind Tunnel

The committee is aware that industry partners seeking to leverage academic institutions' unique capabilities and expertise related to hypersonics may be restricted from accessing academic institution test facilities. The committee believes that hypersonic facilities, including those located at academic institutions,

should have the same standards, accessibility, and cost structures as facilities located at Department of Defense laboratories and Department-supported industry test facilities. The committee believes that such standardization could lower the cost burden on industry and accelerate innovation, development, and deployment of these new systems while addressing critical national security needs.

Manufacturing of Advanced Composites for Hypersonics

The committee supports the Department of Defense's investment in the Manufacturing of Advanced Composites for Hypersonics program. Hypersonic vehicles require advanced materials and advanced manufacturing approaches to produce complex shapes capable of withstanding extreme environments. Manufacturing for high-temperature composite parts suitable for hypersonic vehicles has not yet leveraged modern digital engineering techniques and thus remains slow, expensive, and prone to defects, preventing the Department of Defense from fielding these systems in the quantities required.

The manufacturing of advanced composites for hypersonics needs to be an enduring capability with both government and academic partners. As the technical barriers to hypersonic flight continue to fall, advancing manufacturing technology research is critical to providing hypersonic vehicles and components at the quality, rate, and quantities required by the Department.

Mobile Nuclear Reactor Program

The committee continues to support the design maturation efforts of multiple sources for the mobile micro-reactor to ensure a strong industrial base and competition for any future follow-on production activities. The committee notes the cost overruns in the Mobile Nuclear Reactor Program and believes funding a second source through design and prototype will create competitive pressure to drive down overall costs. Therefore, the committee encourages continued investment in the design and subsystem testing of a viable second source for the micro-reactor.

Modular Open Systems Architecture Implementation for Collaborative Combat Aircraft Development and Fielding

The committee regards continued use of modular and open systems architecture (MOSA) standards as beneficial to reducing cost and increasing speed of evaluating and integrating new technologies to enhance competition, innovation, and interoperability. As the Air Force and Navy continue their acquisition of the Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) capabilities, the committee expects the Air Force and Navy to ensure MOSA standards, as mandated in section 4401 of title 10, United States Code, are integrated into the acquisition and system requirements for CCA development.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on

Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, that explains in sufficient detail how MOSA standards will be integrated into the acquisition and system requirements during development of CCA capabilities.

Radiation Hardened Microelectronics

The committee understands the importance of radiation hardened microelectronics for hardware and platforms operating in extreme, remote environments like space. The committee encourages the Missile Defense Agency to invest in radiation hardened microelectronics through its work upgrading existing cobalt sources, a cyclotron, and the extension of Laser-Assisted Science and Engineering Nanomaterials and Devices Lab.

Refractory Metal Alloy Development for Armaments

The committee recognizes the importance of the domestic supply of refractory metal alloys for rebuilding U.S. supply of precision and non-precision armaments. Likewise, the committee understands that refractory metal alloys, such as tungsten products, are critical for the Department of Defense to improve the survivability of conventional rounds in contested environments and reduce munitions cost. The committee believes that is critical for the Department to improve and develop ammunition supply to ensure U.S. forces are postured for success in the future battlefield. The committee encourages the Department to continue to develop the manufacturing processes of refractory metal alloys to secure the domestic supply chain and improve the quality and quantity of ammunition stockpiles.

Replicator Initiative Long-Term Viability

The committee supports the Replicator initiative's stated objectives of quickly scaling and fielding thousands of autonomous, attritable systems in 18 to 24 months and streamlining a repeatable process for additional technologies. The committee commends the hard work being done by the Defense Innovation Steering Group, the Defense Innovation Working Group, the Defense Innovation Unit, and the military services to meet these goals.

The committee encourages the Department to keep the focus of Replicator on the scaling, acquisition, production, and deployment of the systems with speed and scale to meet critical warfighter needs. Replicator should not default into another research and development program; doing so would defeat the goals of the initiative and jeopardize its long-term viability.

Report on Indirect Cost Treatment for Department of Defense Grants and Agreements

The committee is aware that ambiguities in regulations on cost treatment of tangible equipment versus cloud computing may prevent Department of Defense grant recipients from fully utilizing cloud-enabled technology solutions to execute basic, applied, and advanced research projects, resulting in higher overall costs for such activities to taxpayers. The committee believes that rationalization of cost treatment, coupled with regulatory clarity, could reduce unnecessary taxpayer burdens and increase national scientific output.

The committee therefore directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of a change to part 1108.230, subpart B, title 2, Code of Federal Regulations that would harmonize such indirect costs. Such briefing should include an assessment of anticipated savings that could thereby be redirected to research instead of overhead, an assessment of systemic benefits to such a change, and a description of other matters relevant to the implementation of such a rule.

Resilient Navigation

The committee finds that sustained development and proliferation of counter-Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies by peer and near-peer adversaries pose unique challenges to military operations. As adversaries increase their electronic warfare capabilities, current position, navigation, and timing (PNT) systems are vulnerable to cyber, GPS spoofing and jamming, and denial of service attacks. The committee is encouraged by commercial investment to develop resilient and alternative PNT systems, including hybrid navigation systems, multi-frequency and multi-constellation receivers, antijam and anti-spoof technology, and alternative navigation systems. Despite many of these technologies reaching a high Tech Readiness Level, the committee is concerned that the enduring fleet's PNT systems have not been upgraded to reflect the counter-GPS threat. The committee encourages the Department to prioritize adopting counter-GPS technology for existing platforms to improve the overall force readiness, limit platform dependency on external sources, and ensure operational effectiveness in a GPS-denied or contested environment.

Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation Scholarship Program

The budget request included \$143.6 million for the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation (SMART) Defense Education Program.

The committee recognizes that the SMART Scholarship-for-Service Program is essential for expanding and diversifying the civilian science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) pipeline for the Department of Defense. Through educational, mentorship, and training opportunities, the program prepares scholars to meet emerging needs of the Department and provides key touchpoints between the STEM education community and the Department. Additionally, through partnerships with nearly 200 Department of Defense facilities across the

United States, SMART enables scholarship recipients to grow their skillsets and gain unique, practical experience working with Department of Defense entities. Since the creation of the program in fiscal year 2005, SMART has awarded 4,237 scholarships, with over 90 percent of all SMART scholars successfully completing their post-award service commitment. In the past year, the SMART program has also expanded degree eligibility to include 3 additional STEM disciplines deemed critical for national security. The committee recognizes that the continued growth of the SMART Program, with an emphasis on increasing participation from students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority-Serving Institutions, will enable the Department of Defense to meet emerging career field needs and build a diverse STEM workforce to tackle evolving national security and defense challenges.

The committee supports the amount of the budget request in PE 0601120D8Z for the SMART Defense Education Program.

Software Integration Laboratory Modernization

The committee applauds Department of Defense and military service efforts to adopt agile software development practices and recognizes the challenges faced by the Department when fielding software-dependent weapons systems. However, the committee remains concerned that the development of advanced platforms remains susceptible to limitations imposed by software testing bottlenecks across the services and in the test and evaluation community of interest. The committee recognizes these problems as particularly acute in the fielding of new capabilities for fourth and fifth generation fighter aircraft by the Department of the Air Force.

The committee is aware that the Department relies on existing software integration laboratory (SIL) infrastructure as a primary test and evaluation tool. However, the committee believes that simply expanding SIL throughput capacity as a scaling methodology is ultimately infeasible and does not reflect the realities of iterative development best practices or allow for full realization of the warfighting advantages presented by adoption of digital tooling and digital infrastructure. The committee is aware of commercial best practices using a virtual test environment in software that accurately emulates modern hardware and allows for the rapid validation of software necessary for successful continuous iteration/continuous deployment programs, with less requirements levied on increasingly in-demand test and evaluation infrastructure and expertise. The committee believes that such technologies present significant opportunities for efficiency gains in the software development ecosystem. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to modernize its aircraft software infrastructure by complementing existing software integration laboratory capacity with virtual test environment capabilities that leverage hardware in the loop emulation.

STEM Outreach Footprint

The committee supports the Department of Defense's efforts to conduct science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) outreach to middle and high school students across the country to engage the next generation of department and industry leaders. However, the committee is concerned that existing STEM outreach efforts may be geographically constrained to areas of existing Department of Defense research infrastructure.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024 on:

- (1) the feasibility and advisability of expanding the Department's STEM outreach activities;
- (2) the resources required to expand the Department's current STEM outreach footprint;
- (3) the Department's efforts to reach historically underserved communities with STEM outreach activities; and
- (4) such other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Support for LongShot

As the committee looks to the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility, there is a clear need for extended air-to-air employment ranges that must be addressed to counter peer adversary weapons. The committee is aware of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's (DARPA) project LongShot, which seeks to increase the weapons range and effectiveness for an air-launched collaborative air vehicle against air to air threats in highly contested environments. The committee applauds DARPA's development of a combat capability through creating a software approach to leverage the Department's arsenal of artificial intelligence and autonomy for air combat vehicles and encourages the Department to continue to invest in LongShot in order to achieve the extended range capabilities for the Indo-Pacific region.

Utility Scale Quantum Computing

The committee recognizes the importance of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's (DARPA) Underexplored Systems for Utility-Scale Quantum Computing (US2QC) program and the significant progress made in demonstrating the technical feasibility of fault-tolerant utility-scale operations faster than conventional predictions. The committee is encouraged by DARPA's multi-phase, multi-year approach to exploring new ways to scale qubit count for larger, more complex systems for defense, scientific, and civilian applications. As the technological achievements associated with US2QC are demonstrated, it is critical that the Department maintains an accelerated pace of development to ensure the United States preserves its global lead in quantum computing. Given the significant capital investments required for fault-tolerant, utility-scale systems, it is imperative that the Department begins planning for project transition, supporting infrastructure and follow-on US2QC programs and funding. Therefore, 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 December 1, 2024, on the status of the US2QC program and planned transition activities. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a summary of the technical milestones and achievements of the US2QC program;
- (2) a detailed assessment of the timeline associated with fielding fault-tolerant utility-scale quantum computers compared to previous estimates;
- (3) an analysis of potential US2QC transition partners across the military services, National Laboratories, and within the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to include the timelines associated with those transitions; and
- (4) an assessment of funding required to maintain the research, development, and demonstration of fault-tolerant, utility-scale quantum computers.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Items of Special Interest

Assessment of Department of Defense and Military Service Test and Evaluation Infrastructure Utilization and Optimization

The committee notes the critical role that the Department of Defense's test and evaluation (T&E) community plays in ensuring that new cutting edge technologies are mature and operationally effective to meet the needs of the joint force. The committee is concerned, however, that scheduling backlogs on Department of Defense T&E ranges could contribute to delays in transitioning technologies from research and development to fielded warfighting capabilities. The inability to effectively or efficiently test new warfighting technologies on a relevant timeline in operationally realistic scenarios is often cited as a "valley of death" in the Department's innovation process. The committee seeks to better understand the extent of this problem across the Department and military service test organizations and the impact that test range backlog and scheduling practices have on the Department's innovation ecosystem as a whole.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the extent to which the Department has data and information available to understand challenges, if any, related to test range availability and how, if at all, the Department uses available data to drive decision making and ensure timely testing. The committee is also interested in understanding the extent to which the Department has assessed alternative options such as using commercial test ranges or other partnerships to address any identified challenges.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the question of available data and how it is used, with additional work to address the question of alternative options to follow at a mutually agreed upon time and in a mutually agreed upon format.

Joint Simulation Environment Development Integration and Fielding Plans

The U.S. Air Force and Space Force are fielding numerous fifth and sixth generation systems, platforms, and technologies to address great powers competition and conflict readiness requirements. Without dedicated integration of these advanced capabilities, the full deterrence value will not be realized and victory in future conflicts becomes uncertain. The threats within the Indo-Pacific theater heightens these risks in urgency and in consequence. Addressing these threats and challenges, conducting the necessary test and evaluation events, and practicing tactics, techniques and procedures during training can often only be accomplished in the Joint Simulation Environment (JSE).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2025, on the resource needs, accelerators, barriers, and other factors impacting the ability of the Department of the Air Force to integrate fifth generation Air and Space Command and Control (C2) (i.e., E-7 Wedgetail and Tactical Operations Centers-Light, Medium, and Fixed) with fifth and sixth generation fighters (i.e., F-22, F-35, Next Generation Air Dominance) and Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) employing artificial intelligence). Specifically, the report should address:

- (1) Air and Space C2 interoperability with fifth and sixth generation fighters to ensure common interfaces with CCAs;
- (2) alignment to Combined Joint All Domain Command and Control training and operational interoperability, with AUKUS emphasis;
- (3) All-Domain Long Range Kill Chains use cases that support advanced weapons; and
- (4) the schedule and location fielding plans of each Secretary noted for deployment of JSE capability at various and required basing locations.

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—Modification of Certain Requirements Relating to the Joint Energetics Transition Office

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a budget line for the Joint Energetics Transition Office and establish a course of instruction for the development of energetic materials and ensuring the safety of explosives.

Section 212—Modification to Annual Report on Unfunded Priorities of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with the Secretaries of the military departments on military construction projects to be submitted as unfunded priorities.

Section 213—Modification to Defense Laboratory Education Partnerships

This section would modify educational partnership agreements to allow for defense laboratories to enter into direct financing agreements.

Section 214—Use of Partnership Intermediaries to Promote Defense Research and Education

This section would clarify the authorities for defense laboratories to enter into partnership intermediary agreements.

Section 215—Modification to Personnel Management Authority to Attract Experts in Science and Engineering

This section would improve the ability of the Defense Innovation Unit, Strategic Capabilities Office, Office of Strategic Capital, and the Space Development Agency to attract and more rapidly hire new types of staff.

Section 216—Modification to Consortium on Use of Additive Manufacturing for Defense Capability Development

This section would amend section 223 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) and require the additive manufacturing consortium to develop systems to support certain capabilities.

Section 217—Modification to Continuous Capability Development and Delivery Program for F-35 Aircraft

This section would amend section 225(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31; 137 Stat. 195) and require the Secretary of Defense to procure at least nine new developmental testing aircraft from any production lot of aircraft beginning with Lot 18 or later.

Section 218—Modification of CVN-73 to Support Fielding of MQ-25 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

This section would modify the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) for the modification of CVN-73 to support fielding of the MQ-25.

Section 219—Agility Prime Transition Working Group

This section would establish a working group to assist in the transition of hybrid and electric vertical take-off and landing technologies developed under the Air Force's Agility Prime program.

Section 220—Measures to Advance Quantum Information Science within the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategic plan to guide the development and maturation of quantum information sciences technologies within the Department of Defense and military services. In addition, this section would require the Secretary to establish a center of excellence for quantum computing at an existing military service laboratory.

Section 221—Authority to Temporarily Detail Employees of the Office of Strategic Capital to Certain Private-Sector Organizations

This section would allow the Office of Strategic Capital to administer and manage a program for the Department of Defense to place military and civilian personnel in temporary assignments with the private sector in industries related to the work of the Office of Strategic Capital.

Section 222—Pilot Program on Establishment of a Test and Evaluation Cell within the Defense Innovation Unit

This section would set up a pilot program within the Defense Innovation Unit to conduct test and evaluation.

Section 223—Dismantlement of Chinese Drone Aircraft of to Identify the Origin of Components and Security Vulnerabilities

This section would require the Department of Defense to dismantle and identify the origin of components of a Da Jiang Innovations drone.

Section 224—Program on Limited Objective Experimentation in Support of Air Force Operations

This section would require the Commander, Air Force Research Laboratory, to carry out limited objective experimentation in coordination with a partnership intermediary.

Section 225—Prohibition on Contracts between Certain Foreign Entities and Institutions of Higher Education Conducting Department of Defense-Funded Research

This section would prohibit institutions of higher education that conduct research funded by the Department of Defense from entering into agreements with covered nations or foreign entities of concern.

Section 226—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Fundamental Research Collaboration with Certain Institutions

This section would prohibit funds from being appropriated to any institution of higher education which conducts fundamental research with countries of concern.

SUBTITLE C—PLANS, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 241—Plan for Establishment of Secure Computing and Data Storage Environment for Testing of Artificial Intelligence Trained on Biological Data

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to submit an implementation plan, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of establishing a secure computing and data storage environment to facilitate the testing of artificial intelligence models trained on biological data and the development and testing of products generated by such models.

Section 242—Study and Report on Foreign Capital Disclosure Requirements of Certain Department of Defense Organizations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and report to Congress on the foreign capital disclosure requirements of innovation organizations within the Department.

Section 243—Biotechnology Roadmap

This section would require that not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense would be required to develop a biotechnology roadmap to guide efforts of the Department of Defense relating to biotechnology.

Section 244—Authority for Secretary of Defense to Enter into an Agreement for an Assessment of Biotechnology Capabilities of Adversaries of the United States

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment related to biotechnology.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY ISSUES

Battery Safety Prototyping in Army Ground Vehicles

The committee recognizes that the U.S. Army is actively transitioning to battery-powered vehicles. While the committee applauds efforts at the Combat Capabilities Development Command Ground Vehicle Systems Center and other organizations within the Army to improve battery performance, the committee is concerned that insufficient attention is being paid to integrating innovative battery safety solutions to protect warfighters from increased fire and explosion risks related to these systems, particularly upon kinetic impact. The committee notes that the commercial industry has developed electrolyte additive nanotechnology to minimize fire and explosion hazards associated with kinetic impact on lithium-ion batteries. Further development of this technology could improve soldier safety and help the United States eliminate dependence on China for battery technologies. The committee recommends that the Army Ground Vehicle Systems Center integrate electrolyte additives for improved safety from kinetic impacts into their research and development efforts, beginning with a prototyping project.

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, 2024, on the Army's plan to engage in prototyping efforts and other research and development activities to integrate electrolyte safety additive nanotechnology into battery-electric ground vehicle systems. Specifically, the briefing shall highlight:

- (1) ongoing Department of Defense efforts to integrate battery electrolyte safety additive nanotechnology into battery-powered ground vehicle systems;
- (2) a list of organizations within the Army best fit to engage in prototyping programs to integrate battery electrolyte safety additive nanotechnology into battery-powered ground vehicle systems; and
- (3) the most viable domestic companies to partner with on a prototyping effort with the Army Combat Capabilities Development Command Ground Vehicle Systems Center to integrate battery electrolyte safety additive nanotechnology into battery-powered ground vehicle systems.

Electrical Infrastructure, Grid Reliability, and Quality of Life Reporting

Grid reliability and interconnected electrical transmission are essential to delivering power to United States military installations and ensuring operational and personnel readiness. The Department of Defense relies on electricity generated and delivered outside installation boundaries, despite efforts to increase base load power generation on military installations. The committee would benefit from receiving a comprehensive briefing from the Department to understand the current grid reliability and transmission challenges that military installations are facing, their impact on mission critical operations and personnel, potential solutions, and the extent to which the Department of Defense will need to collaborate with other agencies and utility providers to ensure readiness.

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, 2025, on military installation grid reliability. The briefing should include the following:

(1) an assessment of the range of grid reliability and transmission challenges that domestic military installations have faced from fiscal year 2020 through fiscal year 2024 inside and outside of installation boundaries along with their associated financial costs, impact to installation and personnel readiness, and length of operational interruption;

(2) an overview and assessment of the success of mitigation and hardening strategies that the Department of Defense has undertaken within installation boundaries to overcome electrical distribution infrastructure issues;

(3) an overview of the extent and success to which the Department of Defense collaborates with other agencies and regional electrical utility owners and operators to address energy infrastructure concerns that originate outside of installation boundaries; and

(4) an assessment of energy infrastructure resilience projects that the Department of Defense has authority to implement inside installation boundaries to improve operational and personnel readiness as well as such projects outside installation boundaries that the Department of Defense does not have authority to direct and needs other agencies or regional utility owners and operators to implement maximal installation readiness.

Installation Energy Resilience

Congress has placed a significant importance on energy resilience for the Department of Defense and, through the authorization of the Energy Resilience Conservation Investment Program, has facilitated a mechanism for the Department to invest in projects that are designed to provide energy resilience to electrical grids on military installations, reduce operational costs, ensure energy security, and enhance mission assurance. The committee is encouraged by the successes of the program to invest in new energy technologies that meet the goals of the program which is critical to ensure military installations continue to evolve their energy

infrastructure to meet growing demands of the military services to meet mission requirements.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to invest in energy technologies that diversify energy supply systems and installation generator technologies, such as battery energy storage systems, that will enable military installations to maintain current operational needs during times of crisis or power loss for up to 14 days to meet critical mission requirements.

Mobile Energy Storage Systems for Combatant Commands

The committee recognizes the importance of bolstering installation energy resilience and readiness and is aware that innovative solutions exist outside of the Department of Defense to fulfill this objective. Developing modernized power storage systems are an important aspect of building resiliency and mobile battery energy storage systems offer a versatile solution to potentially meet the tactical needs of the military services, while bolstering the resilience of defense communities on bases.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 30, 2025, on plans for the acquisition of mobile battery energy storage systems. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) ways mobile battery energy storage systems can improve installation resilience and operational readiness for the military departments; and
- (2) plans for the acquisition of mobile battery energy storage systems at combatant commands.

Mobile Energy Supply System Evaluation

The committee remains concerned about energy resilience, particularly in regards to expeditionary energy needs within the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) region. Furthermore, the committee is aware of rapid industry development in systems that may provide flexible energy distribution to the warfighter and critical mission equipment in austere environments. The committee notes that mobile energy supply systems could be deployed strategically to relieve traditional logistical burdens in a geographically challenging and demanding environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the availability of mobile energy supply systems that could mitigate expeditionary energy resilience concerns in the USINDOPACOM area of responsibility. The briefing should include:

- (1) a description of the economic, environmental, national security, and technical viability of installing and maintaining mobile energy supply systems in the USINDOPACOM region;

- (2) locations with a high potential for the installation and maintenance of fuel cell technologies including hydrogen and hydrogen-capable fuel cells;
- (3) an assessment of the maturity of these technologies and their availability for acquisition at scale; and
- (4) any barriers to the acquisition of such technologies.

Reliable Power Source for Data Centers

The committee recognizes the critical national importance of data centers in facilitating the advancement of artificial intelligence as well as the storage, processing, and dissemination of vast amounts of data crucial to our nation's security. Recognizing the strategic significance of the Tahoe Reno Industrial Center (TRIC) as a hub for technological innovation critical to national security, the committee emphasizes the economic and national security benefits linked to expanding data centers both within TRIC and across the United States.

The committee is concerned with the lack of available data center space and an adequate and reliable power supply to data centers nationwide. 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 April 1, 2025, including the following information:

- (1) ways the Department of Defense can collaborate with local municipalities, utilities, and the private sector to ensure robust and reliable access to data center space as well as reliable power supplies; and
- (2) power transmission, distribution, and all other necessary infrastructure needed to facilitate the expansion of those data centers.

Report on Increasing Small and Micro Nuclear Reactors in Operational and Installation Energy Consumption

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense is not utilizing the full extent of its authorities to expedite the energy transition needed to meet goals set forth in section 2920 of title 10 United States Code, Energy Resilience and Energy Security Measures on Military Installations. This is of particular concern with respect to small and micro nuclear reactors and their applications for installation energy and operations in austere environments. The committee acknowledges the Department of the Air Force's microreactor pilot program at Eielson Air Force Base; however, given the benefits nuclear energy offers for installation energy resilience and security, the committee believes that the Department of Defense is not doing enough to utilize small and micro nuclear reactors as a reliable, clean source of energy.

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 February 1, 2025, that outlines its plans to increase the use of nuclear power with small and micro nuclear reactors in the Department

of Defense’s installation and operational energy consumption. The report should include:

- (1) ongoing efforts to procure nuclear power for installation and operational energy, specifically from small and micro nuclear reactors;
- (2) future plans to procure nuclear power for installation and operational energy, specifically from small and micro nuclear reactors;
- (3) existing authorities and resources under consideration to expedite the procurement of nuclear power for operational and installation energy;
- (4) additional authorities and resources needed to expedite the procurement of nuclear power for operational and installation energy;
- (5) an explanation of how nuclear power fits into the Department of Defense’s plan to meet FY2030 energy resilience and carbon pollution-free energy goals;
- (6) the expected number of reactors the department would utilize;
- (7) the cost of deploying microreactors, the benefits of utilizing this technology, and any risks associated with the deployment of microreactors to austere environments.

Waste to a Liquid Fuel for the Department of Defense

The committee recognizes the importance of the development of trash to liquid fuel technology to eliminate the need for burn pits as well as generating a fuel that can be used by ships, generators, and vehicles. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2024, on the Waste to Energy Inclined Rotary Gasifier technology. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the usefulness of Waste to Energy Inclined Rotary Gasifier technology; and
- (2) the current stage of testing for the Inclined Rotary Gasifier Waste to Energy.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Army and Navy Predictive Maintenance Implementation

The committee recognizes the importance of modernizing the Department’s sustainment and maintenance enterprise to improve readiness and maintenance efficiency of defense materiel. The committee recognizes current, long-standing Department guidance directing the military services to implement predictive maintenance or condition-based maintenance plus technologies across current and future weapons systems, equipment, and materiel sustainment programs. The committee also notes the findings of the Government Accountability Office report, “Military Readiness: Actions Needed to Further Implement Predictive Maintenance on Weapon Systems”. The committee commends the Air Force for designating a system of record for condition-based maintenance plus, the Predictive Analytics and

Decision Assistant, and the leadership of the Air Force Rapid Sustainment Office in successfully deploying the capability. The committee notes the Air Force's reports that benefits from such efforts include reduced unscheduled maintenance, reduced disruptions to operations, increased aircraft reliability, and increased probability of mission success.

The committee encourages the military services to accelerate deployment of conditions-based maintenance plus for materiel sustainment and overall readiness. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2025. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) information regarding current efforts to field a conditions-based maintenance plus capability across materiel asset classes;
- (2) current efforts to leverage near real-time platform sensor data to provide predictive insights on system degradation to inform maintenance on systems or subsystems before failure;
- (3) investments made to date to develop and deploy such a capability at scale, as well as associated results of the investment in terms of improved platform readiness and mission capable rates;
- (4) efforts to leverage proven commercial-off-the-shelf technologies for conditions-based maintenance plus;
- (5) a list of platforms currently not meeting readiness goals that could benefit most from modern sustainment solutions like conditions-based maintenance plus; and
- (6) resource and timeline recommendations for how each service can accelerate deployment of conditions-based maintenance plus across all materiel assets.

Briefing on Mitigating Contested Logistics Risks in Army Ground Vehicles

The committee notes the diverse operational roles of the tactical wheeled vehicle fleet, including disaster response, expeditionary force projection, and air defense missions. To accomplish these missions and to address the power gap that exists in tactical formations given the proliferation of energy dependent soldier kit and systems, enhancement of onboard power capabilities is critical. The committee further recognizes that robust onboard power systems enhance operational capability through silent drive and silent watch, carry low electronic signatures, and reduce detectability – all while increasing exportable power, reducing fuel demand, extending vehicle range and mission duration. This results in enhanced soldier capability, reduced logistical burdens, and safer transport.

The committee recognizes that leveraging proven commercial-off-the-shelf technology for hybrid-electric drive systems has the potential to significantly enhance the tactical wheeled vehicle operational performance, reduce research and development costs, and prolong operational on-station time duration with fewer maintenance requirements. The committee notes that hybrid systems still leverage

existing fuel infrastructure, augment the fleet's ability to transport equipment and supplies, improve protection for personnel and mission-critical equipment, and reduce acoustic and thermal signatures. These measures increase lethality in covert and stealth operations. The committee encourages the Army to continue pursuit of hybrid propulsion technologies in future tactical vehicle procurement.

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, 2025, assessing opportunities that leverage proven commercial-off-the-shelf technology for hybrid electric drive systems that enhances tactical wheeled vehicle operational performance and reduces research and development cost and prolongs operational durations with fewer maintenance requirements.

Cloud-Optional Digital Aircraft Maintenance Management Capability

The committee is aware of Department of the Air Force efforts to use commercially-available technology to deploy a mobile, cloud-optional digital “greenbook” to manage aircraft maintenance requirements, readiness workflow tracking, and sortie management for the RC-135 and WC-135 reconnaissance aircraft fleets. The committee supports the modernization of aircraft maintenance processes to improve fleet readiness and to facilitate deployed operations in remote and austere environments under the Air Force’s Agile Combat Employment concept.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) an assessment of the effectiveness and operational impact of cloud-optional digital greenbook capability for RC-135 and WC-135 aircraft maintenance and fleet availability;
- (2) an assessment of potential options to develop, integrate, deploy, and sustain similar commercial cloud-optional digital greenbook capabilities to other aircraft across the Big Safari portfolio of programs; and
- (3) Department of the Air Force views and recommendations on potential acquisition pathways to incorporate similar commercially-available solutions into existing Air Force aircraft fleet maintenance programs.

Comptroller General Review of Air Force Tanker Force Structure and Sustainment

The Air Force plans to continue its divestment of older tankers (KC-10A and KC-135R/T) as the KC-46A Pegasus is fielded and begins conducting operations. The Air Force has been incrementally enhancing the capability of the KC-46A so that it can refuel additional aircraft, most recently with the B-2 being incorporated into the KC-46A mission set in 2023. The Air Force is planning to retire its inventory of KC-10As in September 2024. The Air Force will be relying heavily on the KC-135R/T, which average 50+ years in age and present considerable sustainment challenges. The Government Accountability Office has reported that the mission capable rates of the KC-135R/T fall well short of the Air Force’s goals

over the last decade—presenting challenges to supporting requirements of combatant commanders. Furthermore, it is unclear as to the Air Force’s plans for recapitalizing its aerial refueling fleet to meet requirements as the Air Force prepares for future operations in more contested environments.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess Air Force refueling capabilities, its sustainment of aerial refueling platforms, and its force structure plans for its aerial refueling platforms. This review should address the following:

(1) the extent to which the Department has identified any capability gaps in the Air Force’s aerial refueling platforms to meet current and future needs and the Air Force’s plans for mitigating any gaps, including recapitalizing its aerial refueling platforms;

(2) the extent to which the Air Force has taken actions to improve the availability and condition of the KC-135R/T and address any sustainment challenges for the KC-46A to meet current and future requirements;

(3) the extent to which the Air Force made and begun to implement plans to sustain these aircraft and achieve its availability goals, as the Air Force continues to procure additional tankers to replace its aging fleet over the 2020s, and the risks associated with these plans; and

(4) the extent to which the Air Force assessed other options for meeting its tanker needs, including leveraging commercial capabilities or reducing demand through changes in operational concepts or force mix.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Sustainment for Space Operations

The Department of Defense spends significant resources acquiring its space capabilities, which include satellites in orbit and the ground-based capabilities needed to operate them. The Department sustains the terrestrial elements of over 56 individual weapon systems used to execute space operations. Complicating these efforts is the inherent challenge of sustaining and maintaining highly unique systems that are limited in number. Further, while the Department generally cannot conduct maintenance on satellites once they are in orbit, U.S. Space Command has identified a need for on-orbit sustainment services to support future operations. Given the legacy systems involved, the rapid fielding of new systems, and an increasingly contested space domain, the demand for sustainment planning and investments has increased, and is likely to do so for the foreseeable future.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to undertake a comprehensive review of the Department’s efforts to sustain and maintain its space capabilities. This review should address the following:

(1) the Department's approach to sustaining space-related weapon systems, including efforts to track sustainment performance;

(2) the extent to which the Department has identified and addressed space-related weapon system sustainment challenges that may be inhibiting current capability readiness; and

(3) the extent to which the Department has planned to sustain space-related weapon systems to support anticipated operational requirements in a contested space domain.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Weapon System Maintenance in a Contested Pacific Environment and Implications for Working Capital Fund Cash Balances

In the event of a major conflict within the Indo-Pacific region, the military services will need to determine how to quickly maintain weapon systems. Given the region's geographical size and the prospect of a contested environment, the military services will face challenges in returning weapon systems to continental United States (CONUS) maintenance facilities, such as shipyards and depots. The military services must develop plans to address both in-theatre and CONUS maintenance logistics and costs. The military services must also plan for how to fund emergent weapon system maintenance needs at shipyards and depots, including the potential impact on working capital fund cash balances. The committee is also concerned that potential Indo-Pacific operational missions may be at risk if the military services do not determine in advance the logistical maintenance abilities, and related funding implications, necessary to maintain major weapon systems both in-theatre and in CONUS during a major Indo-Pacific conflict.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department's maintenance of key weapon systems in a contested Indo-Pacific environment and the implications for base funding needs and working capital fund balances. This review should address the following:

(1) to what extent has the Department conducted studies, analyses, war games, or exercises to understand weapon system maintenance requirements to regenerate key equipment in a contested Indo-Pacific environment;

(2) to what extent have the military services planned for maintenance of key weapon systems in a contested Indo-Pacific environment, to include considerations such as leveraging force deployment, military construction, existing military depots and shipyards, and agreements with allies and partners;

(3) to what extent have the military services identified and addressed challenges related to the maintenance of key weapon systems in a contested Indo-Pacific environment; and

(4) to what extent does the Department's plans and its working capital fund cash management policy ensure financial solvency and continued operations at military service depots during a potential Indo-Pacific conflict.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Corrosion Mitigation Plan for F/A-18 Aircraft

The committee recognizes the critical importance of the F/A-18 aircraft to the naval aviation fleet and the necessity of maintaining these assets to ensure their operational viability through 2045. The longevity and effectiveness of these aircraft are significantly impacted by the pervasive challenges of corrosion, which can lead to increased maintenance costs, reduced aircraft availability, and potential safety hazards.

The preservation of the F/A-18 fleet is essential to maintaining combat readiness and fulfilling strategic objectives, particularly in the face of evolving global threats and the extended service life of these aircraft. Corrosion control and mitigation are vital for sustaining the operational integrity and prolonging the lifespan of the F/A-18 fleet.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the Navy's plans and strategies for preventing and mitigating corrosion on the F/A-18 aircraft. At a minimum, the report should address the following elements:

- (1) a detailed assessment of the current state of corrosion on the F/A-18 fleet, including an evaluation of the impact of corrosion on aircraft readiness, maintenance costs, and safety;
- (2) a comprehensive review of current corrosion prevention and mitigation strategies employed for the F/A-18 aircraft, including the effectiveness of these strategies and any identified gaps or challenges;
- (3) an overview of new technologies, materials, and processes being considered or developed to improve corrosion control on the F/A-18 aircraft, tactical rinse systems, and the potential benefits of these advancements;
- (4) an assessment of the training and resources required to implement effective corrosion control measures, including the potential need for additional personnel or expertise; and
- (5) a detailed plan by location on the effectiveness of corrosion control measures, including metrics for success and needed equipment, training, and resources to improve corrosion mitigation.

Defense Industrial Base for Textile Manufacturing

The committee remains concerned about the viability of the industrial base for textile manufacturing. Ensuring a strong textile manufacturing base for

uniforms and other military equipment items is imperative for readiness. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Director of Defense Logistics Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on efforts to ensure a strong textile industrial base. The report shall include:

- (1) efforts to ensure a stabilized demand for textile manufacturers over the next 5 years;
- (2) an assessment of current military uniform stockpiles, by military service, and the predicted need for surplus inventories in a time of conflict;
- (3) an assessment of the feasibility of maintaining and rotating a stockpile of surplus inventories sufficient to meet demand during a time of conflict; and
- (4) opportunities for sourcing uniforms to allies and partners from domestic manufactures, through programs authorized by title 10 of United States Code, like sections 333 and 127e.

Ensuring Proper Equipment Storage

The committee recognizes that proper equipment storage is a fundamental aspect of Army operations, which significantly impacts mission success, maintenance costs, and the overall readiness of military units. Based on the findings from the DoD Inspector General's report from October 2023, the committee is concerned about the substantial costs and degraded readiness resulting from improperly stored equipment, particularly when such equipment is not readily available due to storage issues. Additionally, the committee is concerned that while the Army owns the equipment, it is not the responsible entity in charge of storing the equipment, leading to a lack of oversight and involvement in properly storing assets. The committee is aware of advancements in storage technology, such as controlled humidity preservation systems that prevent corrosion and degradation of military assets. This technology includes encrypted remote system monitoring and reporting, along with protective covers for items that cannot be protected by humidity control. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 15, 2025. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) the Army's plans to mitigate future impacts on equipment;
- (2) a corrective action report on how the Army plans to enhance oversight on Army equipment, including the modernization of controlled humidity preservation systems;
- (3) recommendations on monitoring the equipment; and
- (4) a detailed analysis on how to modernize storage capabilities to ensure the long-term preservation and readiness of Army assets.

Implementation of Comptroller General Recommendations to Improve Navy Maintenance and Sustainment

The committee remains concerned about Navy practices for maintenance and sustainment of its fleet due to persistent delays and a growing backlog that directly impacts operational readiness. These issues not only undermine the Navy's ability to execute its missions but also contribute to increased costs and reduced survivability of the fleet. Additionally, the Navy's lack of transparency and inefficiency in its maintenance and sustainment practices have prompted the committee to take action, including requiring studies from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to identify deficiencies and recommend improvements.

These studies have produced several recommendations for the Navy, only a fraction of which have been implemented to date. Therefore, 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 not later than March 1, 2025, on detailed plans and timeframes for fully addressing open recommendations in the following GAO reports regarding Navy maintenance and sustainment:

(1) Navy Ship Maintenance: Actions Needed to Monitor and Address the Performance of Intermediate Maintenance Periods, GAO-22-104510;

(2) Navy Ships: Applying Leading Practices and Transparent Reporting Could Help Reduce Risks Posed by Nearly \$1.8 Billion Maintenance Backlog, GAO-22-105032;

(3) Navy Shipyards: Actions Needed to Address the Main Factors Causing Maintenance Delays for Aircraft Carriers and Submarines, GAO-20-588;

(4) Navy Ship Maintenance: Actions Needed to Address Maintenance Delays for Surface Ships Based Overseas, GAO-20-86; and

(5) Navy Shipbuilding: Increasing Focus on Sustainment Early in The Acquisition Process Could Save Billions, GAO-20-2.

The briefing shall include, with respect to each recommendation in these reports that the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Navy has not yet implemented, the following elements:

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

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

(3) offices of primary and collateral responsibility for the actions to implement the recommendations.

Multiyear Funding for Weapon System Sustainment

The committee notes the Government Accountability Office's findings that Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds are a significant portion of cancelled funds across the Federal Government. The committee understands that 1-year O&M funding can create challenges and contribute to delays in areas like ship repair and modernization. Additionally, while much of the depot enterprise, other than public shipyards, operates through working capital funds, the military services

operate on 1-year O&M funds. This can further contribute to O&M spending volatility.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on implications for multiyear O&M funding for weapons systems sustainment. The briefing should include:

- (1) the potential costs, benefits, timeframes, and outcomes of allowing multiyear O&M funding;
- (2) a discussion of how the Department would maximize the use of funding in the year of appropriation; and
- (3) a consideration of options and implications for using carryover funding beyond the Defense Health Program.

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 digital twin technologies, using 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, 2025, 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 sensorless digital twin technologies;
- (3) a timeline for deployment of sensorless digital twin technologies that includes the utilization of artificial intelligence and predictive analytics; and
- (4) any plans to accelerate the deployment of such technologies.

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 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, 2025, on progress and plans to expand existing predictive analytics capabilities across the FRC Enterprise.

Report on Army Prepositioned Stock

The committee recognizes that the Army is considering options to optimize survivability and availability of critical assets for contested logistics in the Indo-Pacific theater. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2024, on Army Prepositioned Stock – Three (APS-3). The report shall include:

- (1) a description of the risks and benefits comparing mobile Army Prepositioned Stocks afloat to fixed-site Army Prepositioned Stocks on land;
- (2) a timeline for implementation;
- (3) potential onshore site locations;
- (4) cost comparison of onshore and afloat options in the Indo-Pacific theater;
- (5) authorities and actions that would be required for any onshoring decision;
- (6) an analysis of the long-term operational and capability impacts of decommissioning APS-3 ships to a reduced operating status, relocating afloat stock ashore, and eliminating ready-to-sail vessels in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility;
- (7) the transition plan for the current Military Sealift Command controlled ships to include cost to transfer and long-term sustainment and maintenance implications; and
- (8) a description of the risks associated with relying on Department of Transportation Maritime Administration ships with a minimum five-day activation standard to quickly respond to operational areas and support ground forces if needed for long-term operations.

Report on the F-35 Joint Program Office Transition

The committee is concerned with the availability and sustainability of the F-35. The committee also notes the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law No: 117-81) directed that all functions relating to the management, planning, and execution of sustainment activities for the F-35 aircraft program will transition from the F-35 Joint Program Office to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy no later than October 1, 2027. The committee understands each of the military services may identify unique requirements, particularly pertaining to sustainment requirements, during the

transition to service-specific management. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the transition plan to include the timelines, risks, and preparations to address unique service component sustainment requirements.

Review of Port Security Protocols at Private Shipyards

In light of the current security landscape and emerging global threats, it is critical that the Navy maintain consistent and rigid security standards for its vessels stationed at military installations and private repair shipyards. Safeguarding personnel, installations, assets, and information from espionage, terrorism, and other criminal activities will continue to be vital to protect our national security. The SECNAVINST 5500.35 directive outlines a framework for physical security within the Navy and Marine Corps, offering a set of guidelines designed to protect critical infrastructure.

Building on this foundation, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on port security protocols at private repair shipyards. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) current port security measures implemented at private repair shipyards against those mandated for Navy and Marine Corps installations as detailed in SECNAVINST 5500.35, specifically comparing physical security protocols, intrusion detection systems, security forces roles, and reporting mechanisms for breaches of security measures;

(2) access control measures at private shipyards, including procedures for controlling access to shipyards, vetting processes for personnel, and managing assets;

(3) adequacy of security awareness and compliance training programs at private repair shipyards; and

(4) any discrepancies between the two-level security protocols (port security barrier and armed security patrol boats) applied to Navy ships at military bases versus the security posture permitted during routine repairs.

United States Logistical Supply Chain Challenges in Southeast Europe

The committee recognizes the important role of Mediterranean and Southeast European allies and partners in bolstering the security of the region and across the Atlantic. The committee also notes the work of U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) in strengthening and improving logistics chains in Southeast Europe. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing not later than April 1, 2025 to the House Committee on Armed Services that includes the following:

(1) an identification and assessment of efforts by USTRANSCOM and USEUCOM to overcome logistical supply chain challenges in Southeast Europe for the purposes of improving military readiness and capabilities, including but not limited to increasing assets, equipment, and parts in additional locations to increase the capacity and speed of force flows to Europe;

(2) an analysis of current force posture in Southeast Europe and logistical supply chain needs; and

(3) any other information as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

READINESS ISSUES

Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center and Air Mobility Command in Contested Logistics in the Indo-Pacific Region

The committee recognizes the significant contributions of the Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) for the mission and warfighting capabilities of the Air Mobility Command. The Department is prioritizing training for an environment in which an adversary or near-peer competitor intentionally engages in activities or generates conditions, across any domain, to deny, disrupt, destroy, or defeat friendly force logistics operations, facilities, and activities, especially in the Indo-Pacific Region. The tyranny of time and distance make this region especially challenging for the projection of forces and sustainment of war fighting capabilities.

The Air Mobility Command is key across all five core capabilities of the fly, fix and support functions including airlift, air refueling, aeromedical evacuation, air mobility ground support operations (Global Air Mobility Support System), and command and control in contested, degraded, and operationally limited environments, particularly in the Indo-Pacific Region.

The AATTC is crucial to increasing the war fighting effectiveness and survivability of mobility forces. The National Defense Strategy also focuses on the importance of training with allies and partners, and the AATTC is critical to providing advanced tactical training to airlift aircrews of the Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve Command, Air Mobility Command, Air Combat Command, Air Force Special Operations Command, United States Marine Corps, and 18 allied partners in preparation for a contested logistics environment in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2025, on plans to enhance logistical warfighting readiness across Air Mobility Command formations, sister services, and allied partners through the AATTC to better prepare our forces for the threats, distances, and geography that will challenge us in a Pacific campaign.

Airman Development Command Predictive Analytics

The committee supports efforts by the Department of the Air Force to utilize predictive analytics simulations to achieve improvements in aircrew and technical training production and to support the integration of the next generation of fighter and trainer aircraft. The committee is aware that Air Education and Training Command will be redesignated as Airman Development Command to become the enterprise-wide integrator for Airman development, training, and education. The committee believes that the use of predictive analytics has produced cost savings and efficiencies throughout Air Education and Training Command.

Therefore, to ensure a continuation of cost savings and efficiencies during the redesignation, 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, 2025, on the plan for integration of predictive analytics as part of Airman Development Command. The briefing shall include:

(1) methods by which data analytics can be utilized to improve efficiency in fighter and trainer aircraft squadrons; and

(2) an identification of how such methods can provide support for training at technical training installations.

Allied Live Training Program Interoperability

The committee is concerned about the potential lack of interoperability of the Department of Defense's new live training equipment with North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries and allied nations in the Indo-Pacific region. Given the benefits to combat readiness, the committee supports the Department of Defense's new live training modernization programs that upgrade hardware and software to ensure seamless operation in joint force-on-force training exercises with allied militaries. The committee encourages the Department — in particular, the Army — to make interoperability with United States allies a requirement in the development of new live training equipment.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, that describes efforts by the Army and Marine Corps to ensure that interoperability with allied militaries is included as a requirement for their new live training programs.

Army Data Platform 2.0

The committee understands the Army is pursuing Army Data Platform 2.0, evolving on the success of the Army Vantage program. The committee recognizes the Army's proposed multi-vendor approach, which can increase the pace of innovation and adoption of new technology for the warfighter and the Army workforce. However, the committee is concerned that the development of Army Data Platform 2.0 will not leverage existing Army Vantage Program capabilities, and this may delay the deployment of mission critical capabilities.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on how the Army intends to ensure Army Data Platform 2.0 leverages existing capabilities of Army Vantage to ensure there is no gap in capability during the transition. This briefing should, at minimum, include the following:

(1) future goals and plans for Army Data Platform 2.0, to include how the Army plans to: maximize the use of commercially available solutions under the multi-vendor approach; leverage and build upon existing fielded capabilities; and accelerate the adoption of advanced AI tools and models under Army Data Platform 2.0;

(2) how the Army is tracking progress for Army Data Platform 2.0, to include metrics and milestones for deliverables; and

(3) an update on the current state of the Army Vantage Program, to include: plans for a bridge capability that continues delivering new mission value and innovations as the Army Data Platform 2.0 comes online, if needed; and a thorough analysis of the funding and resource requirements to ensure continued operation of the Army Vantage program until the Army Data Platform 2.0 comes online.

Army Multi-Domain Task Force Structure

The Army's Multi-Domain Task Forces (MDTFs) represent the critical centerpiece in operationalizing the Army's Multi-Domain Operations concept to transform into a modern force. The committee understands the Army's desire to design the structure and role of MDTFs to counter anti-access and aerial denial capabilities across the spectrum of conflict against near-peer adversaries. The ability to provide long range precision effects will enable the Army to provide the joint force a counter to hybrid threats posed by both Russia and China and additional freedom of maneuver which will be critical in a high-end conflict.

However, the committee is concerned about how the Army intends to operationally employ MDTFs and incorporate them with other Army formations, as well as how it intends to incorporate National Guard and Reserves forces into these plans. 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, 2024, on MDTF future employment and force structure. The briefing should include the following information:

(1) benefits of MDTF experimentation and lessons learned that can be adopted within other Army formations;

(2) operational concepts to employ MDTFs in war-time or crisis scenarios;

(3) plans or requirements to leverage joint-storage facilities for MDTF sustainment;

(4) an outline of plans or concepts to employ Reserves and National Guard forces to support MDTF operations; and

(5) current status of each MDTF, timelines to operationalize each, and impediments to reaching full operational capability before 2027.

Army Total Analysis Explosive Ordnance Disposal Domestic Response

The committee is aware of the Army's plans to reorganize and adopt new force structure models and that the Army utilizes a process known as Total Army Analysis (TAA) to evaluate its current force posture and to inform recommended changes to total force structure. The committee is concerned the TAA process does not take into consideration all covered Army mission sets in the TAA process, and is especially concerned that Army units, such as Explosive Ordnance Disposal, which provide support to civilian authorities, is undervalued in this process.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2025, on the Army's evaluation of Explosive Ordnance Disposal units within the TAA process. This briefing should include, but is not limited to, the following information:

- (1) the process in which Explosive Ordnance Disposal units are analyzed;
- (2) the role these units play in support to civilian authorities, and the weight given to that covered mission set in the analysis and recommendation process;
- (3) the role these units play in very important personnel protection support missions and how this is included or excluded from the analysis and the reasoning for either;
- (4) risks associated with excluding units that provide support to civilian authorities and very important personnel protection activity missions from TAA; and
- (5) a list of Explosive Ordnance Disposal units that have been evaluated under TAA.

Army Training Information Systems Progress

The committee is pleased to see the progress by the Army in implementing the Army Training Information Systems (ATIS). ATIS provides critical mission readiness by giving commanders, leaders, soldiers, civilians, and elements of the joint force, a centralized common operating picture (COP) of the training environment. While the committee supports flexibility in certain Department of Defense programs, it is critical that the Army continue to fund ATIS at consistent funding levels in order to ensure expedited implementation of the program. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2025, detailing:

- (1) projected Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) benchmarks;
- (2) any impediments to meeting these goals; and
- (3) any delays to the funding levels that impact the future Army readiness objectives.

Aviation Simulation Training

The committee is aware of the U.S. Army aviation enterprise's deployment of the Tactical Engagement Simulation System (TESS) and Training Aircraft Survivability Equipment Stimulation Suite (TASS) in conducting aviation mission survivability (AMS) training at combat training centers that meet the training standards enumerated in U.S. Army Training Circular No. 3-04.11.

The committee also recognizes that TESS and TASS are the only training solutions available to the Army that are capable of facilitating in-aircraft AMS training during flight operations, and there is a lack of uniformity and availability of these flight training aids between the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps and Navy. The committee remains concerned about in-flight accidents and mishaps related to the Department's rotary wing operations due to training gaps.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2025, on current access to, and usage of, the Army's Threat Integrated Air Defense Systems Training Aircraft Survivability Equipment Simulation Suite survivability training across the services. The briefing shall include the following information:

(1) an analysis of the frequency to which Air Force, Army, Marine Corps and Navy rotary wing units are afforded the opportunity to conduct in-aircraft AMS training using TESS & TASS;

(2) a determination of whether such frequency of training sufficiently prepares helicopter crews' collective AMS training; and

(3) an analysis of pilot flight hours, current gaps in training, and the potential to fill training gaps with simulation training aids such as TESS and TASS.

Aviation Training and Simulations in Degraded Visual Environments

The committee is concerned about recent increases in the rate of military aircraft accidents and incidents. The committee further recognizes that proficiency in operating complex aircraft in degraded visual environments (DVE) has atrophied in recent years.

The committee understands that DVE accidents are most often caused due to improper flight control inputs by the pilot when confusion between the vestibular (inner ear) and the proprioceptive (seat of the pants) systems conflict with visual cues. While simulators are the primary DVE training modality, they often cannot induce spatial disorientation due to the lack of sustained vestibular inputs.

The committee is aware that emerging technology exists to induce simulated spatial disorientation safely during live aircraft flight training. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025 on how combining simulation with live training could mitigate aircraft incidents and accidents that stem from pilot special disorientation.

Comptroller General Review of Department of Defense Munitions for High-End Conflict

The 2022 National Defense Strategy states that the Department of Defense will act urgently to support efforts to reconstitute the joint force in a major conflict, to include the production of preferred munitions. To accomplish this, the Department must ensure it has the right types and quantities of these preferred munitions (e.g., precision-guided missiles and bombs) to conduct missions such as maritime strike, force protection, and long-range strike for a high-end conflict. Further, munitions inventories need to be in locations that are accessible to the joint force in operationally-relevant timeframes. The Department studies of high-priority national security scenarios suggest that the United States could use its available supply of preferred munitions in the early days of a conflict. Over the past year, the United States has expended large amounts of preferred munitions to protect naval vessels and commercial shipping in the Red Sea. The committee is concerned about the significant challenges associated with ensuring the military services have sufficient inventories of preferred munitions, while also balancing proposals to provide such munitions to allies and partners.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department's munitions levels and plans. This review should address the following:

- (1) to what extent have munition inventories of the military services changed over time and what factors, if any, affect these trends;
- (2) to what extent do the military services have the required levels of preferred munitions that they have identified as necessary for operational deployments;
- (3) to what extent do the military services have processes to determine and reassess requirements and inventory locations for their preferred munitions; and
- (4) to what extent have the military services taken actions to mitigate any actual or potential shortfalls in preferred munitions.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 30, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Department of Defense Strategic Readiness

On November 30, 2023, the Department of Defense issued its Strategic Readiness policy that described a significant shift in the way it will analyze and report readiness across the Department. The Strategic Readiness policy provides the initial framework and processes used to assess and report readiness beyond traditional operational readiness. According to the Department, Strategic Readiness will go beyond the measured factors that the current Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) collects and analyzes. The committee is interested in the extent to which the office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

(OUSD-P&R) plans to incorporate traditional operational readiness measurements — such as resource ratings, or C-ratings — into Strategic Readiness and to what extent OUSD-P&R has coordinated and ensured that Strategic Readiness measures will be used consistently across the military departments.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department's implementation of Strategic Readiness. This review should address the following:

(1) to what extent will the new Strategic Readiness Assessment model integrate and affect the collection, analysis, and reporting of traditional operational readiness systems, such as DRRS;

(2) to what extent does the new Strategic Readiness Assessment model incorporate lessons learned from prior approaches to readiness assessment and inform decision-makers of potential readiness trade-offs from operational decisions;

(3) to what extent is OUSD-P&R coordinating and operationalizing the information inputs used to develop the annual Strategic Readiness Assessment across the military departments and other relevant DOD Components; and

(4) to what extent, if any, is OUSD-P&R planning to develop new data systems and identifying related resources to provide the information required by the annual Strategic Readiness Assessment.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Submarine Force Generation

The Navy's attack submarines provide the United States an asymmetric advantage to gather intelligence undetected, attack enemy targets, and insert special forces, among other things. These capabilities make attack submarines some of the most requested assets by the global combatant commanders. The 2022 National Defense Strategy states that the Department of Defense will prioritize a future force that is lethal, sustainable, resilient, survivable, and agile to strengthen and sustain deterrence and prevail in conflict, if necessary. Between fiscal years 2014 and 2020, however, attack submarines incurred 9,568 days of idle time and maintenance delays resulting in the Navy spending more than \$1.50 billion in fiscal year 2018 constant dollars to support attack submarines that provided no operational capability while waiting for maintenance. Sustainably maximizing operational availability depends on the Navy adhering to its schedules for maintenance, training, and deployment. Submarines were the last to implement the Navy's new force generation process, the Optimized Fleet Response Plan, and their ability to meet the goals under this revised process has not been independently evaluated.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the readiness and availability of the Navy's attack submarine fleet. This review should address the following:

(1) to what extent have Navy attack submarines met the intended goals (such as meeting desired operational availability, timely maintenance, adequate crewing, and training to fight advanced adversaries) of the Optimized Fleet Response Plan;

(2) what factors, if any, affect submarine readiness and how has the Navy mitigated any readiness challenges; and

(3) how does the Navy's approach to submarine force generation compare to that of strategic competitors and what insights, if any, can be leveraged to enhance the Navy's attack submarine fleet.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Support for Operational Use of Bomber Fleet in the Indo-Pacific

The aging U.S. bomber fleet is an important component of the Department's ability to counter near peer adversaries. To boost long range strike capabilities, the Air Force is sustaining an aging fleet of bombers while acquiring the B-21 Raider. The Air Force is also changing its concept of operations for the Indo-Pacific region. As part of its distributed basing concept, the Air Force plans to preposition some bombers, which will require technicians and maintainers in more austere locations. The committee is interested in the extent to which the Air Force has developed its new concept of conventional operations for its bomber fleet, how the fleet will be forward deployed, and how preparing for the new B-21 will impact planning in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee is concerned that the Air Force's development of a new concept of operations for the conventional use of its bomber fleet and the associated plans and timelines to preposition it may require more crew (operators and maintainers) and logistics than initially planned.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to undertake a comprehensive review of the Air Force's plans for operating bombers in the Indo-Pacific. This review should address the following:

(1) the extent to which the Air Force has identified and mitigated any challenges sustaining its bomber fleet, particularly during operational deployments;

(2) the extent to which the Air Force planned for maintaining the readiness of the bomber fleet to meet combatant commander requirements through its transition to the B-21;

(3) the extent to which the military services and combatant commands are adjusting their approach of employing bombers in contested environments;

(4) the extent to which the Air Force has identified and resourced requirements for the crews and logistics to forward deploy its current and planned bomber fleet; and

(5) the extent to which the Air Force has identified and addressed bomber squadron training needs for threats from near peer adversaries.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and provide final results to the committee in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Deep Immersion Virtual Reality Training Development

The committee recognizes that military personnel need to have access to continuous training that is interconnected, immersive, and data-driven to instill trust and confidence in a range of high-stress situations. By leveraging existing technologies such as virtual reality and artificial intelligence, military training programs could replicate high-stakes scenarios and evoke real-life reactions without putting personnel at risk. Combining human intuition and creativity with machine learning could help airmen master essential skills under pressure, allowing them to become more competent and confident in being able to manage their judgements, communications, and actions in combat and crisis situations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Chief of the Digital Transformation Office, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on its efforts to develop portable training modules fusing emerging virtual reality technologies that feature customized scenario construction to address evolving threats and unfamiliar environments at the small-unit level.

Flightline Support Equipment Connectivity

The committee notes that a majority of flightline equipment does not maintain connectivity to other systems. The committee is concerned that this lack of connectivity will limit the Air Force's ability to implement the next generation of doctrine and capabilities, such as Agile Combat Employment and Flightline of the Future. Therefore, the committee encourages the Air Force to further explore systems that can enable flightline connectivity to provide asset tracking and management, as well as predictive maintenance through rapid diagnostic and recovery.

The committee understands that there are some efforts underway to enhance system connectivity. However, the committee is concerned that few of these efforts are focused on flightline support equipment such as generators, light carts, and support vehicles. Additionally, the committee is concerned that many of the systems available for such purposes are tailored for commercial operations rather than military operations. The committee is concerned that the large-scale applicability of such systems may be limited due to cybersecurity issues, spectrum

interference, and dependency on commercial infrastructure that may not be available in austere locations or when needed in combat, or that may be under the control of a foreign government or entity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 30, 2025, on flightline support equipment connectivity. This briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) an assessment of current tracking and monitoring capabilities for flightline support equipment such as generators, lighting systems, and cargo vehicles;

(2) challenges associated with utilizing commercial-off-the-shelf systems for these applications, particularly the implications for operational security, spectrum interference, and dependency on domestic or foreign infrastructure that may not be available in austere locations or in combat zones; and

(3) any current or planned efforts to pursue military band radio systems to wirelessly monitor and track flightline assets.

Manned ISR Close Air Support Training

The Committee acknowledges the importance of proficiency in close air support coordination, underscoring the necessity for training involving human-in-the-loop intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. The Committee notes that the Department has scaled back manned ISR capabilities through the divestiture of dedicated resources that focused exclusively on close air support (CAS) training and operations.

While unmanned aerial aircraft have taken on a significant role in CAS execution, the Committee recognizes that the demand for manned ISR operations will persist as a crucial mission for ground force commanders across all global areas of responsibility.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, that outlines the Department's strategy for ensuring proficiency in this critical skill set and what low-cost virtual and live training capabilities are readily available to operational units tasked with maintaining high competency in this skill set.

Rapid Fielding Initiative List update

The committee is aware that the Army's Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI) provides the fastest possible acquisition of clothing, accessories, and equipment to support deploying and deployed soldiers. The committee is concerned, however, that current clothing, accessories, and equipment acquired by the RFI does not meet the various climate and environmental demands of all regions to which soldiers have deployed or could deploy. The committee understands that a standing RFI List exists that identifies individual equipment that every soldier receives for

deployment including uniform items, boots, eye protection, knee and elbow pads, and many other items worn or used by soldiers. The RFI List, however, has not been updated in over four years while the strategic interest and locations for Army deployments and operations has shifted from arid climates to arctic, sub-arctic, and tropical regions. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, to provide a briefing not later than March 31, 2025, to the House Committee on Armed Services on plans to update the current Rapid Fielding Initiative List, additions and deletions from the list, and plans to provide for subsequent periodic updates.

Sustainable and Elastic United States Platelet Supply

The committee recognizes that the Armed Services Blood Program has demonstrated the importance of providing blood and blood products to servicemembers and their families. Blood donations are used for battlefield injuries, cancer patients, or other health-related issues. It is critical that the United States continue to invest in the availability of blood and blood products for military operations, potential pandemics, and the needs of our servicemembers, their families, and veterans. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the strategy to maintain sufficient supply of blood and blood products, to include platelets. The briefing shall include:

- (1) information on technologies the Department of Defense is pursuing;
- (2) technologies to provide blood and blood products;
- (3) availability and transportability of blood and blood products to remote sites; and
- (4) analysis of commercial options to transport blood and blood products during overseas contingency operations.

OTHER MATTERS

Advanced PFAS Analysis

Congress has approved significant funding in both Defense and Military Construction appropriation bills in recent years to address Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination at military installations; however, there remains a strong need for technologies that allow users to characterize PFAS and delineate its sources in groundwater plumes, as well as differentiate which are from contributing background sources that are not related to aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) disposal and use activities. Advanced analytical tools are available that can provide the Air Force and Department of Defense with clarity regarding AFFF and non-AFFF sources of PFAS. Understanding the source of PFAS is critical to site assessment and validation models which improve understanding, characterization, and enhance cleanup processes.

PFAS, and its health effects on servicemembers, their families, and local communities, remain a concern of this committee. The committee appreciates the efforts that the military departments have undertaken to test drinking water, conduct site assessments and remedial investigations, and continue the clean-up process where needed. The committee believes additional progress can be made by utilizing PFAS forensic techniques for identification of background sources of PFAS, as well as AFFF and non-AFFF sources.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense and the Air Force to continue to pursue and invest in appropriate commercial and government technology solutions to perform PFAS background analysis and to execute a plan for implementing PFAS background analysis technologies across Department facilities nationwide.

Air Force Undergraduate Pilot Training Briefing

The committee recognizes that the United States leads the world in training military pilots, both American and international, and has done so for the past 50 years. The committee supports the Department of the Air Force's Pilot Training Transformation initiative and its efforts to modernize undergraduate pilot training (UPT) through implementing advanced technology and modern instructional techniques. The committee believes transforming UPT involves integrating emerging technologies, modernizing instructional methods, and adapting to evolving military requirements.

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, 2025, on its UPT modernization efforts. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) a review of current United States and international UPT programs, including internationally manned and operated programs;
- (2) a comparison of the identified UPT programs, to include aircraft operated, integration of virtual and augmented reality, and pilot production rates;
- (3) an assessment of opportunities to expand internationally manned and operated UPT programs in the United States by further integrating international partners;
- (4) ongoing efforts by the Department of the Air Force to utilize data analytics, artificial intelligence, and simulations to enhance UPT programs in the United States;
- (5) a detailed list of any additional resources or authorities that Congress could provide to support UPT programs and encourage participation by international partners; and
- (6) recommendations for policies or initiatives that could improve pilot production rates, including through internationally manned and operated UPT programs such as the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program.

Base Selection for Tanker Recapitalization

The committee recognizes the Department of the Air Force's need for change in order to remain competitive in an era of Great Power Competition. Part of this change includes the need for a tanker capability that can ensure the Air Force's need to project power globally. The committee is concerned about the aging tanker fleet, particularly in the Air National Guard. Many of the KC-135s in service are over 60 years old, leading to increased maintenance costs and decreased reliability. This aging fleet also faces risks associated with structural fatigue and obsolescence. Because of the wide-reaching repercussions associated with these decisions, the committee remains interested in the Air Force's base selection.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2024, on all basing decisions for the KC-46A refueling tankers made to date. Further, the committee implores the Department to strictly adhere to the basing criteria outlined by the Secretary.

Commercial Airlift Review Board

The committee notes that the Commercial Airlift Review Board (CARB) reviews and certifies carriers for domestic and international flights and that the adjudication of CARB certification decisions can have a direct and significant impact on readiness. The committee is aware that many Department of Defense contracts for airlift require a bidding contractor to have existing CARB certification. The committee has also been made aware that certain contractors requesting CARB certification in order to meet a requirement for a contract bid have been denied certification due to lack of an awarded contract. The committee is concerned about the CARB's interpretation of what is required in order to certify a carrier – specifically the requirement to demonstrate the ability to provide equivalent service. The committee notes that CARB certification is a process to ensure safety of flight and is not, in any capacity, part of the contract decision making process.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command and the Commercial Airlift Division of the CARB, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the CARB certification process and criteria. The briefing shall include:

- (1) the total number of requests received for CARB certification, broken out by domestic and international certification requests;
- (2) the total number of approved requests broken out by domestic and international certification requests;
- (3) the total number of pending requests broken out by domestic and international certification requests, along with the reason for the delay in decision;
- (4) the total number of denied requests broken out by domestic and international certification requests, along with the reason for the denial decision;
- (5) an explanation of the reason for repeated request denials from a company previously denied a certification within any quarter of the previous year;

(6) information about any approval limitations based on the area of contract performance and any rationale if restricting certification due to this factor; and

(7) all instances from 2019 through 2024 in which Department of Defense Commercial Airlift Division inspectors have identified processes, training deficiencies, and non-airworthy aircraft conditions, which if left uncorrected may have led to a ground or air mishap.

Commercial Radio Occultation Data for Worldwide Combat Operations

The committee commends the Air Force's weather research initiatives and is encouraged to see piloted technologies mature and transition from research into operational readiness. Radio Occultation technology has the ability to drastically improve weather forecasting and provide important environmental information that can be utilized by multiple services within the Department of Defense. The committee supports the continued competitive purchasing of Global Navigation Satellite System Radio Occultation data and encourages the Air Force to budget for operational commercial data and derived applications.

Comptroller General Review on Military Moves

The U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) awarded the Global Household Goods Contract (GHC) to a single commercial move manager to oversee the movement of household goods. The end state of GHC implementation is intended to increase and standardize customer satisfaction and to automate the management of moves and experiences of the servicemember. 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, 2025, to evaluate management and oversight of the GHC and the Defense Personal Property Program. The briefing shall include:

(1) the extent to which USTRANSCOM has developed an effective process for documenting and monitoring GHC performance;

(2) the extent to which steps taken by USTRANSCOM have been effective in mitigating risk and addressing deficiencies or challenges experienced during the initial GHC implementation phase;

(3) the extent to which the Department is monitoring and utilizing feedback from across the military services regarding the new processes and systems established by the GHC, to include effects on personnel rotation planning and readiness requirements;

(4) the extent to which USTRANSCOM is using data, customer service feedback, and other information to make improvements to GHC processes and ensure transparency for both military servicemembers and transportation service providers;

(5) the extent to which the single property manager is securing and providing capacity under GHC to sufficiently meet the Department's relocation

requirements and small business goals, and to reduce impacts to military readiness and quality of life;

(6) the extent to which implementation of the Service Contract Act has affected military moves, and how this is projected to impact future military moves;

(7) the extent to which the new GHC technology is functional, user-friendly for servicemembers, civilians and their families, and integrated between the Department, individual services, military families, and the prime and subcontractors;

(8) the extent to which the historic baseline cost and performance under Tenders of Service for household goods shipments during peak and non-peak season has changed compared to the baseline of the same under GHC; and

(9) any other matters that the Comptroller General identifies as relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Currently Available Destruction and Disposal Methods for Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) and Other Material Containing Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances (PFAS)

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2025, outlining currently available methods for the destruction or disposal of AFFF and other materials containing PFAS. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the capabilities for PFAS destruction of commercially available thermal treatment methods, such as hazardous and solid waste incineration, including the destruction efficiency that can be achieved with each method, conditions required to optimize destruction efficiency and the potential for further improvements in efficiency and capacity of current operating facilities to accept materials containing PFAS;

(2) the design and operating conditions required to minimize release of PFAS from the disposal of materials in hazardous and solid waste landfills; and

(3) the potential for new treatment methods to become commercially available within the next 5 years and the capabilities of those methods to destroy PFAS.

Department of Defense Flood Mapping

The committee notes that changes in sea level can cause flooding on military installations, negatively impacting resiliency and mission assurance. The committee further notes that many of the Nation's flood maps are out of date and impede the Department's ability to make sound resourcing decisions related to flood mitigation and military 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 December 15, 2024, on the Department's efforts to update flood maps impacting its installations. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a description of the Department's flood mapping efforts and the periodicity in which flood maps are updated;
- (2) the methodology and resources that are used to undertake flood mapping projects; and
- (3) the extent to which information is coordinated and/or shared with other executive agencies, including, but not limited to, the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (4) the extent to which the Department considers compound flooding risks that occur when multiple flood hazards converge during severe weather events;
- (5) an evaluation of military installations' changing vulnerability to flood and compound flood risks by 2050 and 2100, using data such as those available from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, and other Federal agencies;
- (6) an inventory of present and future-projected flood and compound flood risks for each military installation, to include the fiscal exposure of repairing or replacing facilities at risk of damage from disasters; and
- (7) potential mitigation strategies for such flood and compound flood risks and applicable costs, including construction activities, structure fortification activities, and structure relocation activities that enable adaptation to these risks.

Dry Decontamination Capabilities to Support Arctic Strategy

The committee is concerned about the ability of the Department of Defense to effectively secure and potentially decontaminate servicemembers and equipment from chemical, biological, and radiological particulates in an arctic or cold-weather environment. The committee notes that products for dry and water-less decontamination solutions have been tested and are commercially available. The committee believes the Department should explore these available options and, if viable, incorporate these capabilities, procedures, and tactics into current requirements and fielding plans for operations in the arctic.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2024, on the Department's strategy and plans for developing dry or water-less decontamination requirements and fielding capabilities into the force.

Effects of Cross-Border Pollution in the Tijuana River Valley and Pacific Ocean on Naval Operations

The committee notes the transboundary pollution flowing from Mexico into the United States is currently carrying untreated wastewater into San Diego County's shoreline and ocean. As a result, the water quality has been degraded in areas off the San Diego shoreline where Navy personnel regularly train.

Additionally, recent data from the new monitoring station run by the San Diego Air Pollution Control District revealed that unhealthy levels of hydrogen sulfide and other gases contributing to poor air quality are present in communities near the Tijuana River Valley. The committee has been made aware the pollution is affecting the Navy's ability to maintain regular training operations and is concerned there may also be negative impacts to the health of servicemembers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2025, on the effects of the contamination in the San Diego region on Navy personnel and Naval operations, specifically the Naval Special Warfare Center. The report should include the following:

- (1) evidence of correlation between increased acute gastrointestinal illness or other health effects and exposure to contamination exceeding state levels;
- (2) impacts of contamination to Naval operations and readiness; and
- (3) data collecting methods for personnel subject to exposure.

Kirtland Air Force Base Jet Fuel Leak

The committee is concerned about the progress the Air Force has made in addressing fuel leaks around Kirtland Air Force Base Bulk Fuels Facility, first discovered in 1999. The committee notes that the jet fuel leak continues to threaten the drinking water supply for Albuquerque and Bernalillo County. The committee is concerned that the plume containing the leaked fuel is continuing to get closer to drinking water wells. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on the actions identified to remediate the fuel leak and the timeline for performing these actions. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) a list of remedial actions identified to include, but not limited to, the resumption of soil vapor extraction or similar methodologies;
- (2) a description of ongoing or planned engagement and collaboration with the Water Authority and other stakeholders;
- (3) a timeline for remedial actions to be taken by the Air Force over the next five years; and
- (4) a description of any barriers to implementing an effective remediation plan.

Modernization of the Shipyard Industrial Plant Equipment and Processes

The committee recognizes the need for further investment to modernize shipyard industrial plant equipment and process. The committee further recognizes the mining equipment industry may possess crossover expertise with the potential to design and provide advanced processes, techniques, and equipment within the naval ship construction and maintenance enterprise. 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, 2025, on areas in which the naval ship construction and maintenance enterprise can leverage the mining equipment industry's expertise to increase efficiency and reduce costs of existing industrial processes. The briefing shall evaluate, at a minimum:

(1) Corrosion-resistant, lightweight, and high-strength materials used in the mining industry that could be adapted for naval ship construction and maintenance;

(2) Autonomous and semi-autonomous robotic systems used in mining that could be utilized for welding and repair operations; and

(3) Feasibility of integrating advanced mining technologies into the naval shipyard enterprise.

Navy Small Arms Synthetic Training Improvements

The committee is concerned that, despite previous National Defense Authorization Act directives, many Navy Active Duty and Reserve Component commands continue to utilize costly, multi-year maintenance, and sole-source replacement of obsolete firearms simulation training systems, often referred to as FATS. These legacy systems frequently experience downtime, entail costly service contracts, and fail to meet the advanced small arms readiness proficiency, data capture, analysis, and lethality required by today's warfighters.

The committee is encouraged by the transition of some Navy and Marine Corps commands to modern, advanced synthetic small arms training systems, such as those used by the Navy Expeditionary Combat Command and the Marine Corps' new Advanced Small Arms Lethality Trainer program. These systems incorporate human performance optimization, biometrics, and robust warfighter data collection and analysis, which validate improvements in live-fire transfer, decision-making, weapon competency, and lethality — enhancing warfighter readiness. The integration of data collection and analysis allows commands to identify trends, deficiencies, and successes in a sailor's cognitive agility, decision-making, fatigue, and stress management, leading to improved training outcomes in today's complex operating environment. Additionally, the committee notes that software-based synthetic small arms training systems provide mobile training solutions that can be deployed to meet point-of-need training requirements and continuously optimized to address new threat dynamics without costly hardware replacements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025, on the Navy's plan to prioritize the replacement of legacy small arms simulation systems with advanced human performance-based small arms synthetic training systems capable of meeting the above stated readiness objectives. The briefing shall also include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) the Navy's strategy for utilizing data-driven determinations for small arms training and readiness resourcing across the planning, programming, budget, and execution process;

(2) the potential benefits of integrating small arms human performance and lethality training data into Navy training analysis systems, such as the Navy's Surface Training and Readiness Management System; and

(3) opportunities for Navy and Marine Corps personnel to access human performance and small arms synthetic training systems at point-of-need locations, including: forward-bases, shipboard, and shoreside duty locations.

Noise Mitigation for Communities Near Ranges with National Security Space Launch

The committee notes that the cadence of national security space launches is increasing. While vital, the noise associated with launch, particularly sonic booms, can be disruptive to nearby communities. Facilities such as hospitals, daycares, schools, senior-living facilities, and private residences can all be impacted by noise disturbances. The committee acknowledges that the Department already has a Community Noise Mitigation Program for fixed wing aircraft. The committee recognizes that it could be beneficial to stand up a similar program to make grants to communities impacted by national security space launches for the purpose of installing noise mitigating insulation at nearby facilities.

Operational Readiness of Military Working Dogs

The committee understands that Military Working Dogs (MWD) play a vital role in protecting military personnel and civilians by detecting explosives, drugs, and other threats. The committee also understands that MWDs provide unique capabilities that complement our military forces at home and deployed around the world, provide access to terrain that may be difficult for humans, detect threats that might be missed by technology or human senses alone, and provide valuable support in various missions, including search and rescue operations. The committee is concerned that our MWDs are not receiving the support required when it comes to facilities to house, train, and care for these MWDs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the status of MWD facilities across the Department of Defense that will identify any issues with current facilities and the timeline and funding to mitigate those issues.

PFAS Remediation and Destruction

The committee recognizes the harmful impact of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which includes perfluoro octane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid, on drinking water systems on or around military installations. The committee further recognizes the military services have invested in remediation systems that do not eliminate PFAS molecules in highly contaminated locations, resulting in environmental recontamination.

Therefore, the committee encourages the military services to use proven, multi-compound decontamination methods that incorporate broad-spectrum destruction technologies that destroy PFAS to become inorganic fluoride to a level above 93% and decrease the PFAS contamination levels to either non-detectable levels or exceed current regulation with the most complete destruction possible, including of short chain PFAS compounds using EPA certified testing methods.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the military departments, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2025, on locations where there is known contamination of a drinking water system attributable to the Department of Defense and the decontamination methods used to destroy PFAS at these locations. The report shall include:

- (1) name and location of installation;
- (2) a brief description of the scope of the contamination;
- (3) the method used in decontamination processes;
- (4) the testing method used to assess the level of PFAS destruction; and
- (5) timeline and cost data for decontamination efforts at the reported installations.

Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Detection and Remediation Research

The committee is aware of the substantial burden that environmental cleanup and restoration related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) places on the Department of Defense (DoD) and is committed to increasing the DoD's ability to detect PFAS and remediate PFAS sites to protect the health of servicemembers, their families, the DoD civilian workforce, and their communities in which DoD serves. The committee supports the Army Engineer Research and Development Center's (ERDC) work in PFAS sensing, remediation, and replacement, but is concerned the Army's Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) efforts related to PFAS lack a coordinated approach.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing not later than March 1, 2025, to the House Committee on Armed Services detailing ERDC's ongoing and planned research programs to detect and remediate PFAS. The briefing should include at minimum:

- (1) an assessment of existing PFAS research programs and the organizational structure of those programs;
- (2) an overview of collaborative efforts with academic research institutions and universities;
- (3) a plan to create a comprehensive PFAS research program that incorporates all of the Army's RDTE efforts related to PFAS detection and remediation; and
- (4) the timeline for the creation of the program and the cost to implement it.

Report on Electronics Recycling on Qualified Military Bases

The House Armed Services Committee is invested in recycling appropriate electronic waste from military installations to generate additional revenue for installation support while reducing the generation of waste. 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 June 01, 2025, on the following:

- (1) a determination of what electronics may be appropriate for recycling purposes;
- (2) existing laws and standards, including export control and Department of Defense demilitarization policies, that may prohibit the recycling of appropriate electronics from military installations;
- (3) whether DODI 4715.23 should be updated, to include updating the Qualified Recycling Program excluded materials list and the Materials Disposition and Diversion Eligibility Guidance to enable the recycling of appropriate electronic devices; considerations for new and emerging technologies that have the potential to be recycled; and enabling flexible spending of revenue obtained through Qualified Recycling Programs for the purpose of supporting operations and maintenance of installations;
- (4) a cost estimate of potential revenue that could be generated from implementing electronic recycling standards across military installations in the continental United States; and
- (5) any other point the Assistant Secretary concerned determines useful.

Ship Repair in a Contested Environment

The committee notes that the Navy has struggled to execute regularly scheduled maintenance. Unplanned, deferred, and delayed maintenance has had damaging effects on the operational availability of ships, sailor morale, and the workforce at public and private shipyards and regional maintenance centers. While the Navy is working to implement several efforts to prevent the maintenance backlog and uphold more predictive maintenance schedules, the benefits of these initiatives have yet to be fully realized. Given these continuing challenges, the committee is particularly concerned about how ships will be maintained in a contested environment. Further, the Comptroller General has indicated that in a conflict scenario, the Navy lacks a developed strategy for repairing battle-damaged ships.

Sustaining fleet readiness in a contested environment requires an analysis of overseas repair capacity to meet emergent needs. Currently, the Navy may execute maintenance in foreign ports on forward deployed naval forces (FNDF), as outlined in section 8680 of title 10, United States Code, and Military Sealift Command (MSC) ships, as they are not technically homeported in the United States. Therefore, the committee strongly encourages the Navy to use these existing authorities, to their fullest extent practicable, in order to test, monitor, and

maintain critical skillsets in foreign ports while minimizing impacts to deployment schedules, sailor morale, and the domestic industrial base.

The committee recalls that following a series of naval collisions in 2017, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) mandated that ships homeported overseas must return to a domestic homeport after 10 years, in order to address the challenges FDNF ships face due to high operational demands and required training and maintenance schedules. While the Navy has made gains in maintenance availabilities, the Navy must continue to pursue avenues to maintain and sustain high levels of readiness for surface ships based overseas. The committee understands and supports the Navy's intent to shift initial intermediate maintenance periods for surface ships to 6 years, in an effort to improve material readiness. Using the authorities outlined in section 8680 of title 10, United States Code, the committee encourages the Navy to execute scheduled maintenance availabilities with our allies to exercise maintenance skillsets at foreign overseas ports so we may be better prepared for a conflict scenario. The committee also encourages the Navy to continue the use of overseas private shipyards for maintenance availabilities of MSC ships to further prove the overseas capacity should emergent repairs be required. The committee urges the Navy to use the information it collects from each availability to assess the capacity at foreign shipyards both now and in a potential contested or conflict scenarios.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a comprehensive briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2025, regarding its strategy to both improve the long-term health of the shipbuilding and ship repair defense industrial base and to maximize its existing authorities to assess maintenance capacity and capabilities in overseas ports. This strategy shall inform decision making about the Navy's competing priorities, such as promoting competition within the industrial base, protecting existing domestic industrial capacity, and seeking new avenues for building and repair capacity. The ship industrial base strategy should reflect the desirable characteristics of a national strategy such as:

- (1) purpose;
- (2) risks;
- (3) milestones;
- (4) performance measures;
- (5) responsible organizations; and
- (6) required resources, including, but not limited to, ship repair infrastructure needed domestically and overseas, including drydock and pier capacity, to meet its needs for emergent and wartime repairs.

Substances Critical to National Security

The committee recognizes the important role critical chemistries play in the defense industrial base and the need to maintain a domestic supply of chemicals for products and uses essential for national security. The committee directs the

Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chemical and Material Risk Management Program of the Department of Defense, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025 outlining uses of chemical substances undergoing risk evaluation by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Toxic Substances Control Act, that are critical to the national security of the United States. The report should include the following:

(1) the sectors outlined in the February 2022 report of the Department of Defense titled “Securing Defense-Critical Supply Chains,” and

(2) sectors of strategic importance for domestic production and investment to build supply chain resilience, including kinetic capabilities, energy storage and batteries, and microelectronics and semiconductors.

The Defense Logistics Agency Working Capital Fund in a Conflict Scenario

The committee notes the effectiveness of the Defense Logistics Agency’s (DLA) Working Capital Fund (WCF) in providing the military services with components of critical weapons systems. The WCF functions through a revolving fund, which allows sales to fund operating costs and protects operations from interruptions in the annual appropriations process. Through the WCF, DLA is tasked with managing the supply chain and ensuring incentives are aligned to keep components in production and available to the services in a timely manner. DLA’s continued efforts and outreach with the defense industrial base and small businesses have ensured the military services have mission critical components needed to conduct global operations.

The committee notes the WCF has been instrumental in peacetime operations. However, the committee is concerned that the revolving fund may not be the right funding model to ensure the military services are prepared for a conflict scenario. For example, the committee notes Class IX military-unique repair parts required for maintenance often require long production times and are the least agile in surges in capacity. Under the WCF model, however, the military services are incentivized to purchase what is needed in the short-term, at the expense of what may be needed to position the services to have ample supply of Class IX components in a contingency. The committee notes that while DLA has worked with the military services to better predict mission critical component needs, including how production lead times can influence delivery, DLA and the services do not have a plan to reconcile the WCF model with requirements in a contested environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Joint Staff and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the following not later than April 1, 2025:

(1) the efficacy of the WCF model in ensuring services are prepared for a conflict scenario in a contested environment with prepositioned parts and equipment;

- (2) the risks faced by military services with Class IX parts in a conflict scenario; and
- (3) a potential alternative model for funding Class IX weapons.

Transition of Global Household Goods Contract Services

The committee is invested in U.S. Transportation Command's successful stand-up and transition to the Global Household Goods Contract (GHC). Schedule delays and limited moving capacity would jeopardize a seamless transition to ensure successful military personal property moves.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, assessing the initial transition of GHC services. The briefing should include:

- (1) transition evaluation metrics and stakeholder feedback from the first 8 months;
- (2) peak season forecast for 2025;
- (3) an updated timeline for continued phase-in;
- (4) a progression schedule for future locations;
- (5) a current assessment of industry enrollment;
- (6) additional specifications on the duration, retention, and sunset of existing Defense Personal Property Program (DP3) services; and
- (7) assurances that DP3 services will remain in place until the evaluation and confirmation of GHC capacity and quality is complete.

U.S. Department of the Air Force Extended Reality Development Strategy

The committee supports the Department of the Air Force's efforts to reduce redundant and inefficient information technology (IT) spending by focusing on portfolio realignment, system optimization, and better policy and governance alignment across the enterprise. While the committee applauds a renewed enterprise focus on standardization and consolidation, it also recognizes the unique subset of challenges in aligning operational training and foundational training IT investments in the rapidly evolving eXtended Reality (XR) training landscape – where Virtual Reality enables a fully immersive training environment and Augmented Reality and Mixed Reality provide a digital layer on the physical world.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the development of an XR investment and deployment strategy and options to standardize and centralize XR efforts across the Department of the Air Force. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) options for consolidating the XR content and delivery ecosystem;
- (2) recommendations to better align operational training IT platforms, including assessing the placement of these training platforms under the purview of

the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering & Force Protection, and those under the authority of the Air Education and Training Command;

(3) plans for utilizing an XR-optimized centralized digital hub;

(4) standards and protocols to increase security and interoperability, protect intellectual property, enable digital record keeping, and maintain a modular, open architecture;

(5) a feasibility assessment, including the benefits and costs for a single access point and user account for accessing all XR training content; and

(6) policy recommendations to facilitate broader inclusion of commercial technologies and small businesses.

UH-60M Recapitalization Third Site Feasibility

The committee commends the Army for undertaking attempts to upgrade UH-60 Black Hawk variants at Army Depot and Maintenance Field Directorate locations. Given the potential rise in demand for UH-60 recapitalization, the committee is concerned about the Army's current recapitalization capacity and its ability to handle additional aircraft.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the feasibility of creating a third site for UH-60M recapitalization. The briefing should consider potential commercially owned facilities and organic industrial base facilities currently undertaking Department of Defense aircraft modernization efforts.

Update on Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Task Force Activities

The committee recognizes the positive efforts of the Department of Defense in creating the PFAS Task Force to address the threat PFAS poses to members of the Armed Services, the American public, and the environment. The committee commends the Task Force and the department for their efforts to mitigate and eliminate the use of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), fulfill its cleanup responsibilities related to PFAS, understand the impacts of PFAS on human health, expand PFAS-related public outreach, and support PFAS research efforts.

The committee also commends the department for its work in researching PFAS, including efforts to understand the best treatment plans for PFAS; ecotoxicity of PFAS; fate, transport, and characterization of PFAS; and research regarding PFAS-free AFFF. Furthermore, the department has provided important investments in the Strategic Environment Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Environmental Research and Development Program (ESTCP) to advance technologies to expedite the PFAS cleanup process of more than 170 projects since 2011, as well as the development of PFAS-free alternatives to AFFF. However, SERDP-ESTCP believes that significant improvements in the current understanding of PFAS toxicity and behavior in the environment are still needed.

The committee believes that advanced modeling and simulation can be used to comprehensively understand and address the behavior of PFAS through a multifaceted approach involving the development of simulation modeling to optimize the design and operations of PFAS treatment process to eliminate contaminants.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) an update of the projected timeline for ceasing use of AFFF, including whether the department will meet the requirement to phase out usage by October 1, 2024;
- (2) new information the department has identified about the impacts of PFAS on human health;
- (3) plans to continue PFAS related public outreach; and
- (4) research efforts on PFAS, including knowledge gained and discoveries from PFAS research, utilization of advanced modeling and simulation to understand PFAS behavior and if this technology is applicable to the Department of Defense.

Warehouse Modernization

The Department of Defense operates approximately 4,000 warehouses, of which 400 warehouses are operated by the Defense Logistics Agency, that store and distribute parts in support of the armed forces. The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense has implemented several efforts, including the use of technologies, to reduce costs and increase utilization of warehouses. The committee is aware of commercial warehouse solutions that may benefit the Department's efforts including, but not limited to, digital twinning, robotic pallets, and automation. 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 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) a plan and timeline of the Department of Defense's efforts to modernize warehouses, including, but not limited to, locations and sizes of warehouses;
- (2) plans to use automation to reduce warehouse operating costs;
- (3) a list of commercial solutions that have been investigated, assessed, or field-tested to increase efficient utilization of space, including, but not limited to, solutions that use robotic pallets, digital twinning, and/or artificial intelligence and machine learning; and
- (4) an outline of resources needed to invest in warehouse modernization efforts.

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—Extension of Requirement to Establish a Schedule of Black Start Exercises to Assess the Energy Resilience and Energy Security of Military Installations

This section would extend the requirement to conduct black start exercises from 2027 to 2032.

Section 312—Extension of Prohibition on Required Disclosure

This section would extend the prohibition on required disclosure by prime contractors.

Section 313—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 (Public Law 117–263) to ensure the Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Technologies model is used to measure greenhouse gas emissions reductions under the program, promoting increased accuracy in measurements and preventing the exclusion of domestic, agricultural biofuels from the program.

Section 314—Modification of Temporary Moratorium on Incineration by Department of Defense of Perfluoroalkyl Substances, Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, and Aqueous Film Forming Foam

This section would amend Section 343(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and end the moratorium on PFAS destruction by allowing the Department of Defense to follow the recent guidance put out by the Environmental Protection Agency with regard to the destruction of PFAS.

Section 315—Initiative to Control and Combat the Spread of Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle in Hawaii

This section would authorize and direct the Secretary of Defense to enhance efforts to support the control, interdiction, research, and eradication efforts related to the coconut rhinoceros beetle on military installations in Hawaii.

Section 316—Review and Plan regarding Biosecurity Protocols for Hawaii

This section would direct the Department of Defense to review its biosecurity protocols in Hawai'i to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species. This section would also direct the Department to create a plan to improve biosecurity protocols in Hawai'i and improve coordination with State and local entities.

Section 317—Pilot Program to Install Propane-Powered Generators at a Domestic Defense Industrial Base Facility

This section would establish a pilot program to install propane powered generators at a qualified domestic organic defense industrial base facilities.

Section 318—Prohibition on Implementation of Regulation Relating to Minimizing Risk of Climate Change

This section would prohibit funds from being used by the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2025 to finalize or implement any rule based on the advanced notice of the proposed rulemaking titled "Federal Acquisition Regulation: Minimizing the Risk of Climate Change in Federal Acquisitions".

Section 319—Stormwater Discharge Permits for Department of Defense Facilities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to request updated storm water management system permits from the appropriate authorities to allow for best practices to be implemented at storm water outflows and prevent PFAS discharge from Department of Defense facilities.

SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Section 331—Plans regarding Condition and Maintenance of Prepositioned Stockpiles of Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps

This section would require the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force to develop a plan to improve inspection procedures of prepositioned stockpiles and conduct biannual inspections of these prepositioned stockpiles. This section would follow the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31), which required the Army to develop plans for the maintenance of prepositioned stockpiles.

Section 332—Pilot Program on Improving Marine Corps Supply Chain and Logistics through the Integration of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Software Solutions

This section would establish a pilot program in the Marine Corps to integrate artificial intelligence and machine learning solutions to solve supply chain and logistics challenges.

SUBTITLE D—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 341—Joint Safety Council Report and Briefing Requirements

This section would amend section 185 of title 10, United States Code to require biannual briefings from the Joint Safety Council.

Section 342—Change in Timeframe for Report on Ability of Department of Defense to Meet Requirements for Energy Resilience and Energy Security Measures on Military Installations

This section would amend the reporting requirement year in section 2029(g) of title 10, United States Code, by striking 2029 and inserting 2027.

Section 343—Modifications to Comptroller General Annual Reviews of F-35 Sustainment Efforts

This section would amend section 357 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) regarding the Comptroller General's annual reviews of the F-35 by extending the reporting period and adding sustainment considerations.

Section 344—Study on Firefighter Rapid Intervention Team Training and Equipment at Department of Defense Facilities

This section would require the Department of Defense to conduct a study on the training and equipment of firefighter Rapid Intervention Teams (RITs) on military facilities, to ensure that such teams have up-to-date training and equipment on different crisis scenarios including port facility fires.

Section 345—Joint Safety Council Review of Comptroller General Report on Fatigue of Members of the Armed Forces

The section would require the Joint Safety Council to review GAO reports on addressing servicemember fatigue and provide a briefing on steps to address the GAO's findings.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 351—Expanded License Reciprocity for Department of Defense Veterinarians

This section would remove statutory restrictions concerning declared emergencies and disasters currently placed on the reciprocal practice of the Department of Defense veterinarians when performing authorized duties.

Section 352—Provision of Sports Foods and Third-Party Certified Dietary Supplements to Members of the Armed Forces

This section would allow the use of Operation and Maintenance funds for Department of Defense registered dietitians to procure third-party certified dietary supplements.

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, 2025:

Sec. 401.

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army	445,000	442,300	442,300	0	-2,700
Navy	337,800	332,300	332,300	0	-5,500
USMC	172,300	172,300	172,300	0	0
Air Force	320,000	320,000	320,000	0	0
Space Force	9,400	9,800	9,800	0	400
DOD Total	1,284,500	1,276,700	1,276,700	0	-7,800

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, 2025:

Sec. 411.

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army National Guard	325,000	325,000	325,000	0	0
Army Reserve	174,800	175,800	175,800	0	1,000
Navy Reserve	57,200	57,700	57,700	0	500
Marine Corps Reserve	32,000	32,500	32,500	0	500
Air National Guard	105,000	107,700	107,700	0	2,700
Air Force Reserve	69,600	67,000	67,000	0	-2,600
 DOD Total	 763,600	 765,700	 765,700	 0	 2,100
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, 2025:

Sec. 412.

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army National Guard	30,845	30,845	30,845	0	0
Army Reserve	16,511	16,511	16,511	0	0
Navy Reserve	10,327	10,132	10,132	0	-195
Marine Corps Reserve	2,355	2,400	2,400	0	45
Air National Guard	25,333	25,736	25,736	0	403
Air Force Reserve	6,003	6,311	6,311	0	308
DOD Total	91,374	91,935	91,935	0	561

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, 2025:

Sec. 413.

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army National Guard	22,294	22,294	22,294	0	0
Army Reserve	7,990	6,492	6,492	0	-1,498
Air National Guard	10,994	10,744	10,744	0	-250
Air Force Reserve	6,882	6,697	6,697	0	-185
DOD Total	48,160	46,227	46,227	0	-1,933

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 2025 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 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recom- mendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 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

Accessions Standards

The committee notes that medical standards for accession into the Armed Forces are being evaluated in accordance with section 545 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) and will result in necessary updates. The committee also recognizes that there is a waiver process for most medical accession standards and encourages the Department of Defense to also consider such waivers for certain pre-accession conditions, including amputees.

Accountability and Welfare of Soldiers and Department of the Army Civilians

The committee remains concerned that on January 21, 2020, Private Caleb Smither passed away as the result of an injury suffered in the line of duty while serving as a Paratrooper in 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Private Smither was found dead in his barracks room after several days of receiving no medical attention or unit supervision. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2025, on how the Army has improved its accountability and welfare of personnel. The briefing should include:

(1) how the Army implemented its guidance issued on February 5, 2024 titled Accountability and Welfare of Soldiers and DA Civilians that restated and emphasized the Army's policies on setting leadership's responsibility to check on the health and welfare of their personnel, particularly following an injury or significant medical incident; and

(2) whether the Army has implemented penalties and what are the methods for accountability to ensure that the appropriate medical protocols are followed.

All-Volunteer Force

The committee recognizes that the military services continue to struggle with recruiting an All-Volunteer Force and that the trend lines for the military services recruiting appear unfavorable. The military services continuing to miss recruiting targets may lead to lower recruiting goals, end-strength reductions, and

fewer troops available for combat. The committee recognizes that there are multiple contributing causes of the recruiting crisis and that these must be further examined.

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 April 1, 2025, examining the causes of the recruiting crisis and recommending possible solutions to reverse declining recruitment and support force retention. This report shall specifically examine the following matters:

(1) modernizing accession standards and methods, to include potential new pathways into service and new approaches to handling medical standards for accession;

(2) current efforts to improve physical and academic qualifications of prospective recruits;

(3) assessment of methods to increase the propensity to serve;

(4) new methods to affect the influences of prospective recruits; and

(5) any other recruiting issues the Secretary considers relevant.

Army Criminal Investigation Division Training at Fort Leonard Wood

The committee appreciates and supports the Army's commitment to correct the organizational shortcomings of the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) identified by the Fort Hood Independent Review. The committee recognizes that CID is an essential element of the military police and retains critical military operational missions. Given CID's combat support mission, CID must maintain expertise in conducting criminal and military investigations in combat and operational theaters and must possess investigative skills beyond U.S. civilian settings. However, the committee is concerned about training resources and professional military education for uniformed CID agents, particularly as the Department of the Army considers changes in the overall Army Force Structure. As such, the committee firmly believes it is vital that the Department of the Army maintain its professional CID training courses for uniformed personnel at Fort Leonard Wood.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, outlining the future for training uniformed and civilian CID agents at Fort Leonard Wood. The report should include the following:

(1) the number of agents over the last five years that have attended training at Fort Leonard Wood and the number of agents over the last five years that have attended training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC);

(2) the curriculum for uniformed and civilian CID agents at Fort Leonard Wood;

(3) the curriculum for uniformed and civilian CID agents at FLETC;

- (4) the training capacity at Fort Leonard Wood and at FLETC;
- (5) the advanced courses available at Fort Leonard Wood for CID agents and other military services;
- (6) the plan to continue and/or expand advanced training courses at Fort Leonard Wood; and
- (7) the number of agents that attend advanced courses as Fort Leonard Wood over the last five years and the projected attendance for the next two years.

Army Force Structure Impacts on Basic Combat Training

The committee is concerned about the impacts of planned force structure changes on the Army's initial entry training and basic combat training throughput at the Army's four basic combat training installations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2025, on the impacts Army Force Structure changes may have on the basic combat training and initial entry training throughput at the Army's four basic combat training installations. The report should include the following:

- (1) the feasibility of expanding basic training at specific locations as force structure changes decrease the number of Soldiers attending initial entry training at, for example, Fort Leonard Wood, MO; and
- (2) specific military occupational specialty categories that could attend basic combat training at an installation geographically closer to their advanced initial training installations, such as military intelligence soldiers (35 series) and medical specialty soldiers (68 series).

Assessment of Central and South American War Colleges

The committee recognizes that many partner war colleges in Central and South America present opportunities to partner with U.S. professional military education institutions for mutual benefit. Central and South American war colleges would benefit from stronger professional military education 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 to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the resources and authorities needed to address support provided by U.S. professional military education institutions to their Central and South American counterparts.

Basic Training Connectivity Tools for Recruits and Family Members

The committee notes the adoption of voluntary programs that allow recruits to share their mailing address with family members at initial entry training and offers family members a digital interface through which the military services provide timely updates and information regarding basic training. Considering the

ongoing challenges to recruitment and retention across the Department of Defense, the committee seeks to ascertain the impact of such programs that improve connectivity between trainees and their families.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025 on the adoption of these voluntary connectivity programs. The briefing shall include:

(1) A summary of existing efforts to improve information sharing between recruits and their family.

(2) A description of the process of allowing recruits to share their address with family members during initial entry training.

(3) An analysis of the impact on recruitment and retention made by adopting such programs.

(4) Any projected challenges and potential benefits associated with increased implementation.

Briefing and Data on Pentagon's Progress Reviewing Cases of Veterans Denied Honorable Discharges under "Don't Ask, Don't Tell"

The committee notes the Department of Defense is proactively reviewing military records of veterans whose military records indicate their administrative separation was the result of "Don't Ask, Don't tell" policies and who received a less than honorable conditions discharge. To ensure this initiative is actually reaching the eligible population, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2025 that includes data about the following:

1. how many veterans have received outreach from the Department about a potential upgrade in discharge;

2. how many veterans have submitted a review of the characterization of their discharge;

3. how many veterans have received an upgrade in their discharge, as well as how many veterans have been denied; and

4. any challenges identified by veterans or the military departments in adjudicating these reviews.

Briefing on Closer Collaboration between Air Force Institute of Technology and National Aeronautics and Space Administration on Space-Related Education

The committee notes that the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) provides the Department of the Air Force with advanced, multi-disciplinary academic education, as well as technical and professional continuing education. The committee is aware that AFIT has a long history of offering subjects related to space and aerospace; AFIT claims 30 astronauts among its alumni. In the recent

past, AFIT has partnered with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to offer courses of instruction to NASA employees. With the establishment of the Space Force, AFIT's focus is expected to increase space-related educational opportunities. The committee notes many AFIT space-related offerings would be valuable to NASA employees and that it could be beneficial to revive and expand the AFIT-NASA partnership to provide cost-effective options to meet NASA's educational requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the NASA Administrator, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than July 30, 2025, on a path forward to increase opportunities to advance educational partnerships between AFIT and NASA, including specific recommendations for AFIT and NASA to establish more formal relations, leading to more NASA employees enrolling in AFIT course offerings and adding synergist gains in cross-over work projects.

Briefing on Existing Child Care Fee Assistance Provider Accreditation Requirements

The committee recognizes the critical role that child care plays in supporting military families and applauds the Department of Defense's efforts to make military child care programs more affordable and accessible through a range of child care programs, including fee assistance programs that subsidize community-based care for families when on-base care is unavailable at certain locations. The committee acknowledges that under current policy, community-based providers receiving subsidized fee assistance must be nationally accredited. While this policy ensures the highest quality care, the committee is aware of concerns regarding the burdensome and costly nature of national accreditation.

Therefore, to better understand how the Department of Defense is employing available authorities to access the largest pool of providers eligible for fee assistance under section 1798 of title 10, United States Code, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the military services, to brief the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) existing departmental and service-level policies setting forth accreditation requirements to become an eligible provider for fee assistance;
- (2) an assessment of whether current departmental and service-level policies are appropriate to maximize the pool of providers eligible under section 1798 of title 10, United States Code; and
- (3) the feasibility and advisability of establishing exceptions to the national accreditation policy for fee assistance providers.

Briefing on Sentencing of Cannabis-Related Offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

In 2019, the U.S. Government Accountability Office reported that some disparities exist in different stages of the military justice process, including at courts-martial. The committee acknowledges and commends the Department for its numerous initiatives to address identified disparities and to reform the Uniform Code of Military Justice, including by implementing sentencing parameters pursuant to section 539E(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022. The committee further recognizes that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has agreed with the Department of Health and Human Services' recommendation to reschedule Cannabis from Schedule I to Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act.

To better understand potential disparities in sentencing outcomes for cannabis-related offenses, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025, on the following:

(1) the number of convictions, broken down by service, for cannabis use for the last four fiscal years, disaggregated by time in service, rank/grade, sex, race, and ethnicity;

(2) the number of convictions, broken down by service, for cannabis possession for the last four fiscal years, disaggregated by time in service, rank/grade, sex, race, and ethnicity;

(3) the number of convictions, broken down by service, for cannabis use and possession, for the last four fiscal years, disaggregated by time in service, rank/grade, sex, race, and ethnicity; and

(4) for each of the categories listed above, an assessment of whether any disparities exist based on time in service, rank/grade, sex, race, or ethnicity in the reviewed sentencing of servicemembers, broken down by service.

Comprehensive Review of Status of Forces Agreements

The committee notes that in section 1229 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) the conferees directed the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to review the legal protections afforded by bilateral agreements between the United States and specified countries and how the rights and privileges afforded under these agreements may differ from United States law. The committee recognizes this review is ongoing and awaits the results of this review. The committee remains concerned that members of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in each foreign country with bilateral agreements are afforded, at a minimum: (1) a right to counsel for his or her defense in accordance with bilateral agreements or other binding law or agreement with another state; (2) access to competent language translation services; (3) a right to a prompt and speedy trial; (4) to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her; and (5) to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his or her favor if they are within the state's jurisdiction.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, a briefing detailing the findings of the review, and any recommendations that the Secretaries concerned must address. The brief should include:

(1) an assessment of the legal protections afforded by the reviewed bilateral agreements between the United States and each specified country, and how the rights and privileges afforded under these agreements may differ from U.S. law;

(2) whether the legal protections afforded by the reviewed bilateral agreements provide members of the Armed Forces who are stationed in said country, and the spouses and dependents of such members who are covered by the agreements, with the right to legal counsel; access to competent language translation services; a prompt and speedy trial; the right to be confronted with witnesses against the member, spouse, or dependent; and a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in favor of the member, spouse, or dependent if the witness is located in the jurisdiction of the country;

(3) an evaluation of each specified country's compliance with the legal protections stipulated in the reviewed bilateral agreements, highlighting any instances of material non-compliance;

(4) mechanisms to address any discrepancies between the identified legal protections provided under the reviewed bilateral agreements and those guaranteed under U.S. law;

(5) mechanisms to address and rectify instances where each specified country failed to materially comply with the legal protections outlined in the reviewed bilateral agreements;

(6) recommended timelines for implementing any necessary corrective actions; and

(7) any other recommendations that may be deemed relevant to improve the alignment of legal protections afforded under the reviewed bilateral agreements with U.S. law.

For recommendations or items requiring corrective action as part of the assessment, the committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to coordinate and provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2026.

Comptroller General Review of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Allegations in Relation to Classified Circumstances

The committee is concerned about instances in which reports of sexual harassment or sexual assault may remain unaddressed, such as by dismissal of court-martial charges or other disposition short of a full investigation and prosecution, because aspects of the offenses alleged involved one or more individuals assigned to classified duties, or during an activity or at a location whose specifics are classified.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review on matters related to sexual assault and sexual harassment allegations made under circumstances in which there is a connection to one or more classified locations or activities, or individuals assigned to classified duties. The review should include:

(1) the processes used by the military services to account for issues surrounding classified information that might impact the investigation and prosecution of criminal allegations, to include the ways in which such allegations may be fully investigated and prosecuted despite the presence of classified information, and the alternatives, should such investigation and prosecution not be possible;

(2) the extent to which training materials and education cover the reporting of sexual assault and sexual harassment allegations in the classified information context; and

(3) the extent to which information is available regarding the number of instances in each military service in which an investigation or prosecution of an allegation of sexual harassment or sexual assault was incapable of processing to the conclusion it might otherwise have been, due to an association with classified information.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the status of the review not later than April 1, 2025, with a report to follow not later than December 1, 2025.

Comptroller General Study of National Guard Bureau Staffing for Freedom of Information Act Requests

The committee is concerned about the existing staffing structure of the National Guard Bureau related to the receipt, processing, and fulfillment of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, and how it may impact timeliness and accuracy in its administration of such requests.

The volume of FOIA requests submitted to the National Guard Bureau has steadily increased since fiscal year 2020 and has been administered by an understaffed office, resulting in extended wait times to fulfill FOIA requests. Additionally, in fiscal year 2021 the National Guard Bureau FOIA office was removed from the purview of the National Guard Bureau General Counsel and housed independently with no fixed legal support. The committee is concerned that understaffing, an increased number of cases, and an absence of legal oversight may be contributing factors to the National Guard Bureau FOIA Office experiencing a severe backlog of cases.

To better understand the staffing needs of the National Guard Bureau, address the volume of incoming cases and the existing backlog, and restore public confidence in the National Guard Bureau's FOIA process the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the staffing needs of

the National Guard Bureau to administer its responsibilities related to FOIA requests, which shall, at a minimum include the following:

(1) the extent to which the National Guard Bureau has established policies and processes for responding to FOIA requests;

(2) the extent to which the National Guard Bureau has mechanisms in place to oversee timeliness goals and compliance with procedures, policies, regulations, and the law;

(3) the extent to which the National Guard Bureau has conducted a staffing analysis to determine its personnel needs for managing its FOIA program;

(4) the extent to which the National Guard Bureau has identified any organizational gaps or challenges associated with oversight of the FOIA program; and

(5) any other matters the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing

Department of Defense and Service Academy Research Partnerships

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's basic research initiatives enable development in emerging technologies that provide transformational military capabilities necessary to maintain our advantage. Given that colleges and universities perform more than half of the Department of Defense-sponsored basic research it is imperative that academic institutions have the funding and relationships within the Department needed to conduct cutting-edge basic research of importance. 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 report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, assessing the Department's ability to work in partnership with the service academies, including:

(1) the percentage of Department-sponsored basic research that is being conducted at service academies;

(2) the extent to which Defense Innovation Unit and other innovation entities across the Department are utilizing service academy-conducted research to address the challenges of the future;

(3) the number of service academy-researched projects which have become programs of record; and

(4) the extent to which the Department provides full or partial funding for research conducted at service academies.

Directive to Brief and Produce a Report Purple Heart Applications for Traumatic Brain Injury during the Global War on Terrorism

The committee commends the Department of Defense for adopting regulation to award the Purple Heart for Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBIs) during the Global War on Terrorism.

The committee notes that TBIs are significant and often invisible wounds of war. Servicemembers who sustain concussions or TBIs during combat deployments demonstrate extraordinary sacrifice, often enduring lifelong post-concussive symptoms. The committee believes it is appropriate to consistently recognize and honor these sacrifices by enforcing the longstanding eligibility criteria for the Purple Heart, which includes concussion injuries resulting from friendly and/or enemy-generated fire.

The committee notes that Services require that Servicemembers and Veterans have documentation and treatment of the TBI immediately after it occurred. The committee also notes that TBI symptoms may not present themselves until long after the incident occurs. The committee believes this updated requirement disqualifies most Servicemembers and Veterans with GWOT TBIs because protocols to identify, treat, and document TBIs in theater were not in place when most injuries occurred (2001-2012). The committee also believes it is not appropriate to hold Veterans of the Global War on Terrorism to regulations that did not exist or were not consistently enforced when they were wounded.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2025, on Purple Heart applications for traumatic brain injury during the Global War on Terrorism. The report should include the following information:

- (1) the total amount of Purple Hearts awarded for TBI on or after September 11th, 2001, and the details there-of;
- (2) a review all of the Purple Heart applications for TBI, with a date of incident on or after September 11th, 2001, that have been denied for post-deployment documentation, diagnosis, and/or treatment;
- (3) a review all of the Purple Heart applications for TBI, with a date of incident on or after September 11th, 2001, that have been denied for not meeting treatment requirements;
- (4) a review all of the Purple Heart applications for TBI, with a date of incident on or after September 11th, 2001, that have been denied for not being documented, diagnosed, or treated by proper medical authorities;
- (5) the specific details pertaining to the justification and circumstances for denial of said Purple Heart applications; and
- (6) the feasibility of establishing a uniform standard across all Services of the Department of Defense for the award of the Purple Heart, to include TBIs;
- (7) proposed plan, and the effects there-of, to re-evaluate all Purple Heart applications denied on the basis described in the report;
- (8) any other information the Secretary deems fit.

Enhanced Collaboration between the Office of Strategic Capital and the Service Reserve Components

The committee supports the development of the Office of Strategic Capital and its mission to strengthen the Department's enduring technological advantages through partnerships with private capital providers, capital markets instruments, and technical assistance to bridge the transition gap between proof of concept and full-scale production. Many of the financial and technical skills needed to realize the full potential of OSC are found amongst military Reservists working in the private sector. The committee urges the Service Reserve Components to support OSC by leveraging unfilled Individual Mobilization Augmentee billets, Active Duty for Operational Support orders, and encouraging military Reserve members with the requisite economic skill sets to use their 14 days of Annual Training to support the office.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Army Reserve, in coordination with the Chief of Air Force Reserve, Chief of Navy Reserve, Commander of Marine Corps Reserve and Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2024, on how the Service Reserve Components and the National Guard Bureau can innovatively utilize Individual Mobilization Augmentee billets, Active Duty for Operational Support orders, and Annual Training orders, to optimally augment the mission of the Office of Strategic Capital.

Expand Awareness of Educational Opportunities for Servicemembers on Active-Duty

The Committee recognizes the important role within the Armed Forces of education as a force multiplier, an incentive to serve, and a quality of life enhancement for service members. Throughout time in service, the ability of service members to complete a college education through the use of Tuition Assistance (TA) creates a more educated and skilled populace, and therefore a more effective force. The Committee also recognizes that education serves as a significant recruitment tool.

However, the Committee is concerned that information about TA programs is not being effectively advertised to both service members and potential recruits. Therefore, the Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of the military services' efforts to promote awareness of available Tuition Assistance programs. The assessment should include the following:

- (1) current campaigns to promote awareness of TA in recruitment efforts and materials;
- (2) current campaigns and efforts to promote awareness of TA among service members, particularly first term enlisted service members;
- (3) the effectiveness of current TA awareness campaigns; and
- (4) any recommendations to increase awareness of the TA benefit among recruits and service members.

The Committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing not later than April 1, 2025 to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Feasibility of Establishing a Consortium on the Modernization of Professional Military Education

The committee understands the need to continue to modernize professional military education (PME) that better responds to emergent threats in multiple domains and disciplines brought about by Great Power Competition. The committee believes that advancing the ability to strategize and respond to long-term contingency planning and crisis operations requires curricula that is flexible, incorporates applied design and military innovation education, and creates coherency between the military services, the Defense Department, academia, and industry. 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 March 1, 2025, on the feasibility of establishing a consortium on PME modernization. In assessing the feasibility of such a consortium, the report should include an assessment of the following:

- (1) the ability of current curriculum standards and designs to respond to crises and emergent global threats;
- (2) means to improve military education and develop common, applied-design curriculum for institutions of military education;
- (3) establishing curricula that can be adopted across institutions of military education that is responsive to new opportunities and multidomain challenges and geared towards applied design and innovation;
- (4) the feasibility and advisability of making permanent the curriculum of the Master of Science in Applied Design for Innovation at the Naval Postgraduate School and replicating the curriculum at the participating institutions of the consortium;
- (5) means to foster integration of academic departments and improve interoperability between the military services and subject matters;
- (6) existing academic partnerships between institutions of PME and civilian institutions, including scopes, purposes, and lengths of such partnerships;
- (7) any research, curriculum development, collaborations, or sharing of faculty or students between institutions; and
- (8) the ability of institutions of PME to host meetings between civilian institutions and students at all levels of classification.

Feasibility Study on the Implementation of Army Future Soldier Prep Course Curriculum in National Guard Youth Challenge Programs

The committee recognizes the value of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program (NGYCP) in instilling at-risk youth, ages 15 – 18, with values, life skills,

and self-discipline needed to succeed as productive citizens. Since its inception in 1993, the NGYCP has produced over 200,000 graduates from dozens of States across the nation, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. However, a 2023 report from the U.S. Government Accountability Office found that the Department of Defense and the National Guard Bureau have not established program-wide performance goals and measures and have not implemented a standardized curriculum. Given the success of the Department of the Army's Future Soldier Preparatory Course, the committee believes that the Future Soldier Preparatory Course curriculum could benefit the NGYCP. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Secretary of the Army, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2025, on the feasibility of implementing the Department of the Army's Future Soldier Preparatory Course academic and physical curriculums in NGYCP. The report should include detailed cost estimates, staffing demands, facility accommodation requirements, and advertising and marketing needs to implement such curriculum.

Future Soldier Prep Course

The committee applauds the Department of the Army for establishing the Future Soldier Preparatory Course in 2022 as a recruiting tool to help America's youth overcome academic and physical fitness barriers to meet or exceed the Army's accession standards. The committee supports the Army's efforts and the goals of this program to provide America's youth with the resources they need to meet service standards. The committee is encouraged by the Navy's efforts to mirror this program and urges the other military services to evaluate their recruitment needs and work to adopt and implement similar programs as authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2024.

To continue monitoring the success of the Future Soldier Prep Course, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2025. The report shall include:

- (1) an assessment of the servicemember's experience, in terms of retention, to include illustrating data on the program's long-term effectiveness;
 - (2) an analysis of how the Army's plan to build from the current momentum of this course, including the effectiveness of servicemembers sharing their experience to inspire more recruits;
 - (3) an assessment of plans to expand the program; and
 - (4) a strategy for the long-term health monitoring of the servicemembers;
- and
- (5) any additional information the Secretary deems appropriate.

Impacts of Department of the Navy Lowering Recruitment Standards

The committee continues to be concerned by the recruitment crisis plaguing the Department of Defense. The committee is further concerned by the Department of the Navy's announced policy to reduce the educational requirements to be considered for enlistment. While the committee understands that recruiting strategies need to be broad, the committee is concerned that lowering the basic educational requirements for enlistment could have irreversible long-term damage on the Department of the Navy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the lowering of the educational standards for enlistment. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a detailed analysis as to why this new policy was implemented;
- (2) a review of the potential consequences of enacting such a policy;
- (3) a listing of how many recruits enlisted under this new policy, how many of those recruits completed basic training, what their Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery test score was, what rating in the Navy those recruits were selected for, and how the recruit performed in basic training; and
- (4) a comparison of how the performance of recruits who enlisted under this policy compares to their class and their peers in their rate.

JROTC Expansion Report

The Committee notes that last year, the military services collectively missed their recruitment goals by approximately 41,000 recruits. The Committee believes that greater engagement with young people, particularly via the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program, can help bridge the civil military divide within the American society, and encourage the youth of today to serve their country.

According to Army enlistment data from FY19-21, 44% of Regular Army enlistments came from schools with a DoD JROTC program; of these, 21% came from schools with an Army JROTC program. According to the Air Force, approximately 22% of students graduating high school with AFJROTC experience chose to pursue active-duty Air Force service.

The Committee notes that Congress included several provisions within the FY24 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 118-31) to help the Department grow the JROTC program. Section 574 expanded the Troops-to-Teachers Program to include JROTC instructors and administrators. Section 553 expanded the number of individuals eligible to serve as JROTC administrators and instructors. Furthermore, section 551 of the FY24 National Defense Authorization Act authorized an increase of JROTC programs, from 3,700 to 4,000. The Committee is aware that there are currently 3,499 JROTC programs operating, below the Congressionally authorized limit.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments, to submit a report to the Armed

Services Committees of the House and Senate, and the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate, no later than January 1, 2025, on how each of the military services plan to reach the cumulative 4,000 units by FY 2031. The report shall include a funding plan for future years, any additional authorities needed to recruit qualified instructors, and any other authorities the Secretary may deem necessary to achieve 4,000 JROTC programs.

Legislative Authorities for the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

The committee recognizes the many contributions of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in education, training, research, thought leadership and as a supporting institution for the Combatant Commands and the Military Health System. Moreover, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences plays a pivotal role as a leadership academy similar to the Military Service Academies and War Colleges. Yet the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences does not possess commensurate statutory authorities in some areas. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, including:

- (1) a crosswalk of the current authorities and a comparison with the authorities possessed by the Service Military Academies and Service War Colleges;
- (2) a rationale on why the authorities would be required to support National Defense Strategy objectives and Combatant Command education and training priorities;
- (3) an analysis of additional authorities that may be needed that are specifically germane to health sciences Universities to help in the education and training of military health professionals;
- (4) a plan of action and milestones on the steps needed to ensure these authorities could be put into place; and
- (5) a timeline for the implementation of any required authorities as outlined in (1), (2), (3) and (4), a legislative proposal to authorize any required statutory changes.

Mentoring and Career Counseling Program Report

The committee recognizes that, pursuant to section 656 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of Defense was required to develop and implement a plan to accurately measure the Department's efforts to achieve a dynamic, sustainable level of members of the armed forces that is reflective of the U.S. population eligible to serve, with a mentoring and counseling program to advance such efforts. To better understand the Department's progress on the development and implementation of this plan and program, the committee directs the

Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the plan, including the following:

- (1) the established metrics to measure the success of the Department's efforts and the mentoring and counseling program;
 - (2) the rate of officer participation in the mentoring and counseling program, broken down by service;
 - (3) outreach efforts to officers about the mentoring and counseling program;
- and
- (4) any recommendations to improve the effectiveness of both the plan and the mentoring and counseling program.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Military Uniform Patches

The committee is aware of instances of patches, logos, and insignia being worn on military uniforms, despite such patches being banned by the Department of Defense. The committee directs the Secretaries of the Air Force, Navy, and Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025 on:

1. the process for reviewing and approving patches and/or unit insignias;
- and
2. the oversight the Department conducts to ensure non-regulation or disapproved patches and/or unit insignias are not approved uniform items.

MyNavy HR Modernization

The committee is aware of the urgency of the MyNavy HR modernization program. The committee has been informed of personnel experiencing delays related to pay, retirement, and other benefits critical to morale and readiness. 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, 2025. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) information on the designation of leaders for MyNavy HR modernization and requirements;
- (2) projected funding needs for MyNavy HR modernization;
- (3) a plan for how the Navy will ensure data integrity across the MyNavy HR modernization effort, including, but not limited to, an analysis of the costs and benefits to creating a new centralized platform; and
- (4) identification of potential commercial-off-the-shelf solutions that will be incorporated into the MyNavy HR architecture.

Operational Safety of Beards

The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining operational safety while respecting medical concerns and religious rights within the military. Recent studies, such as the one conducted by the Naval Health Research Center on the effect of beards on gas mask seals, have raised questions about the balance between uniform and grooming standards, and the impact on military readiness and recruiting.

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, 2025 on the findings of the recent study concerning whether beards interfere with the seal of gas masks. The briefing should address the following:

- (1) detailed description of the study findings,
- (2) evaluation of the operational safety implications of modifying standards,
- (3) ongoing efforts to provide accommodations for medical or religious reasons within current grooming standards,
- (4) balancing operational readiness with the needs and rights of service members, and
- (5) any other policy recommendations based on the study's findings.

Policy Implementation Analysis of Military Community and Family Policy

The committee notes that Department of Defense policies have a diverse impact on servicemembers and their families depending on military assignment, location, and military rank. As a result, the committee believes the impacts of policies that directly affect the quality of life of servicemembers and their families should be assessed for their impact at individual installations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess all policies currently in effect under the purview of the Office of Military Community and Family Policy related to Children, Youth, and Families, all child care programs and eligibility and all child and youth services programs and eligibility and provide an initial briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025, addressing the Department's plan and milestones to conduct this review. The Secretary of Defense will provide a briefing on the completed review by April 1, 2025. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the name, the effective date, and all subsequent dates of updates of each policy under the purview of Military Community and Family Policy that remain in effect as it relates to child care eligibility and programs;
- (2) an analysis of whether the policy is still necessary;
- (3) a randomized assessment of how Department-level policies impact local installations in terms of how they meet the needs of servicemembers and their families as it relates to child care. The randomized assessment shall include at least 30 percent of OCONUS installations; and,
- (4) for negative effects, the assessment should address how often exceptions to policy were used for each location surveyed, the outcome of the ETP requests; and whether policy changes, were being considered as patterns emerged.

Progress Report on Implementation of Government Accountability Office Recommendations to Address Servicemember Fatigue

The committee recognizes that fatigue caused by inadequate sleep can negatively affect a service member's performance and has contributed to accidents resulting in deaths and hundreds of millions of dollars in damage to ships, vehicles, and aircraft. The Government Accountability Office has released three reports, including one report focused at the department level in 2024 and two specific to the Navy in 2021 and 2023, showing that service members are not getting enough sleep. While Department of Defense and the Navy have taken steps to address fatigue related issues, the committee is concerned that significant oversight and enterprise wide collaboration challenges persist in managing and limiting fatigue.

Accordingly, not later than December 1, 2024, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide briefings to the House Committee on Armed Services on the progress of implementing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office reports titled, "Military Readiness: Comprehensive Approach Needed to Address Service Member Fatigue and Manage Related Efforts" (GAO-24-105917) and "Navy Readiness: Additional Efforts Are Needed to Manage Fatigue, Reduce Crewing Shortfalls, and Implement Training" (GAO-21-366). The committee directs the briefing to provide specific actions taken to date to address GAO's recommendations, discuss obstacles to implementation, and present future actions and timeframes for fully implementing GAO's recommendations.

Reinforce National Service Education as Part of Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

The committee appreciates the role the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) program plays in instilling in students the values of citizenship, service to the United States, including an introduction to service opportunities in national and public service, and personal responsibility and a sense of accomplishment. The committee acknowledges the importance of JROTC in increasing youth propensity to serve, both within the Armed Forces and through civil service. Therefore, the committee strongly encourages the Secretary of each military department to continue to provide such support as may be necessary for the purpose of increasing youth propensity to service through introductory and educational materials on national and public service opportunities, including AmeriCorps and the Peace Corps.

Report from the Comptroller General on the Department of Defense's Fee Assistance Child Care Program

The committee is grateful for the Department of Defense's work to provide military families with child care, including through the fee assistance child care program. The committee is interested in better understanding the barriers for

providers to become accredited and any potential support systems to support providers in receiving accreditation to support military families. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of the Department of Defense's policies and processes for identifying and assessing the eligibility of community based child care providers for the Department of Defense fee-assistance program, which shall include the following:

- (1) the number of child care providers the Department has made eligible to receive fee assistance using authorities from 10 U.S.C. 1798;
- (2) the number of child care providers the Department has made eligible to receive fee assistance using other authorities;
- (3) the extent to which the Department processes child care provider applications for fee-assistance eligibility in a timely manner;
- (4) the challenges the Department faces in identifying potential providers and assessing eligibility;
- (5) any barriers that exist to child care providers becoming nationally accredited and/or meeting other the Department requirements for fee-assistance eligibility; and
- (6) the status of the Department's efforts to partner with community-based providers to expand access to the fee assistance program in areas of high unmet need.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the preliminary findings, with a report to follow in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Report on Child Custody Litigation Involving Servicemembers and Veterans

The committee is concerned that military service, whether active duty, reserve, or veteran status, can be a factor in child custody disputes and determinations, whereas section 3938 of title 10, United States Code, provides that no court may consider the absence of the servicemember by reason of deployment, or the possibility of deployment, as the sole factor in determining the best interest of the child. Specifically, the committee is concerned whether military service adversely influences custody determinations, particularly in cases involving deployments as required under section 3938 of title 10, United States Code, Permanent Changes of Station (PCS), or claims of mental health conditions like Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or General Anxiety Disorder.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in coordination with the Director of the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, Department of Veterans Affairs, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services on child custody disputes involving active duty service members and reservists with dependents, as well as veterans with dependents who have left the military since 2015. The data in this report should include whether deployments, PCS, claims of mental health disorders, or any factor

involving military service was considered by the respective court when determining child custody. By August 1, 2025, the committee requests a report including, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) data from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness detailing the total number of cases in which active duty or reserve servicemembers, categorized by Armed Force, were involved in a child custody dispute since January 1, 2015;

(2) data from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness on active-duty or reserve servicemembers who were involved in child custody disputes where deployments, PCS, mental health claims (such as PTSD or general anxiety disorder), and other military service factors were considered by the respective courts when determining child custody since January 1, 2015;

(3) data from the Director of the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics detailing the total number of cases where a veteran was involved in a child custody dispute since January 1, 2015;

(4) data from the Director of the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics detailing how many veterans who were involved in a child custody dispute had prior deployments, PCS, claims of mental health issues (to include PTSD or general anxiety disorder), or any aspect of military service considered by the respective court when determining child custody since January 1, 2015;

(5) an assessment of the nature and extent of the problem, if any, for active duty and reserve members of the Armed Forces, who are custodial parents, in being able to perform their operational mission while continuing to fulfill their role as parents with sole or joint custody of minor children;

(6) a review addressing how state courts consider deployments, Permanent Change of Station (PCS), or claims of mental health conditions like Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or General Anxiety Disorder for child custody disputes involving service members and veterans.

(7) recommendations on how to assist active duty and reserve members of the Armed Forces in child custody disputes. This recommendation should include a discussion on the need for legislative or administrative action, such as, but not limited to, reduced PCS requirements, extended duty tours, and the feasibility of providing legal representation during custody disputes.

Report on Reinstatement of Servicemembers Separated for Refusal to Receive COVID-19 Vaccination

The committee is concerned regarding the ineffectiveness of the efforts of the services to reinstate servicemembers discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces on the basis of failure to obey a lawful order to receive a vaccine for COVID-19. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to report to the House Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024 on the recruitment efforts made by the military services to reinstate

servicemembers discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces on the basis of failure to obey a lawful order to receive a vaccine for COVID-19 and the number of such servicemembers that have been reinstated.

Report on Reservists with Specialized Skills

The committee notes the need to understand the specialized skills available to the joint force to continue the focus on great power competition. As such, the committee believes it is critical for the U.S. to maintain its global military and technological superiority and that the military departments must leverage the expertise and knowledge available from all service components.

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 March 1, 2025, that addresses the following elements:

- (1) how does the Department of Defense identify potential key professional fields and/or specialized skills that impact national security;
- (2) how is the Department of Defense and the military departments recruiting top-tier specialized talent to serve in Reserve Components;
- (3) how does the Department of Defense track the primary civilian occupation of those in the Reserve Components and who serve in key professional fields and/or possess specialized skills that impact national security;
- (4) has the Department of Defense considered or taken steps to form a technical reservist unit that leverages industry expertise; and
- (5) Any additional information the Secretary deems necessary and appropriate.

Report on Servicemember Separation Due to Marijuana Use

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services on the number of servicemembers discharged from service on the sole basis of marijuana use not later than December 1, 2024. The report shall include the total number of servicemembers discharged over the previous ten years, the number discharged by year, and the state or location these service members resided at the time of discharge.

Report on the Creation of STEM JROTC Program

The committee recognizes the importance of developing a service-oriented workforce to face the United States' national security of the future. As the United States works to remain ahead of our competition in areas of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, computer science, computational thinking, artificial intelligence, machine learning, data science, cybersecurity, robotics, and health

sciences, ensuring that the workforce of the future has the skills they need to be successful is as critical as ever.

Young men and women across the country could benefit from the establishment of targeted opportunities and cooperative research opportunities in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, in addition to increased access and training opportunities on related topics. The Army has seen success in the implementation of its Cyber Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) program. As such the Committee feels the expansion of said program model to meet the breadth of an expanding plethora of technological advancements will ensure the Department has the innovative technological talent pool they require, while inspiring a strong sense of service in the next generation of Americans.

Therefore, the committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, providing insight into the feasibility of a STEM-specific JROTC program. The report should include information about the extent to which the Department can work to develop, integrate, and disseminate a STEM-based curriculum across JROTC programs; the extent to which a STEM-based curriculum in JROTC programming could prove a useful tool for recruitment and retention of preexisting JROTC programs; and how the Department might leverage local stakeholders, including community colleges, trade schools, and institutions of higher learning to drive a holistic STEM experience for JROTC students, in addition to any other information the Undersecretary deems appropriate.

Report on the Navy review of Port Chicago Tragedy

The committee notes that this year marks the 80th Anniversary of the greatest homeland loss of life in World War II, the Port Chicago Disaster, which killed 320 Americans and injured hundreds more. In the aftermath, none of the African-American survivors were given survivor leave or other recuperative services provided to other personnel, but were instead ordered to conduct the cleanup. After expressing concern about the inadequacy of safety procedures and training, 50 Sailors, known as the Port Chicago 50, were convicted, and sentenced to 15 years confined at hard labor and dishonorable discharge. The disparate treatment of these African-American servicemembers has led to significant concern that the punishment of the Port Chicago 50 was inappropriately reached and ought to be remedied.

The Navy acknowledged in 1993 that “there can be no doubt that the racial prejudice was responsible for the posting of Afro-American enlisted personnel to loading divisions at Port Chicago,” but refused to take steps to remedy the injustice. Since that time, the committee also notes that in November 2023, the Secretary of the Army set aside the convictions of 110 African-American soldiers following the Houston Riots of 1917, and in an accompanying statement, stated that “by setting

aside their convictions and granting honorable discharges, the Army is acknowledging past mistakes and setting the record straight.” 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, 2024, on the following:

(1) the nature, extent, and results of previous reviews of the Port Chicago 50 cases;

(2) what barriers, if any, exist to conducting a new, comprehensive review of the Port Chicago 50 cases;

(3) whether the Department of the Navy intends to conduct a new review of the Port Chicago 50 cases;

(4) whether the Secretary of the Navy has the authority to set aside the convictions of the Port Chicago 50; and

(5) any steps taken to acknowledge the 80th anniversary of the Port Chicago tragedy.

Report on Uniform, Involuntary Administrative Separation Procedures

The committee is aware that administrative separation procedures in the military vary by rank, by branch, and to a certain extent by the nature of the allegations. The committee is concerned that due to these variations across branches, the administrative separation process lacks transparency and clarity for victims of sexual misconduct and for the public. The committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in coordination with the Chair of the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DAC-IPAD), not later than March 1, 2025, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and Senate Committee on Armed Services on the procedures governing administrative separation of military personnel accused of sexual assault and sexual misconduct offenses. The report should include:

(1) a comparison across all military branches detailing the total number of involuntary separations for sexual assault and sexual misconduct offenses, specific reasons or offenses for the separations, characterizations of service the servicemembers received, ranks of servicemembers being separated, and number of servicemembers that were processed through an involuntary administrative but retained whether by a board or senior leader with authority to retain the servicemember;

(2) the number appeals for each military branch for involuntary administrative separations for sexual assault and related offenses that resulted in an upgrade of characterization of service;

(3) the extent to which current process and procedures can be improved and enhanced;

(4) the viability and appropriateness of developing uniform standards and procedures across all branches, and the justification if not feasible;

- (5) the adequacy of staffing and resources supporting administrative separation process and recommendations for improvement, if any;
- (6) the extent to which current processes and procedures might be improved to better ensure an efficient and fair process for all parties and the public;
- (7) the extent to which current processes include victim and public participation; and,
- (8) the extent of current victim protections as part of the process, and recommendations on improvement.

Report on Young Marines

The committee supports the Young Marines program which focuses on leadership development, citizenship and living a healthy drug-free lifestyle for boys and girls from elementary to high school. The Young Marines program exposes youth to the value of service in and out of uniform, and directly supports future personnel needs of the Department of Defense, national security workforce, federal government, and over seven million other critical transportation jobs requiring a drug-free workforce. Data shows approximately 30% of participants enter military service with similar numbers for educators and first responders. Young Marines has received annual Congressional grants since 2010 but did not receive grant funds for two years due to the FY22 and FY23 Omnibus Appropriations process. Loss of funding will impact the program's ability to have an impact on future workforce development. Program costs are economical given majority reliance on volunteers.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the inclusion of Young Marines back into the Marine Corps program objective memorandum to achieve program parity and improve youth engagement regarding value of service.

Reservist Credit for e-Learning

The committee acknowledges the contributions of the Reserve Component of the United States Armed Forces to meet the challenges of the global security environment and support the mission of the total force. The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense has endeavored to support Reserve Component readiness by providing the military services flexibility to leverage technology and available resources for training, including the use of electronic-based distributed learning methods (EBDL). To understand the effectiveness of Reserve Component use of EBDL, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) whether annual drill limits have been established for EBDL, broken down by service;

(2) if such annual drill limits exist for EBDL, an assessment of whether such limits are sufficient to allow Reserve Component servicemembers to complete approved professional military education courses; and

(3) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of increasing existing annual drill limits for EBDL.

Sexual Assault Information Management System

The committee is aware of the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program Office's use of the Army's Strategic Management System (SMS) performance management tool to report data from the Department of Defense's Sexual Assault Information Database (DSAID). The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) encouraged the Secretary of Defense to review the Department's and each military service's system for utilizing information from DSAID and how a common operating system may improve commanders' ability to monitor and tailor prevention programs across the Department. To date, the committee is not aware of any steps the Department has undertaken to comply with the committee's encouragement. The committee recognizes that the use of SMS allows military leaders at all levels of command to create uniform, centrally managed reports that allow for visibility into sexual harassment/assault conditions across the force. However, the committee is concerned that across the other military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, no system of record is used to report data emanating from DSAID. 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 March 1, 2025, on the following:

(1) an inventory of tools currently utilized across the military services that track sexual harassment/sexual assault data;

(2) an explanation of what data sources are used by DSAID when compiling comprehensive data calls, and what data visualization tools are currently used by the Department to identify possible solutions to help mitigate sexual harassment/sexual assault cases;

(3) an explanation of what steps would be necessary to incorporate a data analytics tool align objectives, actions, and metrics to sexual harassment/sexual assault mitigation goals and track success at meeting their mission priorities, goals, and outcomes; and

(4) highlight any authorities, technological challenges or resource-constraints that would prevent DSAID from incorporating a data analytics/data visualization tool.

Social Emotional Learning in DODEA Schools

The Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) intends to procure social emotional learning instructional resources, a screening instrument, and related professional developmental services for use in their schools. The

requirements include a program recognized by the Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL) to provide web-based lesson plans, assessments, and teacher supports aligned to the CASEL framework. A 2023 meta study (of a wide variety of SEL curriculums) conducted by proponents of SEL found benefits in certain areas but no benefit in disciplinary incidents, physical health, or family relationships. Further, individual SEL programs do not always show the same improvement in students' socioemotional competencies unless implemented effectively, with high-quality, evidence-based instructions. Therefore, prior to purchasing and implementing an SEL curriculum, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on DODEA's intent to incorporate SEL within their schools on March 1, 2025. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) Reasons for DODEA to implement an SEL curriculum;
- (2) Intent of the SEL curriculum;
- (3) How SEL will be incorporated into DODEA school's curriculum, for example, weekly SEL classes for specific grades or comprehensive incorporation of SEL into core academic classes;
- (4) Training plan for teachers, administrators, school counselors, and other individuals who will be implementing and conducting the program; and,
- (5) Specific metrics to measure success of the program.

Special Operations Forces Critical Language Proficiency

The committee recognizes the imperative need for the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to possess dynamic language capabilities, especially in response to unforeseen requirements, conflict surges, humanitarian disasters, or other military needs. This need is underscored by the evolving global security landscape, which necessitates agility in language proficiency across a spectrum of languages, some of which may currently have limited to no capability within the Department of Defense. The committee remains interested in preserving proficiency in critical languages in the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) and U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) areas of responsibility (AOR) for special operations forces. The committee encourages USSOCOM to emphasize preserving language proficiency and readiness in these AORs.

Moreover, the committee notes that the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report in 2023 concerning special operations forces language proficiency titled "Enhanced Training, Analysis, and Monitoring Could Improve Foreign Language Proficiency." The committee notes that GAO determined that special operations forces have recently struggled to meet foreign language proficiency goals.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the

House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025, on the preservation of critical language proficiency. This briefing shall include:

(1) a plan to preserve proficiency in critical languages in the USCENTCOM and USAFRICOM AORs for special operations forces; and

(2) an evaluation of USSOCOM's adoption of the recommendations laid out in the 2023 GAO report titled, "Enhanced Training, Analysis, and Monitoring Could Improve Foreign Language Proficiency."

Special Operations Forces Reductions

The committee is concerned with the planned cuts to U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF), as these forces are highly trained and competent servicemembers who execute critical, no-fail missions where there are no alternative options. Moreover, the committee notes that the organic enablers that support these forces are critical to mission success. The committee is concerned about ongoing plans to reduce the number of SOF personnel and their organic enablers and urges caution to the Department of Defense as these cuts are considered and executed. The committee believes that due to the specialized SOF training requirements, competent SOF servicemembers, both operators and enablers, can take years to train and cannot be developed in an expedited manner in response to an emergency.

In order to ensure U.S. military superiority, maintenance of adequate SOF structure is paramount for success in a variety of missions, including small footprint counterterrorism and irregular warfare, both of which will be critical for preparation of the environment in the potential event of conflict with near-peer adversaries. The committee believes that not appropriately manning, equipping, resourcing, and training SOF would result in limited options for decision makers in any potential future conflicts and would be an intentional degradation of a key defense capability. The committee looks forward to reviewing the report required by section 1075(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31).

STARBASE Expansion

The Committee recognizes the STARBASE program's value in promoting STEM Education and career awareness among young students, especially those who might not otherwise have such opportunities. However, the Committee is concerned that some geographical areas remain underserved by this program.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs to provide a report by May 1, 2025, to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Department's plans to expand the STARBASE program into states not currently served. The report shall include a plan for the Department to identify and expand the STARBASE program into these areas.

Study on Medical and Behavioral Health Care Screening and Response for Victims of Sexual Assault

The committee recognizes the improvements the Department of Defense has made to prevent sexual assault and to encourage greater reporting of sexually harmful behaviors. The Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, however, notes a concerning increase in the number of reports of sexual assault involving servicemembers as victims and/or subjects in fiscal year 2022 as compared to fiscal year 2021. Moreover, a 2023 report from the U.S. Government Accountability Office found that several issues limit screening for and access to related medical and behavioral health care for victims of sexual assault.

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 February 1, 2025, regarding medical and behavioral health care screening and response for victims of sexual assault, including:

(1) whether delays in medical examinations occurred following a reported sexual assault, including from a shortage of: sexual assault forensic evidence (SAFE) kits, Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFE), or a certified health care provider trained to perform sexual assault forensic exams, or any other resource shortages for calendar years 2021, 2022 and 2023;

(2) any delays in processing of SAFE kits or any additional relevant data collected during the medical exam or any shortage of SAFE kits or other required testing or medical supplies necessary for the medical exam for the same time period as (1);

(3) recommendations for updates to procedural guidance for providing health care within the Military Health System for patients who are victims of a sexual assault, or any other offenses covered by sections 920, 920c, or 930 of title 10, United States Code, not otherwise included in annual reporting requirements to Congress;

(4) whether the Department's guidance on prioritization of care for patients associated with a sexual assault should be expanded to include victims of sexual harassment;

(5) an assessment of current guidance regarding how and when providers screen patients for and provide access to behavioral health care services for experiences with unwanted sexual behavior and efforts to improve current guidance; and

(6) any additional resources necessary to facilitate the proper care to victims of sexual assault seeking medical testing or care.

Support for U.S. Air Force Academy Institute for National Security Studies

The committee believes it is imperative that in an era of global power competition military officers have a foundational knowledge of: strategic stability,

deterrence, and allied assurance, U.S. nuclear weapons policy and capabilities, and integrated deterrence concepts.

The committee is aware the Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) was established at the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1992 to advance research and education on strategic policy issues. Its core mission is to promote a better understanding of the nuclear aspects of competition and conflict in the 21st century and aims to prepare current and future U.S. leaders to meet the evolving requirements for strategic stability and deterrence through independent and innovative scholarship, instruction, and outreach. The committee supports INSS and encourages the Department of the Air Force to resource INSS to accomplish its mission.

Transition Assistance Program Interagency Coordination

An effective transition assistance program (TAP) is necessary to support readiness and the long-term sustainment of the All-Volunteer Force which is why Congress continues to maintain dutiful oversight on the implementation of recent TAP reforms. In addition, to be effective, TAP must remain relevant and timely and provide the right resources to eligible servicemembers. Continual comprehensive program evaluation ensures that TAP evolves and is consistently effective in providing meaningful and effective support and services to transitioning servicemembers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2025, on the number of agencies who participate in the various tracks available to transitioning servicemembers and what information is provided about the various programs they offer, such as Federal food and nutrition assistance programs, retraining programs, or one-on-one career counseling.

Transition Assistance Program Oversight Report

The committee understands the importance of the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) for service members transitioning into civilian life and the timeliness of its delivery. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, the House Committee on Armed Services, the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, and the House Committee on Veterans Affairs a report regarding the Transition Assistance Program not later than February 21, 2025. Such report shall include the following element regarding the previous year, disaggregated by military service:

(1) the number of service members required by law to attend TAP who received fewer than five days of pre-separation counseling, disaggregated by military installation;

(2) the average period of time between when a member begins pre-separation counseling and the day the member separates, retires, or is discharged;

(3) the number of members who began preseparation counseling and then re-enlisted or agreed to a new period of obligated service;

(4) The number of members who began preseparation counseling and then were deployed;

(5) the number of members assigned to each pathway under TAP;

(6) the frequency commanders of military installations received a briefing regarding attendance of members in accordance with statutory requirements of TAP; and

(7) a list of the 7 military installations located inside the continental United States, and 3 military installations located outside the continental United States, where members are least likely to receive TAP preseparation counseling.

United States Air Force Pilot Shortage Issue

The committee notes that the United States Air Force (USAF) flight training missions are essential, foundational, and directly impact combat readiness. The committee remains supportive of properly resourcing increased USAF flight training throughput. The committee is also concerned with how the Combat, Mobility, and Special Ops Air Forces pilot absorption will maintain the proper balance of experienced and inexperienced pilots, while increasing available flight hours to ensure Air Force aircrew are current, qualified, combat-mission ready.

To ensure the USAF is developing plans to partner with industry and increase undergraduate pilot training, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2025, on the advisability and feasibility to include a timeline for establishing a contractor-operated undergraduate pilot training program in calendar year 2025. In addition, the report should include recommended courses of action to address the Air Combat Command fighter pilot absorption challenge.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICER POLICY

Section 501—Grade of Surgeon General of the Navy

This section would direct the grade of O-9 for the Surgeon General of the Navy.

Section 502—Redistribution of General Officers of the Marine Corps on Active Duty

This section would redistribute the general officers of the Marine Corps on Active Duty.

Section 503—Removal of Exemption Relating to Attending Physician to the Congress for Certain Distribution and Grade Limitations

This section would remove the exemption relating to Attending Physician to the Congress for certain distribution and grade limitations.

Section 504—Authority to Exclude Additional Positions from Limitations on the Number of General Officers and Flag Officers on Active Duty

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to designate certain general and flag officer positions for exclusion from section 525(a) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 505—Modification to Grade of Attending Physician to the Congress

This section would set the grade of the Attending Physician to the Congress at O-6.

Section 506—Authority to Separate a Regular Officer after a Board of Inquiry Recommends Retaining Such Officer

This section would permit the Secretary of a military department to involuntarily separate an officer after a prescribed process is followed.

Section 507—Inclusion of Service in SROTC in the Computation of Length of Service of an Officer Appointed for Completing SROTC

This section would require inclusion of time served in SROTC in the computation of length of service of a servicemember.

Section 508—Improvements Relating to Medical Officer of the Marine Corps Position

This section would establish a Medical Officer of the Marine Corps appointed from among flag officers of the Navy.

Section 509—Repeal of Requirement of One Year of Active Duty Service for Original Appointment as a Warrant Officer in the Department of the Air Force

This section would repeal the 1-year active service requirement for appointment as a warrant officer.

Section 509A—Pilot Program on Peer and Subordinate Evaluations of Certain Officers

This section would direct certain military services to initiate a 5-year pilot program in which the selection boards for Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel

commands are required to review and take into consideration assessments provided by the officer's peers and subordinates as part of the selection process.

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—Expansion of Authority to Continue Reserve Officers in Certain Military Specialties on the Reserve Active-Status List

This section would authorize the continuation of officers in certain military specialties on the active-status list.

SUBTITLE C—GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES AND MILITARY RECORDS

Section 521—Transfer to the Space Force of Covered Space Functions of the Air National Guard of the United States

This section would authorize the transfer to the Space Force of covered space functions currently performed by the Air National Guard and includes particular provisions to facilitate the transfer.

Section 522—Authority to Designate Certain Separated Members of the Air Force as Honorary Separated Members of the Space Force

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to designate certain separated members of the Air Force as Legacy Guardians.

Section 523—Merit-Based Principles for Military Personnel Decisions in the Department of Defense

This section would require all personnel actions within the Department of Defense to be based on individual merit and demonstrated performance of the covered member.

Section 524—Next of Kin of Deceased Members of Certain Armed Forces: Database; Privacy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance to establish and maintain a record of next of kin contact information for deceased servicemembers.

Section 525—Marine Corps Permeability Pilot Program

This section would authorize the Commandant of the Marine Corps to carry out a pilot program under which a member may move between the Active and Reserve Components.

Section 526—Restoration of Retired Rank of General John D. Lavelle

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to issue a recommendation to the President and Senate regarding the restoration of the retired rank of General John D. Lavelle.

SUBTITLE D—RECRUITMENT

Section 531—Selective Service System: Automatic Registration

This section would authorize automatic registration in the Selective Service System.

Section 532—Prohibition on Cannabis Testing for Enlistment or Commission in Certain Armed Forces

This section would prohibit cannabis testing as a condition of enlistment or commission in the Armed Forces.

Section 533—Reimbursement of Applicants to Certain Armed Forces for Certain Medical Costs Incurred during Military Entrance Processing

This section would authorize the Department of Defense to reimburse (up to \$100) potential recruits who must seek private medical care as a part of the Military Entrance Processing Station medical process.

Section 534—Modernization of Recruitment for the Army

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to modernize the Army recruiting force by creating a professional recruiting military occupational specialty for enlisted and warrant officers.

Section 535—Recruitment Strategy for Members of the Armed Forces Who Were Discharged or Dismissed on the Sole Basis of Failure to Obey a Lawful Order to Receive a Vaccine for COVID-19

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy to specifically recruit individuals discharged on the sole basis for refusal to take the COVID-19 vaccine.

Section 536—Program of Military Recruitment and Education at the National September 11 Memorial and Museum

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a program to promote a military recruitment and education program at the National September 11 Memorial and Museum.

SUBTITLE E—MEMBER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Section 541—Increase to Maximum Funding for the Regional Defense Fellowship Program

This section would amend the maximum funding amount for the Regional Defense Fellowship Program pursuant to section 345 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 542—Expansion of International Engagement Authorities for Service Academies

This section would authorize an increase in the number of eligible international students at a military service academy.

Section 543—Reduction to Minimum Number of Participating Students Required to Establish or Maintain a Unit of JROTC

This section would lower the threshold of minimum students required for enrollment in a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

Section 544—Number of Foreign Military Medical Students Who May Attend Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences under an Exchange Program

This section would amend section 2114(f)(2) of title 10, United States Code to increase the number of foreign students participating in military medical exchange programs from 40 to 50 persons at any one time.

Section 545—Professional Military Education: Technical Correction to Definitions

This section would amend section 2151(3) of title 10, United States Code by striking National Defense Intelligence College and replacing it with National Intelligence University.

Section 546—Authority to Accept Gifts of Services for Professional Military Education Institutions

This section would authorize professional military education institutions to accept gifts of services.

Section 547—Service Academies: Appointments and Additional Appointees

This section would require that the admissions processes for the military service academies are based on a whole candidate score regardless of race or ethnicity.

Section 548—Alternative Service Obligation for a Cadet or Midshipman Who Becomes a Professional Athlete

This section would authorize service academy graduates to play professional sports and fulfill their service obligation through reserve duty in a recruiting position.

Section 549—Service Academies: Boards of Visitors

This section would reform the service academies' boards of visitors.

Section 549A—Inclusion of Certain Information in Annual Military Service Academy Reports

This section would include in annual military service academy reports the number of substantiated cases for which there is reason to believe that a victim was targeted, or discriminated against, or both, for status in a group.

Section 549B—Naval Postgraduate School: Function

This section would expand the Naval Postgraduate School's mission.

Section 549C—Required Training on Constitution of the United States for Commissioned Officers of the Armed Force

This section would require that all commissioned officers in the Armed Forces receive training on the Constitution of the United States.

Section 549D—Ensuring Access to Certain Higher Education Benefits

This section would require a data sharing agreement between the Department of Defense and the Department of Education to ensure servicemembers have access to the public service loan forgiveness program.

Section 549E—Service Academies: Referral of Denied Applicants to the Senior Military Colleges

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a system where an individual may elect to have the Secretary share information regarding the individual with a senior military college.

Section 549F—Pilot Program to Provide Graduate Education Opportunities for Enlisted Members of the Army and Navy

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Army to conduct a pilot program for enlisted personnel to enroll in a master's degree program at the Naval Post Graduate School.

SUBTITLE F—MILITARY JUSTICE AND OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Section 551—Authority of Special Trial Counsel with Respect to Certain Offenses Occurring before Effective Date of Military Justice Reforms

This section would expand the grant of discretionary authority to special trial counsel to exercise authority over pre-December 28, 2023, covered, known, and related offenses that was enacted in section 531 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31).

Section 552—Detailing of Appellate Defense Counsel

This section would assign an appellate counsel to review a case only when a case is docketed before a Court of Criminal Appeals or an accused asks for review by an appellate defense counsel to inform a decision as to whether to file an appeal-as-of-right.

Section 553—Modification to Offense of Aiding the Enemy under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would amend the offense of aiding the enemy, article 103b(2), under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Section 554—Modification of Timeline for Potential Implementation of Study on Unanimous Court-Martial Verdicts

This section would require the Department of Defense to implement unanimous court-martial verdicts in calendar year 2025 instead of 2027.

Section 555—Expanded Command Notifications to Victims of Domestic Violence

This section requires a command to periodically notify the victim of a domestic violence incident about the status of their case whether it is an administrative action or non-judicial punishment.

Section 556—Prohibiting the Broadcast and Distribution of Digitally Manipulated Intimate Images

This section would require the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice to develop recommendations for modifying the offense of indecent viewing, visual recording, or broadcasting under section 920c of title 10, United States Code (article 120c of the Uniform Code of Military Justice) to clarify its applicability to the broadcasting and distribution of digitally manipulated intimate images.

Section 557—Treatment of Certain Records of Criminal Investigations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement uniform guidance for the modification of titling and indexing systems to ensure that a record identifying a member or former member of the Armed Forces as the subject of a criminal investigation is removed from such system if that member or former member is cleared of wrongdoing as described.

Section 558—Recommendations for Revisions to Military Rules of Evidence to Protect Patient Privacy

This section would require the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice to develop recommendations for modifying rule 513 of the Military Rules of Evidence.

SUBTITLE G—CAREER TRANSITION

Section 561—Modifications to Transition Assistance Program

This section would amend section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, to permit the Secretary concerned to waive the requirement of preseparation counseling for servicemembers. Additionally, this section would permit servicemembers who reenlist to receive preseparation counseling on a space available basis.

Section 562—Minimum Duration of Preseparation Counseling regarding Financial Planning

This section would amend section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, to add counseling to the financial planning section of the Transition Assistance Program, and to require the financial planning assistance and counseling section to last at least 1 hour.

Section 563—Transition Assistance Program: Presentation in Preseparation Counseling to Promote Benefits Available to Veterans

This section would amend section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, to allow Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs) to participate in the Transition Assistance Program in order to present information on how VSOs may assist a member in filing a claim for benefits.

Section 564—Establishment of Counseling Pathway in the Transition Assistance Program for Members of Certain Reserve Components of the Armed Forces

This section would amend section 1142 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a minimum of one counseling pathway in the Transition Assistance Program for members of the Reserve Components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Space Force.

Section 565—Transition Assistance Program: Department of Labor Employment Navigator and Partnership Pilot Program

This section would require the establishment of a pilot program known as the Employment Navigator and Partnership Pilot Program.

Section 566—Pilot Program on Secure, Mobile Personal Health Record for Members of the Armed Forces Participating in the Transition Assistance Program

This section would establish a pilot program to provide servicemembers in the Transition Assistance Program with a simple, secure, and seamless tool to collect, store, and share all their Department of Defense medical records.

Section 567—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 568—Pathway for Individualized Counseling for Members of the Reserve Components under TAP

This section would provide a pathway for members of the Reserve Component under the Transition Assistance Program.

SUBTITLE H—FAMILY PROGRAMS, CHILD CARE, AND DEPENDENT EDUCATION

Section 571—Staffing of Department of Defense Education Activity Schools to Maintain Maximum Student-to-Teacher Ratios

This section would extend the current student-to-teacher ratio requirements through the 2029-2030 academic year.

Section 572—Improvements to Certain Schools of the Department of Defense Education Activity

This section would provide teacher bonuses for difficult to fill overseas locations, ensure adequate teacher training for 21st century classrooms, and provide for a select number of students in Bahrain to attend a local international school through the Department of State regulations.

Section 573—Prohibition on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy Bodies for DODEA Schools

This section would prohibit all diversity, equity, and inclusion committees, panels, offices, or other organizations within schools operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity.

Section 574—DODEA Overseas Transfer Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Department of Defense Education Activity, to develop and implement an overseas educator transfer policy.

Section 575—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 576—Verification of Reporting of Eligible Federally Connected Children for Purposes of Federal Impact Aid Programs

This section would require the commanders of each military installation to annually submit written certification to their respective military departments verifying whether they have confirmed the information contained in all Impact Aid source check forms.

Section 577—Pilot Program to Establish Inclusive Playgrounds for Military Families Enrolled in Exceptional Family Member Program of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to establish a pilot program for the design, development, and construction of playgrounds that support families in the Exceptional Family Member Program. Not later than March 28, 2025, the Under Secretary would be

required to submit a strategy for the implementation of the program that details governance structure, selection of military installations for the program, and objectives.

SUBTITLE I—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Section 581—Authorization for Award of Medal of Honor to E. Royce Williams for Acts of Valor during the Korean War

This section would waive the time limitation for the award of the Medal of Honor for E. Royce Williams.

SUBTITLE J—OTHER PERSONNEL MATTERS, REPORTS, AND BRIEFINGS

Section 591—Modification to Annual Reports on Racial and Ethnic Demographics in the Military Justice System

This section would require additional reporting information on administrative actions in the annual reports to Congress on racial and ethnic demographics in the military justice system.

Section 592—Provision of Information regarding Federal Service to Certain Persons Determined Not Qualified to Enlist in Certain Armed Forces

This section would require the Secretary of a military department to provide information concerning Federal service to those not qualified to enlist in the military services.

Section 593—Modernization of Dress Codes and Policies on Military Installations during Non-Working and Non-Duty Status Hours

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to modernize dress codes or policies for servicemembers during non-working and non-duty status hours.

Section 594—Pilot Program to Allow Members in the Department of the Air Force to Grow Beards

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a pilot program to allow members of the Air Force and Space Force to grow beards.

Section 595—Female Members of Certain Armed Forces and Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense in STEM

This section would require a study and report on how to increase participation of female servicemembers or civilians in STEM.

Section 596—Study on Benefits of Standardizing Policies regarding Basic Allowance for Housing and Family Housing Eligibility for Members of the Armed Forces Serving on Active Duty Who Are Unaccompanied and Pregnant

This section would require a study on eligibility for basic allowance for housing for unaccompanied pregnant servicemembers.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Assignment Incentive Pay for Special Operations Forces

The committee is aware of changes that have been considered for Assignment Incentive Pay for the 24th Special Tactics Squadron. The committee understands that this unit provides highly specialized Special Tactics Airmen to enable the success of U.S. Special Operations Command's no-fail missions. The committee is concerned by any changes that would create pay discrepancies among the personnel at Joint Special Operations Command, including any reduction in Assignment Incentive Pay. 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 December 15, 2024, on any pay discrepancies that may occur across the different military services at U.S. Special Operations Command, including Assignment Incentive Pay.

Defense Community Support Program

The committee recognizes that military installations are closely integrated with local communities, with many military families now living off the installation. As a result, off-installation community programs, resources, and services have significant impacts on quality of life and readiness for military families. The committee acknowledges the effectiveness of the Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP) in addressing deficiencies in community infrastructure, supportive of a military installation. While DCIP provides infrastructure and public works related services, it does not support or improve access to community-based resources and organizations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, that includes:

(1) an overview of existing Department programs that connect military families with local community resources and organizations related to quality of life

priorities such as education, counseling and mental health care, child care, housing, workforce development, and spousal employment; and

(2) the feasibility and advisability of establishing a grant program similar to DCIP that supports local community resources and organizations, including improving the availability and quality of education, counseling and mental health care, child care, housing, workforce development, and spousal employment.

Direct Deposit Review for Entry Level Servicemembers

The committee notes the Department of Defense's financial management regulations mandate participation in the direct deposit program for all newly enlisted and appointed military personnel. Enrollment in direct deposit programs involves military service partnerships with financial institutions and typically occurs during initial entry training. The committee is concerned that these new recruits, who may be managing their finances for the first time, are particularly vulnerable to coercive practices due to their intensive training to respect authority figures. To ensure that new recruits have the opportunity to make informed decisions regarding their finances, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, a report outlining the financial literacy training and direct deposit process for new recruits.

Enlisted Medical Personnel Transition to Civilian Sector

The committee understands that during their service, Army Combat Medics, Air Force Medical Technicians, and Navy Hospital Corpsmen develop professional capabilities beyond those of a standard health care provider in the civilian sector. The committee also recognizes that, upon transitioning from Active Duty, these servicemembers possess emergency medical skills and capabilities that may be of great value to the civilian population. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense-State Liaison Office, in consultation with the Secretaries of military departments, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the following:

(1) current efforts to address the transferability and portability of enlisted medical skills as these servicemembers transition from the military;

(2) the utilization of the Credentialing Opportunities Online (COOL) program to obtain relevant certification such as those for emergency medical technicians;

(3) servicemember challenges in accessing the COOL program to obtain relevant certifications such as emergency medical technicians;

(4) the feasibility of requiring Active Duty military medics in each service branch to obtain National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians Certification;

(5) a strategy to establish Memorandums of Understanding with States for expedited certification or licensure for military medics, technicians, or corpsmen

upon their departure from the military, which may include providing civilian-oriented Emergency Medical Service training sufficient to meet State certification or licensure requirements, incorporating Emergency Medical Service providers in the Department's programs to provide real-world civilian work experiences through specific industry trainings, apprenticeships, or internships during the last 180 days of service, and additional resources needed to carry out such a strategy;

(6) any federal or State barriers, resources, or challenges that complicate or impede this transition; and

(7) any additional information deemed necessary by the Director.

Expand Awareness of Credentialing Opportunities for Recruits and Servicemembers on Active-Duty

The Committee recognizes the important role of education as both a force multiplier and quality of life enhancement for service members. The Armed Forces provide service members with credentialing opportunities to earn civilian certificates through the Credentialing Assistance Programs (CAP), thereby enhancing individual skills of service members and strengthening the overall force.

Moreover, CAP serves as an essential tool for recruitment and retention. The Committee recognizes that CAP affords service members an opportunity to achieve levels of education commensurate with their position and that of their peers in the civilian sector, which translates to their success following the completion of service. To better understand how the CAP benefit is being leveraged to recruit and retain service members, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to provide a briefing not later than March 1, 2025 to the House Committee on Armed Services on the following:

(1) how information about CAP is incorporated into current recruitment efforts and materials, broken down by service;

(2) how information about CAP is advertised and disseminated to service members, especially first term enlisted service members, broken down by service;

(3) what metrics are being used to evaluate the effectiveness of current campaigns regarding CAP; and

(4) any recommendations to increase awareness of CAP benefits among eligible service members.

Feasibility and Cost of Increasing Military Servicemember outside Continental United States Permanent Change of Station Vehicle Shipping Allowance for Select U.S. States and Territories

The committee notes that the Joint Travel Regulations allow military servicemembers to ship only one privately owned vehicle in connection with an outside continental United States (OCONUS) permanent change of station (PCS) move. It is estimated that servicemembers can expect to spend approximately

\$4,000 in non-reimbursable travel expenses on things such as rental cars while awaiting their privately owned vehicle (POV) in shipping. This places significant financial strain on military families, further stretching servicemembers with limited financial resources. Families with only one POV OCONUS face increased challenges getting and maintaining employment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2025, that examines the impact of the one-vehicle policy on military servicemembers with dependents conducting OCONUS PCS moves to Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. This report should include:

(1) the extent to which the rate of unemployment for military spouses in Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands is affected by the one-vehicle policy;

(2) the extent to which modifying the one-vehicle policy for OCONUS States and Territories would affect the Department's budget; and

(3) whether adjusting the one-vehicle policy would increase retention in the Department.

Feasibility Study regarding Employment and Income Verification Modernization Initiatives

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee no later than March 1, 2025 on the feasibility of using commercially available technology to shorten the time it takes to verify the employment income of a member of a covered Armed Force or civilian employee of the Department of Defense.

Financial Readiness Report

The committee recognizes that the Government Accountability Office reviewed the implementation of the Blended Retirement System and any impacts pay levels and inflation have had on that implementation, while addressing the following four (4) key issue areas: 1) Review the Current Department of Defense Blended Retirement System training process as compared to that which envisioned in the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission report; 2) Measure the Effectiveness of Blended Retirement System Implementation utilizing objective indicators to support the effectiveness of each of the services' financial literacy (readiness) training programs; 3) Review how each service measures the degree financial security of servicemembers and their families; and 4) Identify Future Implementation Requirements that Department of Defense may require to ensure the financial literacy of our servicemembers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report on the implementation of the Blended Retirement System to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025.

Long Island Basic Allowance for Housing Rates

The committee notes that Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) rates may not accurately reflect local economic costs across Long Island. As rental and housing prices have increased along with day-to-day expenses, the burden has increased on servicemembers and their families, affecting their overall quality of life. Therefore, the Secretary of Defense will submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, that closely examines the suitable rental properties and BAH rates in on Long Island. This briefing shall include:

(1) the effect these increased costs are having on the servicemember and their families;

(2) analysis of housing market: an in-depth analysis of housing market trends, rental rates, property values, and cost-of-living indices for various regions within Long Island, New York, including within a 5-mile radius of Coast Guard stations and other military bases, to ascertain the adequacy of current BAH rates in meeting housing needs. Results of the housing requirements and market analysis;

(3) suitability and availability of housing in the community that meets the needs of the military community;

(4) recommendations, if any, for potential redistricting of the Long Island, New York, BAH rates to better align with local housing market conditions within the 5-mile radius of Coast Guard bases, ensuring fair compensation for housing expenses for military personnel;

(5) the impact of housing supply and demand in the market area; and

(6) additionally, an assessment of the feasibility and potential benefits of incorporating Cost of Living Allowance adjustments alongside BAH rates to provide further support for military personnel stationed in high-cost areas throughout Long Island.

National Guard and Reserve Component Transition Assistance Program

The committee notes the National Guard and Reserve Component servicemembers may have unique needs as they transition back to civilian life after a period of activation and that the Department of Defense's Transition Assistance Program may not be meeting their specific needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Defense to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, that includes an evaluation of the following:

(1) how and when are transition assistance programs (TAP) communicated to National Guard and Reserve Component members;

- (2) what topics are covered during TAP for National Guard and Reserve Component members;
- (3) if and how the TAP for National Guard and Reserve Component members differ and why;
- (4) the total number of members who attended TAP for the National Guard and Reserve Component;
- (5) of those who attended, how many members had served less than 8 years of creditable federal service, between 8 to 19 years, or 20 years or more;
- (6) does the Department measure the effectiveness of TAP for National Guard and Reserve Component members;
- (7) does the Department measure the satisfaction of TAP National Guard and Reserve Component members; and
- (8) any additional information the Secretary deems necessary.

Pro-Rated Pensions Offered for Certain Military Occupational Specialties

The Committee understands that for a service-member to qualify for retirement benefits, they must serve at least 20 years of active federal service (AFS).

The Committee is aware that the Services, facing shortfalls for certain military occupational specialties (MOS), offered age waivers to allow individuals with those necessary skill sets to serve in the military. Since these older recruits would not be able to complete 20 years of AFS before their mandatory removal date upon the age of 62 years, the Department offered a prorated retirement pension.

The Committee notes that in December of 2019 the Undersecretary of Defense for Manpower directed a halt on processing retirements for service members with less than 20 years of AFS. We understand that this was due to a lack of statutory authority for pro-rated pensions. However, the Committee is concerned about these specialized service-members who served honorably with the understanding that they would be receiving a pro-rated pension and are now unable to receive such benefits. This could potentially negatively affect future recruitment.

In order to understand the scope of the problem, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, no later than January 1, 2025, detailing which MOSs/billets were offered pro-rated retirement pensions per Service prior to the December 2019 halt, how many individuals per service were affected, the date range pro-rated pensions were offered to recruits, the costs associated to provide pro-rated pensions for this select population, and a draft legislative proposal to honor the commitments made to this select population.

Recognizing the Role of Commissaries

Military commissaries are a vital lifeline for military families. Food inflation greatly impacts military families, and it is 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 military members who are most financially distressed. The Department of Defense and Congress have recognized the vital role of commissaries and Congress has moved in recent years to increase funding for commissaries to provide pricing relief. It is critically important that at a time of significant food insecurity among military men and women that this benefit be protected. The committee recognizes the importance of supporting the vital commissary role and the committee continues its strong support of the commissary benefit.

Report on Effectiveness of Family Child Care Provider Program

The committee recognizes the various challenges that military families currently face in finding affordable and available child care. For remote or isolated duty stations that are not supported by a Child Development Center (CDC), such as Creech Air Force Base, military families face the unique challenge of having to predominantly rely on family child care (FCC) providers to meet their child care needs. While FCC providers provide quality, viable, home-based alternatives to center-based care, the committee is concerned about the availability of and certification process for FCC providers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) the number of certified FCC providers, broken down by installation;
- (2) the number of potential FCC providers that begin, but do not complete, the certification process, broken down by installation;
- (3) the effectiveness and value of the FCC program to mitigate child care provider shortages;
- (4) the number and a detailed list of installations without CDCs who must rely on FCCs or the community for child care services; and
- (5) ways in which the Department has explored expanding the FCC program.

Sheppard Air Force Base Basic Allowance for Housing

The committee is aware that the cost of living has increased dramatically over the last few years. This has presented significant challenges for servicemembers who are permanently stationed or training at Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls, Texas. As rental and housing prices have increased along with day-to-day expenses, the burden has increased on servicemembers and their families, affecting their overall quality of life. The unique population of training personnel at Wichita Falls adds to housing fluctuations in that many rentals have shorter lengths with higher turnover rates, resulting in issues for the location's Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) rate. The committee notes that the BAH rate for Wichita Falls is one of the lowest in the state of Texas.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, that closely examines the suitable rental properties and BAH rates in North Texas, and Wichita Falls specifically. This briefing shall include:

- (1) the effect these increased costs are having on the servicemember and their families;
- (2) the plan for how to address these issues;
- (3) results of the housing requirements and market analysis;
- (4) suitability and availability of housing in the community that meets the needs of the military community; and
- (5) the impact of housing supply and demand in the market area.

Standardized Testing at Department of Defense Education Activity Schools

The committee is aware of concerns regarding the amount of time Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) school students are spending to meet standardized testing requirements. A 2023 report from the United States Government Accountability Office found that DoDEA students spend more time on standardized tests than their public school counterparts, at times having to complete unnecessary tests or tests required only at DoDEA schools. The committee recognizes that DoDEA has taken steps to identify and address redundancies in standardized tests across its schools through the Balanced Assessment System Working Group. To better understand the effectiveness of the Department's efforts to reduce standardized testing redundancies, 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 by March 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) DoDEA's implementation plan for the recommendations from the Balanced Assessment Working Group, including: information about how progress will be tracked and reviewed, how stakeholders will be involved, a list of identified standardized testing and requirements redundancies, plans for eliminating identified redundancies, and plans to reduce the number of standardized testing days for DoDEA students to better reflect the average of similar public school districts; and
- (2) The feasibility and advisability of conducting an annual review of DoDEA standardized testing requirements.

Tuition Assistance Effectiveness

The committee recognizes that Tuition Assistance (TA) is a valuable recruitment, retention, and readiness tool within the military. Each year, 200,000-300,000 servicemembers use the TA program to access opportunities for education and professional development, benefiting both servicemembers and the branches they serve. When the Department of Defense provides opportunities through TA, servicemembers dedicate their personal time to professional development and continue to serve while advancing their education. Therefore, the committee directs

the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025, on the effectiveness of the Department's TA programs in helping servicemembers meet their educational goals. The report should include the following information:

(1) the percentage of servicemembers that are paying out-of-pocket costs above current semester hour rates, broken down by service;

(2) whether current semester hour rates are sufficient in light of tuition inflation;

(3) the percentage of servicemembers that requested TA at the annual TA ceiling for the last three fiscal years, broken down by service;

(4) the number of degrees and credentials awarded for the last three fiscal years, broken down by service;

(5) an assessment of whether factors such as the type of degree or credentialing program, type of educational institution (public or private), or in-person vice virtual education impact completion of degree and credentialing programs;

(6) a list of the top ten degrees and credentials awarded in the last three fiscal years;

(7) the feasibility of a requirement to cover other educational costs, such as travel, books or other course materials in TA; and

(8) any efforts to maximize the benefits of TA programs to servicemembers and the military.

Tuition Assistance for the Air National Guard

The committee recognizes that the Air National Guard provides an invaluable service to communities across the nation and performs critical missions alongside their Active Duty counterparts. Given the recruiting challenges facing our military, the committee believes that a strong tuition assistance program must be in place for the Air National Guard to continue to recruit and retain the best of America. Therefore, to better assess the effectiveness of current educational assistance programs available to the Air National Guard, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025, on the following:

(1) tuition assistance programs currently available to Air National Guard members, including eligibility requirements; and

(2) the feasibility and advisability of establishing a permanent program to provide tuition assistance to members of the Air National Guard, regardless of duty status.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—BASIC PAY, RETIRED PAY, AND LEAVE

Section 601—Policy on Postpartum Physical Fitness Tests and Body Composition Assessments

This section would amend section 701(k) of title 10, United States Code, to include pregnancy as a waivable condition for participation in the Physical Fitness Tests and Body Composition Assessments.

Section 602—Extension of Parental Leave to Members of the Coast Guard Reserve

This section would extend parental leave to members of the Coast Guard Reserve.

Section 603—Prohibition on Exposing Members of the Armed Forces to Chinese Military Company Investments through the Thrift Savings Plan

This section would prohibit investment in the Thrift Savings Plan mutual fund window if any mutual fund holds a Chinese military company.

SUBTITLE B—BONUS AND INCENTIVE PAYS

Section 611—Incentive Pay: Explosive Ordnance Disposal Duty

This section would make certain improvements to incentive pay for explosive ordnance disposal duty.

Section 612—One-Year Extension of Certain Expiring Bonus and Special Pay Authorities

This section would extend, through December 31, 2025, 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 health care professionals, accession and retention incentives for nuclear-qualified officers, and the consolidated special and incentive pay authorities.

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 modify how gross household income is calculated for purposes of determining a servicemember's eligibility for a basic needs allowance.

Section 622—Basic Allowance for Housing: Pilot Program to Outsource Rate Calculation

This section would establish a pilot program to evaluate the method by which the Basic Allowance for Housing rate is calculated.

SUBTITLE D—FAMILY AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Section 631—Expansion of Eligibility for Certain Benefits that Arise from the Death of a Member of the Armed Forces

This section would authorize the payment of a death gratuity and casualty assistance for ROTC cadets who die as the result of a sanctioned training event.

Section 632—Payment Instead of Reimbursement for the Transportation of Certain Remains to Two Locations if the Second Location is a National Cemetery

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to pay, instead of reimburse, for the dignified transportation of remains to a second location if the second location is a national cemetery.

Section 633—Information regarding Paternal Engagement on Website of Military OneSource

This section would require the Military OneSource website to include information regarding paternal engagement programs.

Section 634—Military OneSource for a Remarried Surviving Spouse of a Deceased Member of the Armed Forces: Eligibility; Information

This section would expand eligibility of the Military OneSource program to remarried surviving spouses of deceased members of the Armed Forces. Further, it would require the Secretary of Defense to publish and maintain casualty assistance information on the Military OneSource website for these surviving spouses.

SUBTITLE E—DEFENSE RESALE MATTERS

Section 641—Commissary and Exchange Benefits: Expansion for Surviving Children of Members of the Uniformed Services

This section would amend section 1061 of title 10, United States Code, to expand commissary and exchange benefits to surviving children of members of the Armed Forces regardless of age.

Section 642—Single-Use Shopping Bags in Commissary Stores

This section would amend section 2485 of title 10, United States Code, to prevent the Defense Commissary Agency from prohibiting the use of, or charging a fee for, single-use shopping bags in a commissary store.

Section 643—Sale of Certain Supplies of the Navy and Marine Corps to Certain Former Members of the Coast Guard

This section would authorize members of the Coast Guard to purchase certain supplies.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER BENEFITS, REPORTS, AND BRIEFINGS

Section 651—Promotion of Tax Preparation Assistance Programs

This provision would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that servicemembers are aware of various tax preparation assistance programs.

Section 652—Pilot Program to Inform Members about Certain Insurance Products

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to inform servicemembers about supplemental insurance products.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Access to Applied Behavior Analysis in the Department of Defense's Autism Care Demonstration

The committee continues to hear from military families and military family advocates about access to applied behavior analysis (ABA) services provided under the Department of Defense Autism Care Demonstration (ACD). Section 737 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) directed an independent analysis of the ACD by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. While the study is currently underway, the committee wants to ensure there is an adequate network of ACD providers, especially ABA providers, available to all military families needing such services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the total number of unique ABA providers (by provider level) from the most recent 90-day period of complete data, the total number of beneficiaries participating in the ACD with a verified referral in that same time period, and the total number of beneficiaries waiting, including reasons for waiting for ABA services, from the most recent 90-day period of complete data.

Access to Non-Opioid Pain Therapies

The committee commends the Department of Defense on its work to expand access to non-opioid pain therapies for servicemembers and dependents. The committee further recognizes the importance of these therapies to efforts to combat the opioid addiction crisis that impacts both the civilian and military communities. The committee recognizes the importance of the NOPAIN Act of 2022, which expands access to and reimbursement for non-opioid pain management for Medicare beneficiaries. The committee is aware of the Department's statutory requirement to reimburse for hospital outpatient services in accordance with the methodology of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2025. The briefing should include:

- (1) a status update regarding the Department's plans to promulgate new reimbursement rules in line with Medicare's adoption of NOPAIN Act reforms; and
- (2) the expected timeline for full implementation.

Autism Research on Females

The committee is concerned about recent studies suggesting that females are underdiagnosed with autism or misdiagnosed with other conditions. The committee is also aware that participatory research on autism leads to more accurate data, trust between researchers and participants, and more robust and sustainable findings. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2025, on the following with regards to autism research in the Department of Defense:

- (1) the current state of participatory research on autism, and to what extent there is an effort to determine if females are being underdiagnosed with autism;
- (2) the rates females are diagnosed with autism in comparison to males, broken out by age and beneficiary category;
- (3) any potential career impacts to female servicemembers should they be underdiagnosed as an adult; and
- (4) any recommendations to improve research, policies, or resources dedicated to autism research or support services.

Availability of Automated External Defibrillators

The committee commends the Department of Defense for expanding the efforts to screen recruits, cadets, and midshipmen for cardiac issues with an electrocardiogram as they enter military service. The committee is concerned, however, that a study by leading military cardiologists stated that 108 of the 126 non-traumatic sudden deaths in the military were related to exercise, and more than half of the cases demonstrated a clearly identifiable cardiac abnormality at autopsy. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the Military

Departments to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025, which includes the following:

- (1) the number of sudden cardiac arrest events that occurred in Fiscal Year 2022 and Fiscal Year 2023;
- (2) a breakout of the conditions under which these events occurred amongst servicemembers;
- (3) an assessment of the availability of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) at physical training tests, obstacle courses, and other areas where servicemembers are conducting physically strenuous training; and
- (4) a timeline for deploying AEDs to locations where servicemembers conduct routine strenuous physical training, if not currently available.

Biologic Vascular Repair for Warfighters

The committee recognizes that while there is an increased rate of survival in battlefield trauma due to the advent of modern body armor, there remains an increase in the complexity of life-threatening extremity injuries requiring intricate treatment, repair, and limb reconstructions. Lessons learned from trauma care in recent conflicts have enabled researchers to develop innovations in vascular repair therapies that reduce potential infections, provide unparalleled durability, decrease rehabilitation time, and allow for faster return to duty.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing no later than January 31, 2025, to the House Committee on Armed Services on the status of integrating biologic vascular repair solutions as standard protocol in military trauma care, including field-testing and assessment of long-term benefits.

Briefing on the Feasibility and Advisability of a Pilot Program on Sleep Technology for Military Families with Newborn and Infant Children

Families with a newborn or infant child are often at heightened risk for chronic sleep deprivation, and this is especially true for military families whose servicemember may keep odd hours or be deployed. The committee acknowledges that this can be a readiness issue, as lack of sleep can affect health in myriads of ways. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of a pilot program to study smart sleep technology, which detects sleep disturbances automatically and responds with motions and sounds proven to soothe infants back to sleep. The briefing shall include the potential number of pilot program participants, the cost to the Department of purchasing the sleep technology, and how, if possible, the Department could determine improvements in readiness for either the servicemember or the spouse.

Consideration of Including Creatine in Meals Ready to Eat

The committee recognizes that creatine is a popular nutritional supplement because of its long history of improving strength and muscle health. A broad body of clinical research has shown that creatine can enhance muscle growth, physical performance, strength training, post exercise recovery, and injury prevention. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to consider including creatine supplementation by the Defense Logistics Agency in Meals Ready to Eat.

Cross-Training Military Health Care Providers for Specialized Missions

The committee wants to ensure that during this nationwide shortage of health care providers, the Department of Defense is doing everything possible to ensure the Military Health System will not only meet its obligation to provide health care to its 9.6 million beneficiaries, but can respond swiftly and efficiently to diverse operational requirements. This includes cross-training military health care providers to perform duties outside of their specialty to assist in missions such as combat medicine, humanitarian assistance and disaster response, pandemics, natural disasters, and other crises.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the following with regards to what the Department is doing to cross-train military health care providers for special missions:

(1) what type of cross-training the Department offers to military health care providers for specialized missions that might be outside of the normal scope of practice such as combat medicine, humanitarian assistance and disaster response, pandemics, natural disasters, and other crises;

(2) what the Department is doing to ensure that specialists such as podiatrists, physician assistants, physical therapists, and occupational therapists are cross-trained in specialized missions;

(3) whether these cross-training opportunities enhance a military health care provider's career or have any effect on their promotion rate;

(4) any limitations to cross-training military health care providers;

(5) how cross-training opportunities may enhance Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSAs) for these providers; and

(6) and anything else the Secretary deems relevant.

Department of Defense Behavioral Health Provider Expansion

The committee recognizes that section 1079(a)(12) of title 10, United States Code, was recently amended to permit, as designated by the Secretary of Defense, other classes of providers to assess or diagnose mental or physical illness, injury, or bodily malfunction. Further, the committee recognizes the Secretary also has the ability to add other individual paramedical providers and extra medical providers via the same rule making process. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to identify new opportunities to enhance the rule making process to increase the utilization of behavioral health residents who are supervised directly

by behavioral health providers for behavioral health services and enhance the frequency at which the Secretary includes individual paramedical providers from the behavioral health community to ensure their active participation and contribution to the overall health care system.

Department of Defense Cooperation with Not-For-Profit Biomedical Research Institutions

The committee notes the unique role that private, not-for-profit biomedical research institutions play in a number of the Department of Defense's medical research programs. As the Department is among the United States' largest federal sponsors of biomedical research, the relationships the Department maintains with these non-profit institutions are critical for the success of research goals. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on:

(1) a breakdown of steps and outreach the Department is taking to work with small and emerging laboratories for development, analysis, and the exchange of bioinformatics and related data; and

(2) the Department's assessment of future collaboration opportunities with these types of laboratories in order to accelerate bioinformatic technological development and research.

Department of Defense Coordination with State Regulatory Programs for Marijuana

The committee notes that to date, 38 states have implemented state regulatory programs for marijuana and therefore retain a level of knowledge and lessons learned regarding regulations and trends among producers, products, and consumer habits. The committee believes that the Department of Defense program established under Section 723 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) to study the effectiveness of psychedelic substances and plant-based therapies, including marijuana, in treating post-traumatic stress and traumatic brain injuries should incorporate findings and data collected by State-approved marijuana regulatory programs. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025, on the extent to which the Department is coordinating with States which have regulatory programs for marijuana and incorporating related findings and data collected by State-approved marijuana regulatory programs.

Dialysis-Like Therapeutics Use and Requirements

The committee understands that infection remains a major concern when dealing with combat injuries, and the risk to injured servicemembers could be compounded by the complexities of medical logistics in a potential future conflict.

Portable blood filtration products have demonstrated an ability to treat infectious disease by efficiently extracting known and unknown pathogens from the bloodstream. These dialysis-like therapeutics, particularly those with portable and shelf-stable capabilities, have applications in operating conditionings where access to care and life-saving antibiotics may be more challenging.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than February 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of using portable dialysis-like therapeutics at forward operating bases or humanitarian assistance and disaster relief missions for treating infections, removing toxins from the blood, and preventing sepsis. The brief should include any obstacles to acquisition and requirements for such items.

Evaluation of Respiratory Protection Technology for the Armed Forces

Recognizing the paramount importance of ensuring the health and safety of military personnel exposed to hazardous environments, the committee is concerned about the adequacy of current respiratory protection technology. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with relevant stakeholders including military personnel, medical experts, industry representatives, and other government agencies, to conduct a comprehensive study to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and adequacy of existing respiratory protection technology utilized by the military, and to submit a detailed briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2025, that contains the following with regards to respiratory protection technology and equipment:

- (1) what respiratory protection technology exists that can be procured for replacement or upgrade of current respiratory protection equipment to better protect and safeguard our military personnel;
- (2) how often is the current respiratory protection equipment assessed for efficacy in varied operational contexts;
- (3) how effective is the current respiratory protection equipment against health impacts related to exposure to airborne hazards during deployments and training;
- (4) what is the potential to integrate innovative technologies like advanced filtration systems and wearable sensors into current respiratory protection equipment; and
- (5) effectiveness of existing training on the use and maintenance of current respiratory protection equipment.

Exposure to Air Pollution in the Republic of Korea

Air pollution in the Republic of Korea (ROK) is a concern that has resulted in the local population wearing protective masks. The concern resulted in United States Forces Korea (USFK) publishing Air Quality Policy, Regulation 40-6, January 2020, to “prescribe policies and establish responsibilities and procedures pertaining to poor outdoor air quality due to high concentrations of air pollutants

regulated by U.S. and ROK environmental authorities.” USFK notes that exposure to elevated particulate matter contributes to heart and lung disease including heart attack, heart failure, stroke, asthma, and other respiratory symptoms. The committee recognizes that persistent exposure to high levels of air pollution in the ROK has a potential for long-term health implications on servicemembers, family members, and civilians assigned to and living in the ROK.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2025, on the health impacts to Department personnel assigned to the ROK. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

(1) the status of studies that have been conducted on the negative health effects of exposure to air pollution on Department personnel;

(2) the method or database to monitor and record health conditions of Department personnel, both during and after their ROK assignment, and whether those personnel have experienced increased heart, lung, or other conditions than Department personnel not assigned to the ROK;

(3) for the period 2020-2023, the number of days in which air pollution on the ROK was in the Moderate, Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups, Unhealthy, Very Unhealthy, and Hazardous levels as established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the number of Department personnel exposed to those levels on an annual basis; and

(4) a list of any other countries the Secretary deems as high risk for air pollution that may negatively affect the health of Department personnel.

Feasibility of Integrating Clinical Case Management in the Exceptional Family Member Program

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense’s Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) is committed to non-clinical case management for patient populations with complex health needs. The committee is also aware of managed care programs that successfully integrate clinical and non-clinical case management. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2025, on the feasibility of integrating clinical case management into the EFMP. The briefing should include analysis of:

(1) how integrated care coordination models and strategies used to address similar challenges in Medicaid complex populations can be integrated into the EFMP; and

(2) how commercial managed care coordination best practices can address or prevent any gaps in care and services.

Field Deployable Device for Treatment of Hemorrhage

Based upon lessons learned from ongoing global conflicts, the committee is interested in the development of a device to support resuscitative efforts on the

battlefield that requires minimal training to operate. The physician performed resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (REBOA) procedure has been a major leap forward in the management of non-compressible hemorrhage, however, the committee understands that utilizing this procedure outside of a hospital is complicated.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the development of capabilities to treat hemorrhage. This briefing shall include:

(1) current methods by which a hemorrhaging servicemember is treated on the battlefield;

(2) an analysis of expected survivability rates with current treatment for hemorrhage;

(3) a brief description of the Department's recent advances in endovascular techniques for treating hemorrhage, including any effect on survival rates;

(4) training required to utilize endovascular technologies to facilitate, transport, and treat hemorrhaging patients on the battlefield;

(5) efforts to procure a non-powered, field expedient, and low weight device that will enable the REBOA catheter to be a field deployable device; and

(6) any current off-the-shelf ready to use solutions to allow for a field deployable REBOA catheter.

Gaps in Writings on U.S. Navy Medicine History

The committee acknowledges that the history of U.S. Navy Medicine is rich and complex, and that many areas are yet to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide an unclassified briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, that lists any identified unclassified gaps in the existing canon of U.S. Navy Medicine history to better enable historians' efforts to more holistically document the past.

Human Performance Policy Requirements

The committee is aware of the rapidly evolving field of human performance science and appreciates the Department's report of July 24, 2023, on "The Use of Fitness Wearables to Measure and Promote Readiness." The Department should continue to embrace efforts in integrating modern human performance techniques to enhance the health, resilience, and well-being of servicemembers. These efforts extend beyond physical training to encompass nutrition, sleep monitoring, and mental health interventions.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025 on the extent to which the Department is adopting a holistic human performance approach. The report should include:

- (1) how the Department is addressing any inconsistencies across the military services on the adoption and data collection of wearable devices;
- (2) how the Department measures the effectiveness of these human performance efforts and ensures appropriate policy oversight;
- (3) the role data collection plays, if any, in enabling commanders to identify physiological and psychological changes within the servicemember;
- (4) how the Department is integrating comprehensive strength and conditioning programs that are aligned with unit missions;
- (5) how the Department is ensuring access to performance nutrition to enhance readiness, including widespread nutrition education; and
- (6) any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Impact of the United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps on the Military Health System

The committee understands the Defense Health Agency (DHA) continues to face challenges in recruiting and retaining civilian personnel to support both headquarters operations and military treatment facilities (MTFs) around the globe. The United States Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Corps is one of the nation's uniformed services — a branch committed to the service of health. Currently, the USPHS Commissioned Corps has over 160 officers performing roles within DHA; 85 officers are performing clinical roles and 77 are performing administrative roles. Notably, 69 of the 85 officers performing clinical roles do so in the mental health profession.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, that examines the impact of the Department's partnership with USPHS and the feasibility of expanding the partnership in a way that provides more primary care and mental health care providers to DHA and/or MTFs. This report should include:

- (1) to what extent USPHS providers are currently impacting readiness and access to care with the Department;
- (2) to what extent the USPHS could support more MTFs and fill vacant positions within DHA with current end strength;
- (3) to what extent partnership expansion would have an impact on other USPHS missions and readiness and the Department's missions and readiness; and
- (4) to what extent the Department would need to reimburse the USPHS as part of an interagency support agreement to increase the number of clinical roles within DHA.

Improvements to Complex Wound Care

The committee recognizes the importance of exploring innovative approaches in tissue-based products for surgical and complex wound care. In a 2023 study published in *Military Medicine*, fish skin grafts were shown to be effective in

the military context. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on the following within the Defense Health Agency (DHA):

- (1) a comprehensive inventory of tissue regeneration products for wound care and methodologies currently employed in DHA facilities;
- (2) a summary outlining the stocks of tissue regeneration products within the medical stockpile, storage requirements for those products, supply chain limitations, surge capacity, and quantification of products lost to expiration or storage issues;
- (3) a summary outlining the source materials of those products, the religious considerations when using those source materials, and the environmental impact of such materials;
- (4) an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness and efficacy of adopting fish skin grafts compared to conventional methods;
- (5) updates on ongoing research and development endeavors about tissue-based products for wound care, including fish skin grafts, within the DHA;
- (6) insights into the training programs offered to medical personnel for the appropriate application and utilization of fish skin grafts; and
- (7) information on existing research initiatives, collaborations, or partnerships with external entities to advance tissue-based technologies for wound care.

Improvements to Opioid Management in the Military Health System

The committee notes that the Department of Defense Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee has not conducted a class review of the narcotic analgesics therapeutic class since 2015. The committee further notes that no review has been undertaken following the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs' joint publication of the "VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guideline for the Use of Opioids in the Management of Chronic Pain, 2022". The committee believes it would be beneficial to align the TRICARE uniform formulary with current prescribing practices and guidelines and ensure that servicemembers can access opioids that present reduced risks of abuse and misuse.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the evaluation process for the narcotic analgesics therapeutic class. Such evaluation should consider the following:

- (1) the FDA-approved labels of therapeutics in this class (as such labels may evolve from time to time);
- (2) the value of consistent coverage positions across formularies that may be accessed by beneficiaries of the Military Health System and the Veterans Health Administration; and
- (3) the extent to which TRICARE uniform formulary coverage aligns with, and enables, any applicable clinical and public health guidelines or reports.

Infectious Agent Biomanufacturing for Pandemic and Military Readiness

The committee is aware of the infectious disease threats that are a danger to global health and national security. Development of innovative medical countermeasures must be pursued to address increasing resistance to currently available treatments, while providing a continuous pipeline of potential solutions for protecting and treating military personnel from infectious diseases to strengthen military operational readiness and effectiveness. To adapt and fortify our defense and biodefense systems against infectious diseases vulnerabilities in the future, the Department of Defense must look at biotechnology beyond a means to improve medical care and vaccines and must capitalize on the biomanufacturing revolution to meet its capability gaps.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than January 1, 2025, on:

- (1) the value of potential nonprofit partnering to lead the biomanufacturing of infectious agents and reagents necessary for warfighter health efforts, and
- (2) how potential partners could acquire and manufacture biomaterials to support the DOD's development of medical countermeasures for biological threats, which are crucial for health and biodefense preparedness and response.

Innovations in Trauma Care Research

The committee appreciates the Department's efforts to leverage simulation and training partnerships to facilitate the retention and advancement of trauma skills critical to providing medical support to wounded servicemembers throughout the continuum of combat casualty care. The committee is concerned that future combat operations will pose significant new challenges to the Department's ability to provide trauma care at the point-of-injury. The committee realizes that trauma care research and development activities are largely possible due to military-civilian partnerships. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the Department's future investment plans for the expansion of trauma care research and development, including military-civilian partnerships and collaborations with states and university systems.

Joint Medical Common Operating Picture

The committee commends the Defense Health Agency (DHA) for leveraging the Joint Medical Common Operating Picture (MedCOP) to enhance the medical readiness of the combatant commands. The MedCOP decision support platform has increased commanders' visibility of unit health and medical assets globally to improve operational readiness. To further improve integration of theater medical support operations, the committee urges the military services to collaborate with DHA and the Joint Operational Medicine Information Systems Program

Management Office to leverage MedCOP capabilities for service-specific medical command and control requirements.

Maternal Health Provider Shortages in the Military Health System

The committee recognizes that a recent report from the Department of Defense Inspector General highlighted concerns about access to care and staffing shortages in the Military Health System. The committee understands there are military installations in the United States that may be referring third trimester expectant mothers to providers off base because of these staffing shortages. Furthermore, the committee also recognizes that staffing shortages may have been exacerbated due to the failure of the Department of Health Administration (DHA) to renew contract agreements. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than January 31, 2025, on the barriers to hiring maternal health physicians across the Department of Defense including:

- (1) a list of credentialing bodies who provide a board certification in obstetrics and gynecology that are approved by DHA;
- (2) a list of all other credentialing bodies who provide a board certification in obstetrics and gynecology that are not approved by DHA with justification as to why these are not approved; and
- (3) a list of Contract Service Agreements that military installations have used to request additional physicians for their maternal health care facilities that have been denied by DHA.

Medical Qualifications for Accessions of Military Applicants

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense's medical standards for appointment, enlistment, or induction into military service may not be taking into consideration decreasing societal stigma in seeking behavioral health services and may be negatively impacting the military services' ability to recruit individuals to serve. Despite increased awareness of how common – and treatable – most mental health issues are, a past diagnosis of depression, anxiety, or other disorders along with the medications to treat these disorders may disqualify a would-be recruit or require them to seek a waiver.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, assessing what treatments, conditions, and medications should be reevaluated to ensure a fair and reasonable pathway to accession to service. In the report the Department shall provide recommendations on policy revisions for military applicants related to mental health medications and treatments. Furthermore, the Department shall provide recommendations on ways to reduce processing delays for potential recruits who were prior dependents of servicemembers.

Medical Research on Female Servicemembers

The percentage of women actively serving in all branches of the U.S. military has risen from 14.6 percent in 2005 to 17.5 percent by 2022, an overall increase of 20 percent and a total of nearly 229,000 members. As a result, the committee is interested in understanding Department of Defense efforts towards investing in the research of medical issues impacting women during their military careers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, that examines to what extent the Department is conducting research related specifically to women's health. The brief should include to what extent this research is focused on perimenopause, menopause, and/or post-menopause, and treatments for menopause-related symptoms. The brief should also include if there is any research related to the correlation of exposure to toxic chemicals during service, incidence of mental health diagnoses, and menopause-related symptoms.

Military Incapacitated Adult Children

The committee notes that House Report 117-118 accompanying H.R. 4350 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2022, directed the Secretary of Defense to provide a report by February 1, 2022, on actions needed to improve management and oversight of dependency determinations for incapacitated adult children, including revised guidance for financial determinations and consistent medical standards for dependency status determinations, among other things. This report, however, has not been provided to date.

The committee is deeply troubled and disappointed by the Department's failure to submit this report in a timely fashion, particularly given the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) Report 20-335, which found that actions were needed to improve the management and oversight of dependency determinations for incapacitated adult children. The report highlighted that existing policy guidance is both limited and inconsistent, potentially resulting in increased hardship for military families with incapacitated adult children. Therefore, the committee again directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit this report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2024. To further assist the committee's oversight, this report shall include the following additional information:

- (1) an assessment of the findings and recommendations of the Secondary Dependency Claims Working Group;
- (2) a detailed plan for implementing the recommendations of the Secondary Dependency Claims Working Group;
- (3) an analysis of the feasibility and advisability of making dependency of incapacitated adult children based solely on a legal determination of guardianship or conservatorship; and
- (4) status of implementation of the GAO's recommendations in the GAO20-335 report.

Mitochondria Transplantation Program for Traumatic Brain Injury

The committee is aware of efforts by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR), in official collaboration with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, to develop an effective treatment for traumatic brain injury (TBI) using mitochondria organelle transplantation after having observed the prevalence of mitochondria dysfunction. Given TBI patients' increased risk of suicide and neurodegenerative disorders including Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease, the committee understands that successful development of an effective treatment could mitigate or prevent these negative health outcomes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the Department's efforts to continue enabling this WRAIR research program, including plans to ensure robust interagency coordination with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Modernized Cardiovascular Sensor Platforms for Combat Casualty Care

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its continued medical research and development efforts to advance physiological sensing devices that improve survivability and recovery of servicemembers experiencing combat injuries. The committee supports continued efforts to ensure survivability is optimized through research and development with a focus on modernized cardiovascular sensors to critically facilitate the rapid diagnosis, treatment, and recovery from traumatic injuries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the Department's efforts to modernize cardiovascular sensor platforms, to develop field-expedient cardiovascular monitoring devices, and how such advancements in cardiovascular monitoring devices can provide awareness and decision support to medical providers in the Military Health System which enhance survivability and recovery from combat injuries.

National Disaster Medical System Pilot Program

The committee recognizes that the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) pilot program is enhancing the interoperability between federal and civilian agencies and their capability to medically surge across five sites in the United States. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to expand the number of pilot sites beyond the five that are currently operational in order to not only focus on greater geographical coverage, but shift from an academic focus to an operational readiness focus with continued alignment of the pilot's objectives with the Integrated CONUS Medical Operations Plan. In particular, the committee urges the Department to expand pilot sites to uncovered regions in the southeastern United States and in the Pacific, two regions that are prone to domestic disasters

and will be critical during large-scale combat operations. Additionally, the committee encourages the Department to begin to develop a long-term operational structure, adaptable at each pilot site, that establishes an enduring military-civilian medical innovation and integration hub capable of sustained investment that is anchored within regional academic medical centers. With the recent addition of additional academic medical centers to the Joint Disaster Medicine and Public Health Ecosystem, the committee believes the Department is ready to further hone its capabilities through these critical partnerships.

National Influenza Vaccine Modernization Strategy Implementation

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense intends to complete tasks agreed to under the implementation plan associated with the National Influenza Vaccine Modernization Strategy (NIVMS), including the evaluation of transitioning the Department's annual procurement of influenza vaccines to vaccines that are produced domestically and that are not produced with traditional egg-based manufacturing. The committee supports this decision and strongly encourages the Department to implement key tasks associated with NIVMS as expeditiously as is practicable. The committee believes the Department's efforts will provide servicemembers and their families with modernized influenza vaccines that offer greater efficacy than legacy vaccines, thereby enhancing individual medical readiness.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025, that shall include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

- (1) an update on the NIVMS implementation plan tasks agreed to by the Department and any obstacles to implementation;
- (2) a detailed timeline for when the Department expects to complete tasks agreed to by the Department in the NIVMS implementation plan;
- (3) a budgetary assessment to determine the costs of implementing tasks agreed to by the Department in the NIVMS implementation plan and the associated accounts that will be required to execute implementation; and
- (4) a market survey of domestically manufactured modernized influenza vaccines that meet the requirements set forth in NIVMS and a plan to maximize procurement of modernized influenza vaccines from domestic manufacturing sources.

Obesity and Diabetes in the Military

The committee is concerned with the increased incidence of obesity and type II diabetes in Active Duty servicemembers. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report titled, "Unfit to Serve: Obesity is Impacting National Security" found that 19 percent of Active Duty servicemembers across all branches were considered obese in 2020, up from 16 percent in 2015. Obesity is a contributing factor to pre-deployment limiting conditions such as musculoskeletal injuries,

excess health care utilization, and attrition in servicemembers and recruits. Data from the Military Health System further indicates an increased annual incidence of type II diabetes among Active Duty servicemembers. Finally, the committee is aware of existing clinical practice guidelines recommending knowledge and self-management skill-building activities for weight and diabetes management that can support the health and readiness of Active Duty servicemembers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the following as it relates to Active Duty servicemembers:

- (1) current efforts to treat and or reverse obesity and type II diabetes;
- (2) programs and treatment options available for servicemembers diagnosed with type II diabetes, including non-pharmacologic therapies and education;
- (3) the percentage of servicemembers with type II diabetes that are controlled with medication, compared with those who reverse their diabetes and no longer require medication; and
- (4) information regarding remote patient monitoring (RPM) tools, including what types of RPM tools are available to servicemembers diagnosed with obesity and type II diabetes, the associated policies surrounding RPM tools, including the last time the policies were reviewed, an assessment of the capabilities of RPM tools, and the feasibility and advisability of offering RPM tools.

Pancreatic Cancer Research Program

In Public Law 116-93, Congress authorized the Pancreatic Cancer Research Program to advance research on the disease for the benefit of servicemembers, their families, and the American public, to include biology, etiology, prevention, early detection, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. The committee acknowledges that pancreatic cancer is an aggressive disease with just a nine percent five-year survival rate, demonstrating a readiness concern for servicemembers and their family members diagnosed with the disease. Pancreatic cancer is often diagnosed at a late stage because there is no screening test available, showing a need for additional research for early detection, genetic testing, and biomarkers to identify and diagnose the disease.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2025 on:

- (1) the Department's pancreatic cancer screening procedures, including how the Department screens for pancreatic cancer, who receives the screening, the prevalence of pancreatic cancer rates from those screenings, the protocols for secondary screenings, and how many people receive secondary screenings;
- (2) how the Department is integrating biologic and imaging biomarkers to drive more precise and earlier detection and prognosis;
- (3) how the Department partners with the National Cancer Institute to identify, develop, and validate biological markers for early cancer detection and cancer risk assessment; and

(4) any other updates related to pancreatic cancer incidence among servicemembers the Secretary deems relevant.

Platelet-Derived Exosomal Research

The committee has long supported regenerative medicine research that has the potential to return wounded warriors back to service, decrease medical separations from military service, and provide force protection from radiological events. The committee is particularly interested in platelet-derived exosomal research and heat stable products that can be forward deployed and stockpiled in advance of radiological events and future conflicts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, describing any ongoing research projects and collaborations to advance and field platelet-derived exosomal technologies in areas such as wound healing, orthopedic injuries, and radiological countermeasures.

Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome, Traumatic Brain Injury, and Death by Suicide for Explosive Ordnance Disposal Personnel

The committee understands that Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel perform critical, no-fail missions. A study titled, “Explosive ordnance disposal personnel in the U.S. military have higher risk of insomnia and post-traumatic stress disorder: a large retrospective cohort study” was conducted in which a group of experts examined the risk of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), and other disorders among EOD technicians compared to the population of Active Duty, non-EOD personnel. This study did not address death by suicide, which is an issue the committee remains committed to addressing.

In order to ensure the committee understands the full scope of the impact on EOD personnel, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the effects of PTSD, TBI, and death by suicide, specific to EOD personnel. The report shall include:

- (1) a review of suicide data specific to EOD personnel from the Department’s Suicide Prevention Office for the last 5 years;
- (2) an assessment of any trends in PTSD and/or TBI in death by suicide in the EOD community;
- (3) recommendations for policies or initiatives that could improve health care for EOD personnel with specific regard to PTSD, TBI, and prevention of suicide;
- (4) ongoing efforts by the Department to provide support for EOD personnel; and
- (5) a detailed list of any additional resources that Congress could provide to support EOD personnel in an effort to reduce the frequency and the effects of PTSD, TBI, and death by suicide.

Research Related to Dystonia

Dystonia is a rare disease that appears in many different forms and can be a symptom of, or connected to, other diseases and conditions like Parkinson's, traumatic brain injuries, or tuberculosis. The committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to conduct research examining the mechanisms connecting trauma and dystonia among military populations, and to explore research projects related to testing, treatments, and cures for dystonia.

Service-Connected Infertility in Active Duty Servicemembers

The committee applauds the Department of Defense's recent update to its policy on assisted reproductive services that allows increased access for active duty servicemembers. The committee is concerned that servicemembers are still required to prove their infertility is service-connected or that they may be affected by infertility rates higher than the general population. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) the rates of infertility for servicemembers;
- (2) what research or analysis, if any, the Department is conducting to study service-connected infertility; and
- (3) any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Services Supporting Dependents with Special Needs and Their Caregivers

Military families who have dependents with special needs encounter additional challenges with accessing and maintaining consistent health care, child care, and education across frequent moves. The TRICARE Extended Care Health Option (ECHO) was established by Congress to provide supplemental services for these families, similar to home and community-based services offered by state Medicaid programs; however, the committee is concerned about potential disparities in services covered by ECHO and state Medicaid Home-Based Community Services waiver programs, in particular as it relates to nursing care and habilitative services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the following:

- (1) covered nursing care and habilitative services for eligible dependents under the TRICARE ECHO program and programs such as home- and community-based services provided under State Medicaid plans pursuant to waivers under section 1915 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers of the Department of Veterans Affairs established under section 1720G of title 38, United States Code;
- (2) respite care services available to caregivers of special needs dependents under the TRICARE ECHO program and programs such as home- and community-based services provided under State Medicaid plans pursuant to waivers under

section 1915 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers of the Department of Veterans Affairs established under section 1720G of title 38, United States Code;

(3) an analysis of the interaction between the TRICARE ECHO program and home- and community-based services provided under State Medicaid plans pursuant to waivers under section 1915 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers of the Department of Veterans Affairs established under section 1720G of title 38, United States Code, to include reasons eligible dependents may not qualify for State programs under which services are available;

(4) an analysis of barriers to accessing the TRICARE ECHO program and navigating it once enrolled;

(5) an analysis of the benefits the TRICARE ECHO Home Health Care (EHCC) includes that are not covered by TRICARE ECHO;

(6) an analysis of the communication processes between EFMP coordinators and families as it relates to ECHO and ECHO Home Health Care program services;

(7) recommendations for improvements in the nursing care and habilitative services covered for dependents with special needs in the TRICARE ECHO program; and

(8) recommendations for improvements in the provision of respite services for caregivers of dependents with special needs in the TRICARE ECHO program.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on GAO's preliminary findings and present the final report in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Special Education Legal Assistance in the Exceptional Family Member Program

The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense's efforts to standardize the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) across all military services pursuant to section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283). As part of this standardization, the military services expanded special education legal support for families of the EFMP and established standards for such legal support. However, the committee is concerned that discrepancies remain across the military services regarding the quality of legal assistance provided to EFMP families. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than July 1, 2025, on the following:

(1) an assessment of the Department's oversight framework of the military services' legal support services for the EFMP;

(2) the number of families that were referred to the American Bar Association Military and Veterans Legal Center and other pro bono legal assistance organizations for the last two fiscal years, broken down by military service;

- (3) the number of families that received legal assistance through such referrals;
- (4) the feasibility of administering a customer satisfaction survey to EFMP families receiving military legal assistance services in order to measure program outcomes;
- (5) an assessment of whether legal assistance outcomes for EFMP families are impacted by the type of attorney rendering legal assistance (civilian vice uniformed); and
- (6) any other efforts to improve legal support for EFMP families.

Staffing Shortages at Military Treatment Facilities

The committee is concerned about chronic staffing shortages and access to care issues highlighted by a report by the Inspector General of the Department of Defense titled, “Concerns with Access to Care and Staffing Shortages in the Military Health System” (DODIG-2024-033). The committee is disappointed that the Director of the Defense Health Agency did not respond to the recommendations in the report. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, that shall address the recommendations raised by the Inspector General. The briefing shall also include the steps taken by the Department to address the recruitment and retention of medical personnel to ensure adequate medical and support staffing levels are maintained at all Department military treatment facilities.

Status of Staffing in Military Treatment Facilities Located in Rural Communities

The committee is concerned that staffing of medical providers in rural community military treatment facilities (MTFs) is not adequate to support the Defense Health Agency’s goal of reattracting beneficiaries. Therefore, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025, on the current and future status of staffing at MTFs located in rural and geographically isolated communities. The brief should include:

- (1) number of beneficiaries enrolled to each MTF;
- (2) staffing shortages by specialty;
- (3) a cost comparison of hiring an adequate number of staff to support providing care in the MTF versus sending beneficiaries for private sector care;
- (4) risks associated with staffing shortages;
- (5) recommendations to solve staffing shortages; and
- (6) any additional information the Secretary deems relevant.

Status Update on Department of Defense Program to Study Treatment of Certain Conditions Using Certain Psychedelic Substances

Section 723 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) established a Department of Defense program to study the effectiveness of psychedelic substances and plant-based therapies in treating post-traumatic stress and traumatic brain injuries. The committee wants to ensure the establishment of the program is progressing without impediments. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2025, on the following with regards to the progress of the program:

- (1) the Department's process for funding eligible entities;
- (2) the Secretary's selection for lead administrator to carry out the program;
- (3) a list and description of the eligible entities that have been selected for the program;
- (4) how the Department notified and selected servicemembers to participate in the program;
- (5) how many servicemembers have requested participation in the program;
- (6) how many servicemembers have been selected for participation in the program;
- (7) any issues the Department is encountering establishing the program;
- (8) any anticipated delays to implementing the program; and
- (9) any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Subdural Hematoma Detection

With over 400,000 traumatic brain injuries (TBI) documented within the Armed Services since 2000, the committee commends the Department of Defense for its ongoing efforts to combat and prevent TBIs in servicemembers. However, in the event a TBI occurs, it is imperative internal bleeding be detected expeditiously and noninvasively in the field.

TBIs can result in several types of internal bleeding or hematoma in the brain. In particular, a subdural hematoma involves bleeding between the dura and the brain and is very common, especially among TBI events experienced by servicemembers.

The committee understands recent advances in biomarker and other identification technologies by the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marine Corps have led to promising results in identifying and assessing the extent of subdural hematomas in an expeditionary setting. Closed-head injuries can be very difficult to evaluate, and understanding the extent of the injury will potentially allow quicker intervention and improved chances for a positive outcome.

Therefore, the committee encourages the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marine Corps to finish development of current technologies and to identify a pathway forward to ensure that our servicemembers have immediate access to this important, life-saving capability.

Suicide Analytic Variable Evaluation System

The committee believes the rate of military suicide is unacceptably high and that a new approach is required to solve this ongoing problem. Military leaders up and down the chain-of-command need operational tools that enable early intervention with at-risk personnel to prevent suicide. The committee fully supports the Suicide Analytic Variable Evaluation System (SAVES) pilot program's effort by the Secretary of the Air Force to use artificial intelligence models to predict suicide trends and behaviors and the promise it holds for enabling preventive action and improving force readiness. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to accelerate current SAVES research and to prioritize it in future fiscal years.

The Use of Canines in the Department of Defense for the Evaluation of Drug Safety and Efficacy

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 (Public Law 117–328) amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to allow the use of methods other than animal testing to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of new drugs. The Food and Drug Administration has also confirmed “the FDA does not mandate that human drugs be studied in canines.” The National Institutes of Health has replaced canine use for human drug testing in some cases with alternative species, and the Department of Veterans Affairs is in the process of eliminating its use of canines in research. However, the committee is aware that the Department of Defense continues to commission and fund tests on canines to evaluate experimental new drugs. The committee encourages the Department to identify and adopt alternatives to canine testing for evaluating the safety and efficacy of novel drugs, devices, and medical countermeasures.

Therapeutic Benefits of Psychedelic Substances and Cannabis for the Treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injuries in Servicemembers

The committee is aware that there is growing interest and research into the therapeutic benefits of psychedelic substances, psilocybin, and cannabis in treating mental health conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder and depression, as well as traumatic brain injuries. More rigorous research, administered in controlled settings, under the guidance of trained professionals, and combined with psychotherapy is needed to establish the safety, efficacy, and long-term effects of these treatment modalities. Section 723 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) is a positive step towards exploring alternative therapies that will potentially keep servicemembers in military service. The committee eagerly looks forward to the Department of Defense's yearly reports on the progress of the research.

Treatment of Alzheimer's

The committee recognizes that nearly half a million American veterans have Alzheimer’s disease and that the risk of Alzheimer’s is increased by two to three times if an individual suffered from a moderate or severe Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). The committee notes that in April 2023, research by the National Institute of Health showed that anti-amyloid monoclonal antibodies are the first disease modifying therapies for Alzheimer’s disease that achieve slowing of clinical decline by intervening in the basic biological processes of the disease. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2025, on the Department’s treatment plans for covered beneficiaries diagnosed with Alzheimer’s to include consideration for including amyloid beta-directed monoclonal antibodies under the list of approved medications.

TRICARE T5 Contract Requirements

The committee believes that our servicemembers and their families should have access to medical care that does not cause an undue burden. Leaders in the Defense Health Agency (DHA) acknowledged the existence of insufficient TRICARE networks at the Association of the United States Army Family Forum Panels. Recent reports of provider shortages on bases around the country are of particular concern to the committee as servicemembers and their families are traveling greater distances to access the care they need without a sufficient TRICARE network.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2024, on the T5 next generation TRICARE contracts. The briefing shall include information on how the T5 next generation TRICARE contracts ensure access to pediatric primary care and obstetrics care within the direct care system or as part of the managed care support contracts.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—TRICARE AND OTHER HEALTH BENEFITS

Section 701—Assisted Reproductive Technology for Certain Members of the Armed Forces and Their Dependents under TRICARE

This section would provide assisted reproductive technology services to servicemembers and their dependents.

Section 702—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 703—Extension of Effective Date regarding Certain Improvements to the TRICARE Dental Program

This section would modify section 1076a of title 10, United States Code, to extend the implementation date of the TRICARE Dental Program from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2027.

Section 704—Licensure Requirement for Certain Health Care Professionals Providing Certain Examinations to Members of the Reserve Components

This section would expand license portability for health care providers who provide medical services under the Reserve Health Readiness Program.

Section 705—Expansion of Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program

This section would clarify the Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program grant process.

Section 706—Reimbursements under the TRICARE Program to Cancer and Children's Hospitals for Outpatient Care of Beneficiaries

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to consider the adequacy of the TRICARE network and availability of specialized health care services when evaluating an application for a general temporary military contingency payment adjustment.

Section 707—Notices to a Dependent Child regarding Impending Loss of Coverage under TRICARE Program

This section would require the Department of Defense to notify a beneficiary (and their sponsor) within 1 year of turning 21 years old about options for TRICARE coverage, and it would allow spouses to complete identification card renewals for these same individuals.

Section 708—Pilot Program to Treat Pregnancy as a Qualifying Event for Enrollment in TRICARE Select

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a 5-year pilot program that expands a Qualifying Life Event under the TRICARE program to include pregnancy, allowing dependents of servicemembers and active-duty servicewomen to switch TRICARE plans at pregnancy.

Section 709—Pilot Program to Prevent Perinatal Mental Health Conditions in Pregnant and Postpartum Members of the Armed Forces and Covered Beneficiaries

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to implement a perinatal mental health prevention pilot program for pregnant and postpartum members of the Armed Forces and covered beneficiaries.

Section 710—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 servicemembers working in hazardous or isolated conditions for fees associated with the costs of retrieving, shipping, and/or storing gametes at private facilities.

Section 711—Temporary Requirement for Contraception Coverage Parity under the TRICARE Program

This section would eliminate cost-sharing for 1 year for any eligible TRICARE beneficiary for contraceptives acquired through retail pharmacies and the national mail order pharmacy.

Section 712—TRICARE Coverage for Increased Supply for Contraception

This section would require TRICARE to cover up to a full year's supply of contraception for Active Duty servicemembers and their dependents.

SUBTITLE B—HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Section 721—Identification in Patient Medical Records of Affiliation of Certain Non-Department of Defense Health Care Providers

This section would require identification in patient medical records of affiliation of certain non-Department of Defense health care providers.

Section 722—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 723—Treatments for Acute Radiation Syndrome Incurred by Overseas Personnel: Procurement; Pre-positioning

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to develop requirements for the procurement and pre-positioning of FDA-approved countermeasures to treat acute radiation syndrome and thermal burns for use by overseas military personnel.

Section 724—Partnerships with Civilian Organizations for Arthroscopic Surgical Training

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish partnerships with public, private, and non-profit entities in order to provide short-term arthroscopic surgery training to Department of Defense physicians.

Section 725—Women's Heart Health Educational Material: Development; Distribution

This section would require the Department of Defense to develop and disseminate evidence-based educational materials on women's heart health to both providers and patients.

Section 726—Protocol on Use of Oral Rehydration Solution

This section would direct the Department of Defense to develop protocol for the use of oral rehydration solutions in preventing heat casualties, dehydration, and hyponatremia in initial training.

SUBTITLE C—STUDIES, BRIEFINGS, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 731—Blast Pressure Safety and Brain Health

This section would make improvements to the Warfighter Brain Health Initiative by amending section 735 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to further specify the identification and dissemination of blast pressure safety thresholds, establish blast overpressure logs, and submit required reports on brain injuries.

Section 732—Study on Testosterone Levels of Members of Army Special Operations Forces

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 733—Report on Use of Agent Orange on Guam

This section would direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to publish when and where Agent Orange was used on the island of Guam, as well as any diseases or disabilities that can result from exposure to Agent Orange.

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

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Air Force Acquisition Instructor Course (AQIC)

The committee recognizes the critical role the Department of the Air Force's Acquisition Instructor Course (AQIC) has played as the premier training ground for shaping the way in which the Air Force acquisition community interacts with and supports the warfighter. The committee notes the progress AQIC has made since being established in 2019 and applauds the work done by those involved with the course to bridge the divide between acquirer and operator, enhance workforce capability through instruction, and embrace a culture of innovation.

The committee commends this unique effort to bridge the acquisition and operations gap. The committee also commends AQIC's emphasis on finding ways to accelerate the adoption and integration of emerging technologies. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2024, on how the Air Force can institutionalize and expand on the AQIC model. The briefing shall include:

(1) a description of measures of performance and measures of effectiveness of the schoolhouse in evaluating its graduate's impact on the Air Force;

(2) the Air Force's plans to institutionalize and expand the AQIC model;

and

(3) A talent management plan on how to manage the careers of AQIC graduates to ensure maximal return on investment for the Air Force and career progression opportunities for graduates.

(4) Each department's current state of advanced career education opportunities for their respective acquisition workforces;

(5) Opportunities for the Army and Navy to partner with the Air Force on the AQIC education model; and

(6) A plan for the Army and Navy to adopt the AQIC model in the event either service is not providing its acquisition workforce with a similar educational opportunity.

Air Force and Navy Use of Used Commercial Dual-Use Parts in Certain Aircraft and Engines

The committee recognizes the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 directive for the Secretary of the Air Force and Secretary of the Navy to implement processes to acquire Used Serviceable Materials for Commercial Derivative Aircraft. The committee is concerned with delays in implementation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, with the following elements:

- (1) data on Air Force and Navy acquisition of used, overhauled, reconditioned, and remanufactured commercial dual-use parts;
- (2) use of such commercial dual-use parts in commercial derivative aircraft and engines;
- (3) Air Force and Navy competitive procedures for acquisition of commercial dual-use parts;
- (4) plans for inclusion of new commercial dual-use parts in commercial derivative and commercially designed aircraft and engines as reflected elsewhere in this Act; and
- (5) distinctions and similarities in the Federal Aviation Administration's process for approving alternative dual-use parts and the Department of Defense's current processes.

Aluminum Extrusions in the National Defense Industrial Base

The committee recognizes that aluminum extrusions play a critical role in the defense industrial base for munitions, aerospace, and space applications. The committee supports the existing Department of Defense focus on castings and forgings and is aware that aluminum extrusions are an important supplemental technology option. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2025, on the importance of a robust domestic production capability for heavy press, hard alloy extrusions to the Defense Industrial Base. Further, the committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to consider heavy press extrusion capability to strengthen national security and reduce reliance on foreign production of extrusions.

Ammunition Supply Chain

The Committee is concerned about the domestic supply and production of nitrocellulose. Any failure or supply shortage could restrict ammunition manufacturing for large and small calibers, harming the commercial marketplace and placing the war fighters at risk. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than April 1, 2025, a report on the United States supply chain for smokeless gunpowder, including nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin, and acid production, essential to ammunition manufacturing. The report should address the following topics: improving the sourcing of smokeless gunpowder necessary for the production of ammunition, including nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin, and acid production; identifying not less than three potential locations to improve the sourcing of smokeless gunpowder; protecting against single points of failure across ammunition supply

chain facilities, including primary and secondary locations; reducing the risk of disruptions caused by global demand for ammunition and ammunition smokeless powder across commercial and non-commercial markets; and utilizing the private and commercial sector's sourcing, manufacturing, and production capacity and expertise to the greatest extent practicable to broaden points of production and private sector investment.

Army Robotic Combat Vehicle Software Acquisition Pathway

The committee is aware that the Army is developing the Robotic Combat Vehicle (RCV) using a dual-use commercial acquisition strategy for its autonomous driving system. The RCV Software Acquisition Pathway intends to produce an autonomous, artificial intelligence-based navigation system.

The committee is encouraged by the RCV Software Acquisition Pathway, which includes authorities in section 2377 of title 10, United States Code, "Preference for acquisition of commercial items".

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on efforts to utilize section 2377 of title 10, United States Code, for the RCV.

Assessment of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation Analysis

The Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than September 30, 2025, assessing the strategic and operational analyses developed by the Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation Office (CAPE) that is submitted as cost and budget estimate analysis for development of the Future Years Defense Program in the President's Budget Request, including:

- (1) an assessment of the impact, accuracy, and validity of CAPE cost and budget estimates provided in the budget production process;
- (2) the role that other entities within the Department of Defense could have to augment or replace CAPE's capabilities, including the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Mission Capabilities and the Acquisition Integration and Interoperability Office;
- (3) a review of strategic and operational analyses completed to inform individual year and Future Years Defense Program submissions for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;
- (4) recommended actions to improve strategic and operational analysis provided by CAPE; and
- (5) other matters the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

Briefing on Bio-Based Products Supply Chains and DoD Procurement

The growth of the capability and capacity of the U.S. biomanufacturing sector offers an important opportunity to enhance the onshoring of critical national

security materials and bolstering of vital supply chains – while also creating important markets for domestic-made products and reducing reliance on foreign-sourced materials.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2025, assessing the state of bio-based manufacturing in the United States, including —

- (1) the capacity of bio-based products to diversify critical defense supply chains;
- (2) the capacity of bio-based products to increase domestic resilience to overseas defense supply chain disruptions;
- (3) a review of bio-based products currently included in the Department of Defense procurement portfolio;
- (4) a review of bio-based products currently included in the Department of Defense Research and Development portfolio and pipeline, and
- (5) such other matters as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

Briefing on Domestic Sourcing for Personal Protective Equipment

The committee supports strengthening the resiliency of supply chains for personal protective equipment acquired by the Department of Defense. The committee is concerned that the Department is not adequately implementing domestic sourcing requirements in its acquisitions of nitrile gloves, which has led to the purchase of a large number of foreign-made nitrile gloves. Such purchases are inconsistent with expanding U.S. nitrile glove manufacturing capacity. The committee expects the Department to use applicable authorities to exhaust sources of U.S.-manufactured nitrile gloves produced from nitrile butadiene rubber sourced from the United States or from countries that are designated under the Trade Agreements Act, before purchasing those that are manufactured outside of the United States.

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, on the Department’s compliance with domestic sourcing requirements for personal protective equipment, including nitrile gloves, and the Department’s plan for substantially increasing domestic sourcing for such equipment.

Briefing on Immersive Commercial Acquisition Program

The committee appreciates the efforts by the Defense Innovation Unit to educate, inform, and empower the wider acquisition workforce through programs such as the Immersive Commercial Acquisition Program. The committee believes that programs such as ICAP, which can expose members of workforce to innovative funding and acquisition processes not generally understood or employed in more traditional defense acquisition activities, to be critical in ensuring that the whole of

the Joint Force understands how to quickly identify and connect emerging technologies to the warfighter in a way that is consistent with appropriate risk and opportunity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit, in coordination with the President of the Defense Acquisition University, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2025, on the sufficiency of the Immersive Commercial Acquisition Program. The briefing shall consider:

- (1) the program's training curriculum;
- (2) the duration of the program;
- (3) the voluntary nature of the program;
- (4) potential limiting factors precluding wider participation;
- (5) opportunities to expand access to the program or curriculum to other parts of the national security enterprise such as the intelligence community; and
- (6) any other matters the Director deems appropriate.

China's National Transportation and Logistics Public Information Platform within North Atlantic Treaty Organization Nations

The committee notes the Department of Defense contracting prohibition in Section 825 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31). However, the committee is concerned about continued utilization of China's National Transportation and Logistics Public Information Platform (LOGINK). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2025. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) a list of the ports within member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that previously utilized, currently utilize, or intend to utilize LOGINK or any other covered logistics platforms;
- (2) possible joint measures to mitigate identified risks of exposure to LOGINK and similar systems in European ports;
- (3) efforts undertaken to meet the requirement for negotiations in subsection (c) of Section 825 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31); and
- (4) identifying possible alternative shipping routes for United States military and other government cargo through ports that do not currently utilize or intend to utilize LOGINK or other similar logistics platforms.

Commercial Off the Shelf Solutions for Finding Foreign Control within the Defense Industrial Base

The committee remains concerned about the risks of foreign ownership, control, or influence of entities involved in Department of Defense research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDTE) programs and within the Defense

Industrial Base (DIB). Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the feasibility of establishing a pilot program within the Department of Defense to assess and mitigate the risks of foreign ownership, control, or influence on RDTE programs and the DIB. The feasibility study shall include available resources to assess companies that participate in Major Defense Acquisition Programs, companies that participate in the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs within the Department of Defense, Federally Funded Research and Development Centers that work with the Department of Defense, national laboratories conducting research, experimentation, and technology development in support of the Department of Defense, and universities that receive research funding from the Department of Defense. Further, the feasibility study shall consider using commercial tools for assessing and mitigating foreign ownership, control, or influence.

Cost Budgeting for Programs Containing Artificial Intelligence Elements

The committee acknowledges the importance of incorporating Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and Computer Vision (CV) models into programs to support the warfighter. The committee is concerned about accurate budgeting for inclusion of AI, ML, and CV into programs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, with a plan to ensure the budgeting process for programs containing AI elements such as ML and CV, include estimates for the data required to train, maintain and improve AI models or systems. The report shall include the following elements:

- (1) an assessment of the costs associated with the data required to train, maintain or improve AI models or systems;
- (2) an assessment of the current programs containing AI elements; and
- (3) a process to ensure the costs associated with the data required to train, maintain or improve AI models or systems are appropriately incorporated into life cycle sustainment estimates for future programs containing Artificial Intelligence elements.

Defense Industrial Base Mobilization Plans

The committee recognizes that there are considerable challenges with the ability of the United States defense industrial base to increase production during peacetime and that there will likely be even greater challenges mobilizing industrial production in the event of a national emergency, such as a major or protracted conflict. The committee commends the establishment of a National Defense Industrial Strategy to make progress towards addressing such concerns. The committee believes Congress would benefit from further clarity on the state of

the Department's planning to carry out such industrial mobilization of the economy in the event of a national emergency.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, that shall include:

(1) The number and kind of current industrial mobilization plans by the Department of the Defense and, if possible, the United States government, and the dates on which such plans were last updated.

(2) A description of the national emergency planning assumptions upon which the Department of Defense bases such industrial mobilization plans, to include base cases and alternative cases and the attrition to forces expected in each case.

(3) A description of the Department's industrial mobilization objectives, to include production goals and the desired timelines to implement those goals, once such mobilization begins.

(4) A projection of the demands for material, funding, and labor necessary to meet such objectives and timelines, once such mobilization begins.

(5) An analysis of the degree to which the defense industrial base and the economy of the United States are capable of meeting such objectives and timelines.

(6) An analysis whether the United States would be well positioned to replenish its forces after any emergency begins faster than or at a comparable rate to United States adversaries.

Defense Supplier Manufacturing Training

The committee recognizes the critical role that local defense suppliers play in the health of the defense industry, and seeks to explore how existing legislative authorities can be leveraged to support these essential suppliers. Section 2391 of Title 10, United States Code, authorizes the Secretary of Defense to make grants and enter into cooperative agreements to assist state and local governments in planning community adjustments and economic diversification. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2025, on the potential application of Section 2391 to support local-level defense supplier manufacturing training programs. The briefing should include:

(1) an analysis of how Section 2391 can be applied to support workforce training programs for defense suppliers at the local level;

(2) detailed information on the grant-making and cooperative agreement processes that could be used to fund such workforce training initiatives;

(3) any pertinent examples of previous successful applications of Section 2391 in supporting economic diversification and community adjustment programs, particularly those involving manufacturing training;

(4) a plan for engaging with state and local governments, educational institutions, and industry stakeholders to develop and implement manufacturing training programs under Section 2391;

(5) an estimation of the funding requirements for such training programs and recommendations for any additional legislative or regulatory changes needed to facilitate the effective use of Section 2391;

(6) an assessment of how the implementation of these training programs would enhance the capabilities and resilience of the defense industrial base, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Defense Textile Pre-Positioned Stocks & Home Textile Goods Defense Production Act Investment for Warfighter Clothing, Textiles, and Equipment Industrial Base

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense domestic manufacturing capability for Berry Amendment clothing, textiles, and equipment is insufficient to meet current service branch needs and future surge demands. The committee is aware that the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) recently conducted a wargame simulation that demonstrated domestic production capability gaps. These initial insights resulted in the development of potential solutions to prevent supply chain interruption, including the use of Defense Production Act (DPA) Title III funds. The committee believes that DPA Title III funding is important to the sustainment of the domestic clothing, textile, and equipment industrial base and understands that the Department is currently reviewing a Presidential Determination to authorize DPA Title III for certain warfighter clothing, textiles, and equipment. The committee encourages the Department to expedite this justification, review, and approval process. Furthermore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to include detailed funding plans in future year budget justifications following the approval of a Presidential Determination for these product categories.

Department of Defense System Authorization and Access Request

The committee understands that the Department's System Authorization and Access Request (SAAR) process has traditionally been a tedious, form-based approval process prone to significant delays due to complications with form validation. Obtaining account approvals can take several weeks to months for military personnel, leading to lost time and productivity. The committee is aware of a new workflow system that automates the SAAR process through digital transformation of the Department of Defense (DoD) DD2875 form. This process has the potential to significantly reduce the time to receive request authorizations while significantly increasing the security of information-based accounts and improving the employee experience. The committee encourages the Department to utilize automated, digital workflows for approving information system accounts and to develop a plan for broader adoption.

Development of Emerging Technology to Address Rapidly Evolving Threats

The committee is concerned by the ever-changing threats faced by the Department of Defense which target assets like critical infrastructure and military networks. 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 1, 2024, on the Department of Defense's efforts to develop emerging technologies to meet rapidly evolving threats. The briefing shall include:

(1) an analysis of the funding accounts utilized in the years following Milestone B approval, entry into a Middle Tier of Acquisition, or entry into a Software Acquisition Pathway and any challenges that could cause a delay in program advancement into procurement; and

(2) recommendations for additional authorities, including reprogramming, that could be utilized to overcome challenges or help improve the development of emerging technologies.

Digital Electronic Systems Engineering

The committee recognizes the increasing reliance on electronic components, systems, software, and hardware that make up the Department of Defense's major weapons systems. The committee further notes that the Department has struggled to keep pace with how the commercial world develops, tests, evaluates, and procures such components, systems, software, and hardware. This disconnect causes cost overruns, delays in fielding, and acquisition and sustainment challenges across all major procurement programs. The committee encourages the Department to incentivize the military services to better embrace and develop digital electronic system engineering methods, processes, and procedures across its major acquisition programs in line with commercial best practices.

Digital Engineering Implementation and Inclusion of Small Defense Contractors

The committee commends the Department for the December 2023 release of Instruction 5000.97, which outlines the strategic implementation of digital engineering across defense acquisition programs. The committee notes that digital engineering can offer significant improvements in efficiency, costs, and capabilities in procurement and lifecycle management, and that the instruction provides needed direction for the Department and contractors in this space.

However, the committee is concerned that, while large defense contractors maintain the resources and knowledge to seamlessly adopt digital engineering practices, small defense contractors may face challenges in adapting to these new requirements. The transition to digital engineering methodologies, while beneficial, poses significant financial and technical challenges for these firms, potentially leading to a disparity in capability and heightened barriers to participation in the Department of Defense programs.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department to explore mechanisms by which it can lower barriers to participation in digital engineering platforms and processes by small contractors.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than December 15, 2024, on the implementation of digital engineering by small defense contractors at the prime and subcontractor level. This briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) an analysis of the current capabilities of small defense contractors in terms of digital engineering, including an assessment of the challenges and barriers they face in adopting DOD Instruction 5000.97; and

(2) an overview of any initiatives to facilitate digital engineering collaboration between large defense contractors and small businesses to ensure knowledge transfer, best practices, and inclusive participation in defense projects.

Digital Twinning for Acquisition Category 1 Major Defense Acquisition Programs

The committee notes the upside to developing digital electronic systems engineering (DESE) and electronic system hardware accurate digital twins. Several Department of Defense funded pilot projects have shown promise for sustainment benefits from digital twinning can be applied at any point during the weapon systems lifecycle. These pilot projects have also shown that the Department has this capability for developing electronic systems hardware accurate digital twinning. Therefore, the committee is encouraged by the Department's ability to learn from these pilot projects.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on Acquisition Category 1 Major Defense Acquisition Programs utilization of digital twinning. The briefing should include plans and resourcing for both the Department and performer workforce in digital electronic systems engineering and digital twinning.

Directive to Brief and Produce a Report Assessing the Department of Defense, to Include the National Defense Industrial Base, Preparedness to Migrate National Security Systems to Quantum-Resistant Cryptography

The committee commends the Department of Defense, particularly the Defense Information Systems Agency, for preparing for migration to Quantum-Resistant Cryptography (QRC) Public Key Infrastructure across the Department. The committee also notes that, alongside its potential benefits, quantum computing also poses risks to national security.

The committee notes recent advancements in quantum computing research that indicate that the timeline for achieving practical quantum computing capabilities is accelerating at a rate surpassing previous forecasts.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer, Department of Defense, and the Director, Defense Information Systems Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2025, describing Department of Defense and National Defense Industrial Base preparedness to migrate national security systems to quantum resistant cryptography. The briefing should include:

(1) An assessment of the risks of cryptographically relevant quantum computing to the defense industrial base and to defense supply chains, along with a plan to engage with key commercial entities to upgrade to QRC technologies in parallel with the Department of Defense;

(2) an assessment of the current Department of Defense QRC adoption timeline, plan, and progress given the recent rapid advancements of practical quantum computing capabilities;

(3) the status of Department and Service-wide efforts in preparation for migration to and adoption of QRC; and

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

Domestic Sourcing of Critical Materials through the National Defense Stockpile

The committee notes that the National Defense Stockpile Manager has authority, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. §98h-6, to restrict acquisitions of critical materials to domestic sources. The committee is concerned that this authority remains underutilized, with the Stockpile allowing traders who are sourcing foreign materials, including from China, to bid for and potentially win National Defense Stockpile acquisition contracts. The National Defense Stockpile has an important role to play in creating offtake demand for domestic manufacturers of critical materials. The committee expects the National Defense Stockpile Manager to use the authority to develop and conserve reliable sources of critical materials aggressively in order to ensure that the domestic industrial base is ready to meet emergent demand. The committee therefore directs the National Defense Stockpile Manager to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on plans to use the authorities to develop and conserve reliable sources of critical materials, including through sources that are derived from recycled and reused minerals and metals, in future acquisitions, especially acquisitions to take place in fiscal years 2024 through 2027.

Emerging Manufacturing Technologies and Processes

The committee commends the Department of Defense for taking steps to leverage advanced manufacturing technologies through the pursuit of goals articulated in its Additive Manufacturing Strategy. However, the committee is concerned that the Department has not sufficiently explored the potential of emerging digital manufacturing technologies beyond the use of 3D printing to produce spare parts. The United States military has the potential to lead in the development of transformative artificial intelligence-powered digital manufacturing

processes that could create a world-class defense manufacturing base that can rapidly and affordably meet warfighter needs throughout the defense system life cycle. The committee believes it is a competitive imperative for the Department to broaden its manufacturing strategy to pursue investments in emerging digital manufacturing systems that have the capability to rapidly design and produce parts, components, and devices, both in domestic facilities and in austere or contested environments. Novel manufacturing platforms are currently being developed that are modular and deployable and can rapidly design and prototype, uniquely combine a broad range of materials at nearly any volume, reduce material costs, increase supply chain resilience, and promote energy efficiency. Rather than wait for these commercial technologies to mature or for adversaries to take the lead in their development, the Department should invest in emerging manufacturing technologies and plan for their integration across the defense industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report by March 1, 2025 to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Department's goals for incorporating emerging digital manufacturing technologies into its manufacturing and industrial base strategies. The report shall include:

- (1) a plan for how the Department will identify and fund research and investment into emerging digital manufacturing technologies beyond additive manufacturing whose utilization could achieve significant productivity, affordability, resilience, and efficiency gains in the defense manufacturing base.
- (2) an assessment of the necessary steps to accelerate the transition of such manufacturing processes and technologies to the defense manufacturing base; and
- (3) an identification of goals and metrics to measure the Department's research, investment, and transition activities that will be incorporated into the next Additive Manufacturing Strategy, National Defense Industrial Strategy, and other related strategy documents.

Ensuring Access to Strategic and Critical Materials in the Castings and Forgings Supply Chain

The Department of Defense's recently released National Defense Industrial Strategy emphasizes the role of resilient supply chains in building a modernized defense industrial ecosystem. This strategy builds on the Department's action plan responding to E.O. 14017 – entitled 'Securing America's Defense-Critical Supply Chains' – which identified specific sectors of the defense industrial base in need of revitalization, including strategic and critical materials and castings and forgings.

The committee agrees with the Department that the U.S. requires a robust and secure strategic and critical minerals industry to provide reliable and timely delivery of parts used in DoD's operational systems and to produce and sustain new systems. Tungsten, tantalum, molybdenum, and hafnium are essential to the production of nickel superalloy materials which have several defense applications, including in castings and forgings.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 31, 2024 on the Department's efforts to ensure production of tungsten, molybdenum, tantalum, and hafnium from domestic sources – as well as partner and allied sources – and efforts to increase utilization of scrap materials that reduce the nation's reliance on virgin, non-domestically sourced materials.

Establishing a Secure Supply Chain for National Security Photonics

The committee believes that critical technologies, including photonics and related light-based technologies, are most secure when sourced from domestic sources or through agreements that require compliance with U.S. Defense Priorities and Allocations System.

Photonics and related light-based technologies are critical to a variety of communications and military technologies. A lack of domestic capability to manufacture photonics within the United States presents national security risks similar to those in the rare earth mineral markets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on global photonics technology development and manufacturing. Specifically, the briefing shall:

- (1) Include a list of defense programs in which photonics technology is a critical component;
- (2) Assess the ability of the domestic photonics industry to meet the needs of the defense programs identified in (1);
- (3) Provide a breakdown of major worldwide producers; and
- (4) Assess the health of the photonics industrial base, including whether trends in procurement and international subsidization present risk archetypes to the industrial base similar to those identified in the Department's response to Executive Order 13806.

Fielding Counter-Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) to Individual Soldiers and Squads

The Committee recognizes that Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems present a distinct asymmetric challenge to protecting dismounted soldiers at the small unit level. The Committee further recognizes that Soldiers are especially vulnerable to attacks from small, cheap UAS that are technologically simple and widely available. The Committee believes the Army should consider rapidly field a cost effective, kinetic C-UAS solution that can be easily deployed and operate at the individual level in a squad-sized formation.

The Committee further encourages the Army to make maximum use of systems already reviewed and approved by the Joint Capabilities Offices and

systems already being purchased by the Army to expedite the increased fielding of this capability.

Therefore, the Committee directs that the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition Sustainment and Logistics to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by January 15, 2025 on their acquisition and fielding of low-cost C-UAS capabilities to forward-deployed US forces to counter current threats.

Impact of National Environmental Policy Act on Certain Defense Industrial Base Projects

The committee recognizes that there are considerable challenges with expanding and modernizing the United States defense industrial base on a scale and timeframe necessary to deter growing challenges and to support allies and partners. Given the urgent need to deter the People's Republic of China, the committee believes existing bureaucratic barriers to expanding and modernizing the defense industrial base must be more deeply examined.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2025 on the impact of the requirements of section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on the twenty largest projects by value related to the United States defense industrial base, to include –

(1) A description of the amount of time and funding the Department has spent on ensuring such projects comply with NEPA requirements;

(2) A description of any material or labor cost increases on such projects resulting from the amount of time each project spent complying with NEPA requirements; and

(3) A description of how delays in such projects caused by NEPA requirements impact how the Department solicits projects and issues awards in programs pertaining to the defense industrial base.

Implementation of Department of Defense Employee Stock Ownership Program

The committee recognizes the innovative potential created by incentivizing businesses organized as private subchapter S corporations wholly owned through an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) to provide products and services for the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department to accelerate implementation of the pilot program established by section 874 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) and include the improvements by section 872 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) in any prescribed regulations.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on progress made to:

- (1) prescribe regulations to implement the pilot;
- (2) to gather lessons learned from it; and
- (3) to consider whether other legislative changes, such as expanding the authority government wide, would continue growth in not only the number of businesses wholly-owned by an ESOP but also the total number of employee owners in the defense industrial base and federal contractors.

Improving Oversight of Defense Mergers and Acquisitions

The committee recognizes that a healthy and resilient defense industrial base is a key enabler of national security and notes the risks and competition implications of consolidation within the defense industrial base. A report from the Government Accountability Office titled “Defense Industrial Base: DOD Needs Better Insight into Risks from Mergers and Acquisitions (GAO-24-106129, dated October 17, 2023) highlighted many problems with the Department’s oversight of defense-related mergers and acquisitions (M&A), which include a lack of review of M&A under certain antitrust dollar thresholds, a lack of routine assessment of national security and innovation risks in M&A, DOD policy that does not clearly direct what M&A should be prioritized for assessment, and a lack of resources to conduct proper oversight, to include low staffing.

To improve oversight of defense-related M&A, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2025, a report outlining the Department’s goals, approach, and planned actions to increase oversight of defense-related M&A. This report should include: the number of resources such as personnel and funding needed to accomplish the Department’s goals, information sources and technology the Department will use to identify defense related M&A across different sectors in the industrial base that may need to be assessed, the criteria the Department will use to determine the major defense suppliers that should be prioritized for M&A assessments, how the Department will assess competition and non-competition (e.g. national security or innovation) risks from M&A, actions DOD can take to mitigate M&A risks, and how the Department will collect and use monitoring data following concluded mergers or acquisitions to drive future policy and action.

Large-Scale Robotic 3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing

The committee continues to support the research and development of technologies that enable large-scale robotic additive manufacturing by utilizing mobile boom arms and vision systems to rapidly construct a variety of structures. The committee believes that further research and development into these technologies will add a significant capability in meeting emerging manufacturing and acquisition needs as the military services face issues with global supply chains.

To better understand the advantages and risks associated with large-scale additive manufacturing, 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, 2025, on large-scale robotic additive manufacturing and efforts by the Department of the Air Force to develop and implement large-scale robotic additive manufacturing, including any efforts to accelerate prototyping, testing, and fielding of this capability.

Late Cost and Pricing Data

The committee notes incidents of cost and pricing data submissions by contractors after the date of price agreement with a Department of Defense acquisition professional despite being in possession of data prior to the date of price agreement. Late cost and pricing data may be submitted with Current Cost or Pricing Data to ensure compliance with the Truth in Negotiations Act. The committee notes that the upwards or downwards pressure of this data on price agreement is dependent on the unique circumstances of each contract. The committee recognizes that in certain circumstances, submission of data after price agreement but before contract award may not be consistent with the spirit of the law.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on options and recommendations for ensuring cost and pricing data that is retained by the contractor prior to the date of price agreement is provided to the Department of Defense during the price negotiations.

Leveraging the DPA to Support Domestic Electrical Transformer Supply Chains

The committee commends the Department of Defense for efforts taken to identify energy resilience gaps. The committee recognizes the well-documented shortage of both large power transformers (LPT) and distribution transformers, which is expected to worsen as demands on the electric grid grow. The committee is aware that the U.S. currently relies heavily on foreign sources for critical grid components, including LPT, which presents an immediate and significant threat to the Department of Defense's critical mission operations and personnel readiness. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to consider leveraging DPA authorities to identify supply chain and domestic production shortcomings related to LPTs, distribution transformers, and critical grid components and offer actionable solutions to further close energy resilience gaps. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1st, 2025 with the following elements:

(1) Updated analysis of the national security risks of lack of access to secure supply chains for both LPT and distribution transformers;

(2) An assessment of the anticipated market impacts of transformer efficiency standards and methods for further assisting and preparing manufacturers to adapt to new requirements;

(3) Details of current supply chain issues associated with LPT and distribution transformers and what is needed to bolster domestic manufacturing and workforce capacity;

(4) Details of current procurement methods for LPT, related supply chain issues, and impacts on national security;

(5) An analysis of how DPA funding could be leveraged to support the domestic production of distribution transformers and procurement of distribution transformers, LPTs, and critical grid components.

Military Detail Specification

The committee is aware of DRAFT MIL-DTL-32075B, a draft Military Detail Specification, for labels for clothing, equipment and tentage that is administered by the Department of the Army for the Defense Logistics Agency. This draft regulation would create a new category of fabric labels. The committee is concerned about the impact of this draft regulation on small domestic manufacturers. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on the impact of DRAFT MIL-DTL-32075B on small domestic manufacturers with the following elements:

(1) analysis on how the specification would impact the Type VI label industry;

(2) assessment of any safety hazards from the Type X category considering it is exempt from eight durability performance standards under the specification;

(3) rationale of the Department of the Army to eliminate durability and legibility standards governing label text that convey key safety and manufacturing track-and-trace information on labels;

(4) protocols for conducting a safety recall if the label information is no longer legible; and

(5) consideration of independent industry market analysis of the specifications impact on domestic suppliers.

Modernization of Defense Industrial Base to Include Non-Traditional Defense Contractors

The committee understands that leveraging non-traditional defense contractors is crucial to rapidly adapting to the evolving threat environment, as they can provide innovative technologies and agile development processes. The committee recognizes that these new players can accelerate the integration of cutting-edge solutions and enhance the military's ability to respond swiftly to evolving threats. Additionally, the committee believes that integration of

nontraditional defense contractors can increase competition in the defense sector. 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 1, 2024, on the integration of nontraditional defense contractors to the defense industrial base. The briefing shall include:

(1) recommendations on assisting contracting officers and program offices to better account for future cost savings, particularly in cases of nontraditional defense contractors; and

(2) any legislative or regulatory barriers that prevent further integration of non-traditional defense contractors as part of the defense industrial base.

National Powder Production Center

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its efforts to build out a Resilient Manufacturing Ecosystem centered around the Neighborhood 91 additive manufacturing campus. The committee recognizes the availability of metal powder feedstock as a key enabler for the adoption of additive manufacturing technologies. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to expand investments in critical materials and consider establishing a National Powder Production Center to enable the flexible and scalable domestic production of metal powders unique to the Department of Defense.

National Security Implications of Helium Supply

The committee understands that helium is a critical resource for the United States' national security, utilized by the Department of Defense to develop weapons, conduct undersea operations, detect enemy submarines, and ensure resilient communications. The committee is aware that the Federal Helium Reserve in the Texas Panhandle supplies nearly 30 percent of the United States' total helium production. The committee is also aware that the Federal Helium Reserve is currently being transferred to the private sector. The committee notes that any loss of production from this facility would have a negative impact on the United States' national security and could disrupt military operations globally. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on the current helium needs across the Department of Defense and a comprehensive assessment of the impacts any impediments to a consistent supply of helium would have on the United States' military readiness.

National Security Risks Posed by Certain Routers and Modems

The committee is concerned that routers and modems that are designed, developed, or manufactured by Chinese companies could pose national security risks similar to currently banned technology produced by Huawei and ZTE. These routers and modems, as well as devices connected to them can be compromised,

exploited, or injected with malware and other malicious code that can corrupt devices, access sensitive information stored on these devices.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to submit a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 31, 2024 that includes an assessment of the national security risks posed by routers, modems, and devices that combine a modem and router, that are designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by entities owned by or controlled by the People's Republic of China. The briefing shall include:

- (1) any risk to DOD systems from use of such routers and modems, including classified and unclassified systems;
- (2) any risk to DOD systems from DOD employees using such routers and modems in their home networks;
- (3) any risk to military personnel's personally identifiable information, including such routers and modems that are sold in military exchanges for personal use;
- (4) any risk that such routers and modems could pose to U.S. critical infrastructure; and
- (5) any risk that such routers and modems could pose to consumer data in residential home networks.

Natural Graphite Supply Chains and Synthetic Graphite Technologies for Lithium-Ion Battery Technology

The committee notes that Title III of the Defense Production Act (DPA) provides the President of the United States broad authorities to ensure timely availability of domestic industrial base capabilities essential for national defense. DPA Title III is an important Department of Defense program with the authority to utilize economic incentives to create, maintain, protect, expand, or restore domestic sources for critical components, critical technology items, and industrial resources.

The committee is concerned about China's control over supply chains for critical materials needed to produce lithium-ion batteries, including natural graphite, synthetic, and hybrid graphite materials. The committee is aware of the Department's report titled "Securing Defense-Critical Supply Chains", that states "[b]y far the largest challenge for securing the supply of lithium batteries for DoD is the power of China's industrial base. China dominates the global advanced battery supply chain, including ... anodes (65 percent), and cathodes (53 percent)."

The committee supports efforts to create, maintain, protect, expand, or restore domestic sources for critical materials and technologies required to secure a domestic lithium-ion battery supply chain. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2024, with the following information:

(1) identification of domestic natural graphite resources and synthetic and hybrid graphite technologies and chemical compounds for lithium ion battery production;

(2) efforts by the Department to test, develop, and field synthetic and hybrid graphite technologies and chemical compounds;

(3) FY2022, FY2023, and FY2024 DPA Title III and Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) investments in natural graphite, synthetic, and hybrid graphite materials;

(4) a plan for onshoring, to the greatest extent practical, the natural graphite, synthetic, and hybrid graphite supply chains, including from sources that are derived from recycled and reused minerals and metals, to meet the lithium ion battery requirements of the Department of Defense; and

(5) budgetary requirements in future years for DPA Title III and IBAS to realize the onshoring plan.

Navy's Integrated Advanced Digital Supply Chain Management Efforts

The committee recognizes the Department of the Navy's stated goal to integrate advanced digital supply chain management capabilities to utilize secure, durable devices and technologies designed to operate in remote regions with limited network connectivity. The committee believes enterprise capabilities are essential to support U.S. and allied naval forces operating globally and is concerned by the slow pace of the Navy's implementation of advanced digital supply chain management. Delays in digitizing the supply chain result in increased costs and less efficient operations in support of the warfighter. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 31, 2025, on the benefits that could be achieved by leveraging commercial enterprise disconnected edge logistics technology and business systems and options to incorporate the same into the fleet.

Non Rare Earths Magnets

The committee is aware that neodymium-ironboron (NdFeB) magnets are used in both military and non-military technology. The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense's efforts to reduce dependence on Chinese-sourced magnets and secure a reliable supply chain for the Defense Industrial Base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the development and integration of available alternative technologies for non-NdFeB permanent magnets to supplement domestic NdFeB magnet production and address potential shortages. The report shall provide an overview of Department of Defense investments in alternative technologies, such as iron nitride.

Precursor Materials for Pandemic Preparedness

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025 on the Department's assessment of domestic manufacturing capacity for vaccine precursor materials that are not sourced domestically, including mRNA precursor materials; whether such capacity can meet readiness requirements during times of conflict; and a strategy to mitigate U.S. dependence on foreign precursor materials and vaccines.

Preparing the Organic Industrial Base of the Department of Defense for Meeting the Demands of Simultaneous Combat against Peer Competitors in Multiple Theaters

The committee notes that the organic industrial base of the Department of Defense has not had to meet the requirements generated by the armed forces of the United States that are engaged in simultaneous combat against peer competitors in multiple theaters since the end of World War II in 1945.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the preparations needed to fully modernize the organic industrial base of the Department to meet the demands of simultaneous combat against peer competitors in multiple theaters. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) investments needed to fully modernize the organic industrial base of the Department by 2030;
- (2) requirements and feasibility of expanding the organic industrial base beyond the present number of depots, production plants, shipyards, readiness centers, and logistics complexes;
- (3) incentives for recruiting, retaining, and training the workforce needed to fully staff the entire organic industrial base enterprise of the Department; and
- (4) any other issues of interest to Congress.

Printed Circuit Boards Produced by Chinese and Chinese-Owned Sources

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has yet to promulgate rules to implement section 4873 of title 10, United States code, as encouraged by the committee report accompanying last year's National Defense Authorization Act (H. Rpt. 118-125). The committee is concerned by this delay and by reports that, in the absence of such rules or other guidance, the Department continues to receive printed circuit boards produced by Chinese and Chinese-owned sources. The committee therefore urges the Secretary of Defense to accelerate efforts to move the Department's supply chains for printed circuit boards and other electronic systems to secure sources.

Prioritization of American Printed Circuit Boards and Critical Material Supply Chains

The committee recognizes investments made towards national priorities through Title III of the Defense Production Act (DPA). However, the committee is concerned that among designated critical national security technologies, investments in American-made printed circuit board & Integrated Circuit Substrate manufacturing have lagged. Due to the well-documented and significant loss of printed circuit board manufacturing capacity in the United States the committee encourages the use of the DPA Title III office to prioritize printed circuit board and critical material supply chains to correct shortfalls in the domestic defense industrial base.

Promotion of Domestic Battery Manufacturing and Military Applications

The committee recognizes the critical role of robust and secure domestic supply chains in safeguarding U.S. national and economic security interests. The Department has conducted assessments and studies of industrial base needs, noting that battery systems are “essential to thousands of military systems” supporting the warfighter and that the China dominates battery supply chains. While the committee recognizes that lead acid batteries will continue to be utilized heavily in military hardware, the committee notes that advances in battery technology, particularly the evolution of lithium-ion chemistry, have resulted in functional alternatives. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2025, on current state of battery and battery machine manufacturing in the United States. This briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) an overview of the extent to which U.S. battery manufacturers rely on foreign-made equipment and components, including but not limited to lithium-ion cells;
- (2) a review of potential vulnerabilities associated with the use of foreign-made equipment in domestic battery and battery machine manufacturing;
- (3) recommendations aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of domestic battery and battery machine manufacturing;
- (4) an assessment comparing lithium-ion batteries with their lead acid counterparts;
- (5) efforts undertaken to ensure that lithium-ion battery cells are manufactured within the United States; and
- (6) an overview of any testing or evaluation conducted on next-generation lithium-ion batteries, including performance metrics and reliability assessments.

Recycling Rare Earth Elements

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 1, 2025, on the export of end-of-life equipment containing rare earth elements outside the United States. The briefing shall provide an overview of how and where the Department directs end-of-life equipment containing rare

earths, including the percentage of such products that are exported, the percentage that remains in the U.S., the state of recycling, reuse, and refurbishing of such products, the existing programs and authorities for the Department to collect and recycle, reuse, and refurbish such products, and a review of domestic permanent magnet and end-of-life equipment recyclers.

Report on Improving Acquisition Process for Medical Countermeasures

The Committee commends the Department of Defense for its research endeavors to enhance and modernize the medical countermeasures available to service members in the event of chemical weapons exposure, aimed at bolstering the protection of our warfighters.

However, the Committee is concerned with the ability of the supply chain to produce the required replacement stocks in a short timeframe, since the Department has continued to extend the shelf life of these products to yield savings. This model of using extensions could exacerbate the challenges faced by the supply chain to keep production lines at a capacity to produce replacement stock and may result in service members carrying countermeasures with less efficacy.

The Committee believes an alternative acquisition strategy using a service model may enhance capabilities for warfighters, afford the industry greater certainty regarding the timing and quantity of acquisition and resupply, while potentially reducing costs for taxpayers. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing no later than December 1, 2024 to the House Committee on Armed Services on the feasibility of using a service model strategy for acquisition of medical countermeasures. The briefing should include the current cost of procuring, managing, and replacing medical countermeasures inventory when the shelf life is set to expire versus the cost of a service contract to produce, manage and replace expired inventory to ensure the warfighter has working medical countermeasures available when needed.

Report on Indium Phosphide Optical Compound Semiconductors

The House Armed Services Committee recognizes that indium phosphide (InP) optical compound semiconductors, or photonic integrated circuits (PICs), play an important role in the optical communications networks that form the backbone of the Department of Defense's communications infrastructure. Furthermore, the higher speeds, reduced power consumption, conduction of light and electricity, and other benefits of InP PICs make them critical for artificial intelligence, quantum computing, advanced sensors, LIDAR, directed energy weapons, satellite communications, and other areas where speed and power consumption are at a premium. The committee understands that China is currently making significant investments in their InP semiconductor manufacturing capability. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Critical Technologies, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, to

provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) the Department of Defense's current and potential uses of InP PIC technology;
- (2) an assessment of the United States' dependency on China for substrates, fabrication, advanced test and packaging, and finished products containing InP PICs; and
- (3) an assessment of supply chain vulnerabilities for InP semiconductors.

Review of SETA Contractors by the Secretary of the Air Force

The committee notes that Proliferated Low Earth Satellite (LEO) Constellations provide critical capabilities to the Department of Defense, including end-to-end missile warning, missile tracking, and missile defense; in-theater secure communications; and position, navigation, and timing for ground, air, and fleet operations.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department to support the rapid fielding of LEO systems by implementing a streamlined and efficient acquisition process that more closely aligns incentives throughout the acquisition life cycle.

The committee believes the Department should align programmatic incentives to reward the delivery of capabilities on cost and on schedule. While systems engineering and technical assistance contractors and federally funded research and development centers provide a crucial function, there is a need to ensure that this function is executed in accordance within the Defense federal acquisition regulations, and done so in a fashion to achieve program milestones as set forth by the government customer through effective and efficient acquisition strategies. There is a need for all contractors of this vital industry to be aligned, both on the timely delivery of Space Force capabilities and the penalties for schedule and technical performance deficiencies. By implementing a more effective and comprehensive space acquisition strategy, the Space Force will save money, strengthen national security, and more quickly deliver next-generation capabilities on orbit to oppose near-peer competitors like China and Russia that seek to control the space domain and deny its use by democratic nations.

Review of Small Purchases from China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea

The committee notes that the Department, in implementing section 4872 of Title 10, United States Code (84 FR 72239), determined that the restriction on the acquisition of certain metals and magnets from China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea should not apply to acquisitions below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, using the authority of section 1905 of Title 41. The committee is concerned that this exception may cause certain agencies of the Department of Defense, to include the Defense Logistics Agency, to source aluminum-nickel-cobalt magnets and other permanent magnets from distributors of Chinese-made materials using this

exception. The committee is concerned that such acquisitions may undermine the defense industrial base.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the use of this exception to purchase aluminum-nickel-cobalt magnets and other permanent magnets from otherwise noncompliant foreign sources. The briefing shall address:

- (1) The amount of money spent by the Department of Defense on material that may be sourced from covered nations under section 4872 of Title 10;
- (2) The authorities of the Department to extend coverage of section 4872 to acquisitions below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold; and
- (3) A recommendation from the Department as to any additional authorities or rulemakings needed to minimize the acquisition of aluminum-nickel-cobalt magnets and permanent magnets from China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea.

Role of Contractors in Contested Logistics

The committee recognizes that future conflicts in the Pacific will require significant operational planning for contested logistics. Traditional sources of supply transport will be challenged, and open sea lanes are not guaranteed. A robust logistical infrastructure will be required to reduce the “tyranny of distance” to support forward deployed forces.

The committee further believes that defense contractors are and will continue to be a vital force multiplier in the planning process for anticipated contested logistics. To date, despite the Department’s efforts to develop a Total Force manpower mix, the contractor community has been underutilized in planning for these inevitable challenges. Accordingly, the Department is encouraged to solicit additional involvement by trusted logistical contractors to amplify, and source concepts at all classification levels that address this vital vulnerability in our national defense posture.

Solid Rocket Motor Source Expansion

The committee remains concerned about concentration within the industrial base for solid rocket motors (SRMs). The committee questions the Department of Defense's alignment of resources to support the near-term expansion of production capacity for these crucial components of missile systems, despite emphasis in the 2024 National Defense Industrial Strategy. Although the committee appreciates the Department’s work to study new entrants in the SRM field, the committee believes that analysis must now shift to investments for expansion of near-term production of SRMs. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment, in consultation with the service acquisition executives, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 13, 2024, on a plan to make near-term investments in the SRM industrial base to accomplish this objective.

Strengthening Industrial Preparedness through Domestic Manufacturing of Advanced Pharmaceutical Ingredients

The committee is concerned by the inaction of the Department of Defense to strengthen and secure the supply chains for pharmaceutical materials for the Department of Defense, based on findings from the report required by section 860(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263). Furthermore, the committee remains concerned by the Department's reliance on foreign suppliers for critical advanced pharmaceutical ingredients (API), 27% of which are considered very high risk due to the country of origin, despite the issuance of Department of Defense Instruction 4140.01, "DOD Supply Chain Material Management Policy."

A 2021 Department of Defense Inspector General report (Report No. DODIG-2021-126) evaluated the Department's mitigation of foreign suppliers in the pharmaceutical supply chain in accordance with Instruction 4140.01. The Inspector General report concluded that:

- (1) the Department did not mitigate the risks of disruptions to its pharmaceutical supply chain, which is reliant upon foreign suppliers;
- (2) the Department did not have implementing guidance on supply chain risk management for Department material; and
- (3) the Department's reliance on foreign suppliers for pharmaceuticals is a public health, readiness, and national security risk.

The committee is concerned that the Department has yet to take action on the findings of the report and that the Department's pharmaceutical supply chains remain at risk from foreign entities.

The Committee encourages the Department to consider opportunities to collaborate with the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) to invest in domestic reshoring for creating end to end manufacturing infrastructure and capacity to be utilized for the manufacturing of medical countermeasures for chemical weapons and essential medicines specifically for the warfighter.

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 1, 2025, on the Department's implementation of the findings described in the report published pursuant to section 860(a) of Public Law 117-263. Specifically, the briefing will include:

- (1) short-term risk mitigation efforts for pharmaceuticals whose APIs are sole-sourced or highly sourced from China, or whose APIs are sourced from China and have high Department usage;
- (2) ongoing Department efforts to invest in domestically produced APIs, including Department collaboration and coordination with other relevant federal stakeholders; and
- (3) Department efforts to leverage previous investment by other federal stakeholders, including the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and

Response, in domestic reshoring and manufacturing infrastructure to build capacity in medical countermeasures for chemical weapons and other essential medicines for the warfighter.

Utilization of Commercial-Off-the-Shelf Aviation Solutions

The committee commends the efforts by the Department of Defense to modernize its forces through the development and fielding of advanced aviation combat capabilities, however the committee is concerned with the speed, process, and cost at which the Department is able to procure and field certain systems. The committee believes that the Department should seek opportunities to utilize commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) solutions when practical.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on efforts to utilize COTS solutions to reduce fielding timelines, how COTS improves the Department's ability to respond to rapidly emerging requirements, and opportunities for aviation COTS solutions to be utilized to a greater extent.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACQUISITION POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Section 801—Streamlining of Milestone B Requirements

This section would modify section 4252 of title 10, United States Code, to streamline the Milestone B approval process for major defense acquisition programs by focusing decisions on risks in each program and reducing redundant and unnecessary documentation burdens on Program Managers.

Section 802—Prohibition on Contracting with Covered Entities That Contract with Lobbyists for Chinese Military Companies

This section prohibits the Department of Defense from contracting with companies that retain lobbying firms that also lobby for Chinese Military Companies as defined by the Department of Defense's 1260H list.

Section 803—Notice of Contract Cancellation or Termination Relating to Remote or Isolated Installations

This section would require the Department of Defense to notify Congress when cancelling or terminating a contract, if it involves a reduction in employment of 100 contractor employees or 50 remote and isolated installation contractor employees.

Section 804—Procurement of Cleaning Products

This section would require the Department of Defense to procure cleaning products, as identified by the Safer Choice program, to the maximum extent practicable.

Section 805—No Conflicts of Interest for Fuel Services Financial Management Contracts

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from entering into a contract with a fuel service provider to oversee the financial management of the Department of Defense's fuel network.

Section 806—Prohibition on Certain Transportation Contracts

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from waiving safety and security requirements for truck drivers and motor carriers that transport munitions for the Department.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 811—Modification to Exception for Submission of Certified Cost or Pricing Data for Certain Components and Parts of Commercial Products

This section would clarify that a contracting officer may presume that a prior commercial product determination shall serve as a determination for subsequent procurements of components or parts associated with such commercial products and services procured in support of such commercial product for components or parts thereof.

Section 812—Application of Recent Price History and Purchase Orders to Truthful Cost or Pricing Data Requirements

This section would require Department of Defense contracting officers to rely upon historical data of recent prices paid in determining whether the costs of a subcontract, a purchase order or a modification to a subcontract or purchase order are fair and reasonable under certain circumstances.

Section 813—Elimination of Late Cost and Pricing Data Submission Defense

This section would require contractors to provide all cost and pricing data relevant to an award prior to contract agreement.

Section 814—Clarification of Other Transaction Authority for Follow On Production

This section would clarify that follow on production awards may be provided for in a transaction entered into under 10 USC SEC 4022 for a prototype project.

Section 815—Clarification of Other Transaction Authority for Facility Repair

This section would modify limitations for usage of Other Transaction Authority to clarify that facility repair is not subject to the same limitation as military construction.

Section 816—Special Operations Forces Procurement Authority

This section would provide U.S. Special Operations Forces with special procurement authority, allowing certain procurements to be treated as being conducted outside the United States and adjusting monetary thresholds for such procurements.

Section 817—Avoidance of Use of Lowest Price Technically Acceptable Source Selection Criteria for Procurement of Munitions Response Services

This section would amend section 880(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 (Public Law 115-232) to include "munitions response services" for avoidance of lowest price technically acceptable source selection.

Section 818—Extension of Temporary Authority to Modify Certain Contracts and Options Based on the Effects of Inflation

This section would extend the temporary authority for modifying contracts for inflation until December 31, 2025.

Section 819—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Chiller Class Projects of the Department of the Air Force

This section would prohibit noncompetitive procurement of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning chillers at installations of the Air Force until the Secretary of Defense submits a certification to congressional defense committees.

SUBTITLE C—PROVISIONS RELATING TO WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Section 831—Updated Adaptive Acquisition Framework Training

This section would require the Defense Acquisition University training curriculum for program executive officers, program managers, general officers, and flag officers to be periodically updated to include innovative best practices of the private sector and recently provided acquisition authorities.

Section 832—Performance Incentives Related to Commercial Product and Commercial Service Determinations

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish and maintain performance incentives for contract officers and program managers for requesting support from Defense Contract Management Agency, Defense Contract Audit Agency, and other Department experts in making commercial product or commercial service determinations prior to contract solicitation.

Section 833—Autonomous Unmanned Aerial System Acquisition Pathways

This section would require procurement programs for unmanned aircraft systems to use separate, parallel acquisition pathways for hardware and software, to the maximum extent possible.

Section 834—Pilot Program for Program Management Offices to Compete in Rehabilitating At-Risk Programs

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to establish a pilot program to test the feasibility and reliability of using two program management offices to compete in managing programs for rapid fielding.

SUBTITLE D—PROVISIONS RELATING TO SUPPLY CHAINS AND DOMESTIC SOURCING

Section 841—Enhancing Requirements for Information Relating to Supply Chain Risk

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to delegate supply chain risk management authority to defense agency directors, remove the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and Chief Information Officer joint recommendation requirement, the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security risk assessment requirement, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment concurrence requirement for supply chain risk management acquisition decisions. The requirements that are removed under this provision would be substituted with notification and internal consultation requirements.

Section 842—Amendment to Requirement to Buy Strategic Materials Critical to National Security from American Sources

This section would amend the requirement to buy strategic materials critical to national security from American sources by inserting "qualifying" and defining a qualifying foreign government as the government of a country with which

the U.S. has in effect a reciprocal defense procurement Memorandum of Understanding.

Section 843—Modification to Miscellaneous Limitations on the Procurement of Goods Other Than United States Goods

This section would set requirements for domestic medium-speed marine diesel engine procurement.

Section 844—Risk Management for Department of Defense Pharmaceutical Supply Chains

This section would amend section 3241 of title 10 United States Code to require the Department of Defense to include temperature monitoring as a factor in its pharmaceutical supply chain.

Section 845—Inclusion of Recycled Materials in Domestic Preference for Strategic and Critical Materials

This section would direct the Department to source materials derived from recycled and reused minerals and metals within the National Technology and Industrial Base.

Section 846—Report Relating to Certain Domestic Nonavailability Determinations

This section would require a report on the procurement of fire-resistant fiber blend fabric and a report on the process for making, reviewing, and terminating or modifying domestic nonavailability determinations.

Section 847—Supply Chain Illumination

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement incentives to encourage contractors of the Department of Defense to implement and use policies, procedures, and tools that allow assessment and monitoring of supply chains for vulnerabilities, security, and noncompliance risks.

SUBTITLE E—INDUSTRIAL BASE MATTERS

Section 851—Entrepreneurial Innovation Project Designations

This section would amend chapter 303 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Armed Forces 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 852—Modification to Procurement Requirements Relating to Rare Earth Elements and Strategic and Critical Materials

This section would amend section 857 of the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 117–263) to include a supply chain disclosure requirement for large-capacity batteries.

Section 853—Update and Extend the Authorization of Distribution Support and Services for Contractors Program

This section would authorize a program that allows the Secretary of Defense to provide storage and distribution services for contractors of the Department of Defense for 15 years.

Section 854—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.

Section 855—Procurement of Secure Lithium-Ion Batteries

This section requires the Department of Defense to procure lithium-ion batteries produced in the United States or in allied nations beginning in 2026.

SUBTITLE F—SMALL BUSINESS MATTERS

Section 861—Department of Defense Contracting Goals for Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Veterans

This section would set Department of Defense goals for contracting to veteran owned small businesses.

Section 862—Participation of Military Research and Educational Institutions in the STTR Program

This section would amend the definition of research institution in Section 9(e)(8) of the Small Business Act (15 USC 638).

Section 863—Training on Increasing Federal Contract Awards to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Service-Disabled Veterans

This section requires the Department of Defense to engage the Small Business Administration to conduct training for procurement personnel on how to increase awards made to Service-Disabled Veteran Small Businesses.

Section 864—Accessibility and Clarity in Covered Notices for Small Business Concerns

This section requires the Department of Defense write contract solicitations in plain language.

Section 865—Expansion of Pilot Program for Access to Shared Classified Commercial Infrastructure

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to expand existing pilot programs to not fewer than six locations at which small business concerns, contractors of the Department of Defense, and institutions of higher education may access shared commercial classified infrastructure.

Section 866—Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Department of Defense Critical Technology Area Opportunities for Small Business Concerns

This section would require the Secretary of Defense and Administrator of the Small Business Administration to increase information sharing on contract opportunities available for small business relating to Department of Defense critical technology areas.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 871—Clarification of Waiver Authority for Organizational and Consultant Conflicts of Interest

This section would elevate waiver decisions for conflict of interest waivers.

Section 872—Pilot Program on Payment of Costs for Denied Government Accountability Office Bid Protests

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of requiring a contractor to reimburse the Department of Defense for costs incurred in processing a covered protest.

Section 873—Promulgate Guidance Relating to Certain Department of Defense Contracts

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance on the governance and oversight of the contracts of the Department of Defense that support or enable sensitive activities not later than January 31, 2025.

Section 874—Framework for the Efficient and Secure Procurement of Food Service Products

This section would require a framework from the Department of Defense to improve the security of supply chains for food service products.

Section 875—Plan for Identifying and Replacing Syringes of Concern

This section would require the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Defense Logistics Agency and Defense Health Agency, to develop and implement a plan to review the Department’s inventory and supply chain for medical syringes that have been subject to a Food and Drug Administration Import Alert or meet the conditions of a Food and Drug Administration Safety Communication.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND RELATED MATTERS

Section 901—Chief Talent Management Officer

This section would create the Chief Talent Management Officer who will serve as the principal staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense on matters relating to total force talent management within the Department of Defense of both military and civilian personnel.

Section 902—Executive Agent for Countering Threats Posed by Small Unmanned Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate an executive agent responsible for providing oversight of the efforts of the Department of Defense to counter small unmanned aircraft and systems and associated training and technology programs.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Section 921—Designation of Senior Officials Responsible for Contested Logistics Posture Management

This section would designate the Undersecretary for Acquisition and Sustainment as the senior defense official responsible for managing contested logistics posture management and mandate the military departments designate a senior civilian official to manage the same responsibilities for their respective

services. Additionally, this section would direct the Department to develop and implement a strategy to improve logistics force posture.

Section 922—Eligibility of Chief of the National Guard Bureau for Appointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

This section would make the Chief of the National Guard Bureau eligible for appointment as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Section 923—Designation of Deputy Under Secretary of the Army as Principal Official Responsible for Explosive Ordnance Disposal

This section would designate the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army as the Principal Official in the Army Secretariat accountable for the Army's explosive ordnance disposal enterprise.

Section 924—Establishment of the Drone Corps as a Basic Branch of the Army

This section establishes a Drone Corps as a basic branch of the Army.

Section 925—Army Electronic Warfare Center of Excellence

This section would direct the Secretary of the Army to establish and operate an Electronic Warfare Center of Excellence within the Army Training and Doctrine Command.

Section 926—Codification of Additional Staff Corps of the Navy

This section would amend section 8090 of title 10 United States Code by adding the Supply Corps, Civil Engineer Corps, Nurse Corps, and the Medical Service Corps.

Section 927—Feasibility Report on Establishment of a Defense Industrial Revitalization Board

This section requires a report on the feasibility and advisability of establishing an advisory board within the Department to regularly assess the state of the Department's defense industrial base efforts and to help coordinate efforts to address industrial base challenges.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

Efforts to Counter Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 17, 2024, on the national defense implications of Mexican transnational criminal organizations, including: a summary of the Department of Defense's role and activity in supporting the United States and foreign law enforcement partners in efforts to counter Mexican transnational criminal organizations, including any efforts to counter unmanned aircraft systems; any effects on readiness and Departmental personnel, property, or interests as a result of Mexican transnational criminal organization activity or efforts to respond to such activity; cooperation between Mexican transnational criminal organizations and foreign countries; and any other matter the Secretary deems relevant.

Increased ISR Capacity for U.S. Southern Command

The committee acknowledges the efforts of U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) in advancing counterdrug operations within its designated area of responsibility and with regional allies and partners. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms stand out as a critical tool in the Department of Defense's counterdrug mission, with availability of such assets affecting USSOUTHCOM's ability to counter illicit narcotics trafficking. The committee urges the Department to use all authorized and available tools, including commercial manned airborne ISR platforms, where use of such platforms could augment the effectiveness of the Department's counterdrug detection and monitoring missions.

OTHER MATTERS

Adopting and Scaling Commercially Available Unmanned Underwater Vehicles

The committee has previously recognized the significant advances in commercially available technologies that increase the capability of Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (UUV) related to range, endurance, and payload capacity. The value of integrating commercially available UUVs into maritime operations for the Department of the Navy has also been noted by the committee. With the AUKUS partnership, the Navy has an opportunity to increase collaboration in this space to include testing, evaluating, prototyping, and procuring these technologies to harness advances in undersea vehicle and sensor capabilities being demonstrated by Australia and the United Kingdom as part of AUKUS Pillar II. To meet future mission needs and fill capability gaps, large and extra-large underwater vehicles that vary in size, payload, and sensor capacity will be needed.

Consistent with direction provided in fiscal year 2023, the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU), in partnership with the Navy, sought proposals for commercially available underwater vehicles to provide distributed long-range, persistent underwater sensing and payload delivery in contested environments.

DIU conducted a rigorous selection process, including in-water testing, resulting in Other Transactions to develop and begin rapid fielding of prototypes for a range of Navy missions.

The committee is encouraged by DIU and the Navy's efforts to begin the test and evaluation of commercially available large diameter UUVs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Chief of Naval Operations, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, consisting of the following elements:

(1) current progress and future plans to incorporate commercially available UUVs into the fleet;

(2) efforts to transition capabilities validated during the prototype phase of DIU's awards into full-scale production; and

(3) current and future efforts to implement AUKUS Pillar II, focusing on allied undersea capability integration and detailing efforts in co-production and procurement of undersea warfare systems.

Affirming U.S. Special Operations Command Authorities for Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests

The committee applauds U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) for exploring training and exercise opportunities in partnership with U.S. State entities. For example, the committee commends the relationship developed between USSOCOM and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport and notes that it enabled new and unique training experiences and exercise evolutions that benefit both research and development of new technologies, as well as improves combat readiness for special operators. The committee encourages USSOCOM to take full advantage of mechanisms such as military interdepartmental purchase requests, or MIPRs, to enable streamlined and efficient exchange of funds, particularly to State entities.

Assessment of U.S. Training of Nigerian Military Personnel

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than January 1, 2025 on a detailed assessment of the effectiveness of U.S. training of Nigerian military personnel on civilian harm mitigation and response, including the results of all assessment, monitoring, and evaluation efforts on this training to date.

Basing in Niger and Coastal West Africa

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, assessing lessons learned from the coup in Niger with respect to U.S. assets and troops in the country. Additionally, the report should include a risk assessment of a basing

options, particularly for drone operations, in each country in the Coastal West African region under consideration, to include the risks and opportunities associated with human rights, governance and security institutions, conflict drivers, absorptive capacity, strategic alignment, and a history of coups or lack thereof.

Briefing on Military Salvage Capacity

The committee is concerned about the ability of the DoD and the U.S. to recover from foreign military attacks, accidents, or terrorist activity quickly and effectively. In particular, the salvage capacity and capability of the Armed Services in high-traffic waterways and ports is critical. Removing debris from these areas must be accomplished efficiently to avoid degraded readiness from such events that could shut down maritime operations during a global military conflict. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Service no later than January 1, 2025, on salvage capacity and capability within the Armed Services. The briefing should include:

(1) information on protocols and procedures currently in place to remove debris from waterways following accidents or hostile actions against critical ports or waterways;

(2) information on expected timelines for mobilization of resources and personnel to remove debris that may impede maritime operations in the event of an incident;

(3) a list of critical waterways used by the Armed Services that may be vulnerable to closure by accidents or hostile actions;

(4) information on previous or planned exercises to test readiness and response times for clearing critical ports or waterways;

(5) information on Department of Defense cooperation with other Federal agencies or private entities to enhance its response capabilities in dealing with maritime debris;

(6) information on the number of salvage ships within the DoD or other critical ships for debris removal from critical ports or waterways; and

(7) an assessment of current or planned efforts to increase the overall capacity of salvage ships in the domestic maritime industry or government fleet.

Briefing on the Creation of a Military Occupational Specialty or Service Designation Relating to Additive Manufacturing

The committee notes that efforts should be made to improve the military services' ability to employ the most advanced manufacturing and maintenance techniques available. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025, on the feasibility of creating an additional Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or Service Designation (SD) in the field of Additive Manufacturing to improve repair capacity of the military services. The briefing should include the following:

(1) the projected change in productivity or hours of work due to the creation of an additional MOS or SD;

(2) the impact of the creation of an additional MOS or SD on the repair backlog experienced by military maintenance teams; and

(3) the impact of the creation of an additional MOS or SD on spare parts capacity among those military services that employ additive manufacturing machines as part of their spare parts stockpile or manufacturing process.

Center of Excellence and Progress on Staffing

The committee has a continued interest in the establishment of the Civilian Protection Center of Excellence in a timely manner. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, on the progress toward full operational capability of the Center, the Center's staffing and organization, a list of the military and civilian staff billets assigned to the Center, the number of military billets by Service assigned to the Center, and an assessment of the staffing, resources, and authorities required to achieve full operational capacity by fiscal year 2025.

Civilian Harm Assessments Pursuant to DOD-I 3000.17

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2025 on civilian harm assessments reviewed pursuant to Section 4.5d of the Department of Defense Instruction 3000.17. The report should include the following information:

(1) a list of civilian harm assessments reviewed pursuant to Section 4.5d of Department of Defense Instruction 3000.17;

(2) the stated reason for the review;

(3) the procedures established by the Department to conduct such reviews; and

(4) a description of lessons learned and steps taken following such reviews pursuant to Section 4.5d.

Cold Weather Layering System Research and Development

The committee understands the importance of service members being given the appropriate equipment to be able to perform at a peak performance in extreme conditions. The committee recognizes that advances in cold weather layering systems hold the potential to dramatically minimize the number of layers necessary to outfit service members in extreme environments, reducing costs, and materially improving logistics considerations. However, the committee is concerned that the industrial base responsible for manufacturing cold weather layering systems is too reliant on foreign sourcing and manufacturing, and that more is needed to invest in the U.S. domestic industrial base. Therefore, the committee directs the Deputy

Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2025, on efforts to identify, utilize, and enable domestic manufacturers of cold weather layering systems when determining requirements for procurement of future cold weather layering systems.

Conventional Weapon End-of-Life Thermal Treatment

The committee remains concerned about the state of the Department of the Army's conventional ammunition demilitarization mission. In addition to delays in processing, the Department of Defense continues to rely on open burning and open detonation to dispose of munitions. While this practice has been eliminated at several sites over the past two decades, approximately 34 sites continue to use open burning and open detonation. The inefficiency, safety risks, and environmental impacts of this practice make it a concern for both the workers performing these missions and the residents of the communities surrounding these locations. Contained burn systems, however, eliminate many of the safety and environmental risks associated with open burning and they are able to process waste propellants at a much faster pace.

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, 2024, on the following:

- (1) the number and locations of disposal sites that currently use open burn and open detonation in the demilitarization process;
- (2) a breakdown of how many of these sites are government-owned/government-operated, government-owned/contractor-operated, and contractor-owned/contractor-operated;
- (3) a discussion of the plan to transition these sites to contained burn systems, including a detailed timeline for the transition; and
- (4) the projected cost of transitioning open burn sites to contained burn systems.

Current and Future Basing Requirements for Department of Army Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the Department of the Army's unmanned aircraft strategy, to include current and future basing needs and requirements. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) physical facility and training requirements to include the future basing of the future tactical unmanned aircraft system to effectively achieve manned-unmanned teaming;

(2) availability of training airspace, number of runways and stage fields, and cost of construction of permanent training facilities and billeting of personnel; and

(3) an assessment of livable communities, educational opportunities, and State and local measures that provide support to the military.

Digital Currency for Special Operations in the United States Africa Command Area of Responsibility

The committee recognizes growing interest in the use of digital currency among African states and by United States partner forces operating in Africa. The committee further recognizes the potential benefit of digital currency, including cryptocurrency, for special operations in Africa. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Commander of United States Special Operations Command, and the Commander of United States Africa Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than June 01, 2025, on the following:

(1) the anticipated future use of digital currencies, including cryptocurrency, in the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) area of responsibility (AOR), including for usages relating to United States national defense;

(2) the status of digital currency adoption rates among African countries, including the use of cryptocurrency; digital currencies owned or operated by People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, or the Islamic Republic of Iran; and for the purposes of addressing challenges arising from volatile financial infrastructures;

(3) the use of digital currencies by the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and any affiliated groups, including proxy forces, operating within the African continent;

(4) the strengths and weaknesses of blockchain technology as it relates to United States national defense interests across the African continent;

(5) the tactical and strategic challenges and opportunities of cryptocurrencies for United States Special Operations Forces operating in the USAFRICOM AOR;

(6) whether the use of digital currencies, including cryptocurrency, would impact speed and reliability to which funds can be made available to support U.S. operations in Africa, including for crisis operations;

(7) whether the use of cryptocurrency by United States personnel stationed in Africa could increase operational efficiency with partner forces;

(8) the ability and utility of cryptocurrency to expand information collection techniques;

(9) whether the use of cryptocurrency decreases security concerns associated with United States personnel obtaining and transporting physical U.S. dollars across the African continent, including in austere environments; and

(10) any other matters the Under Secretary determines to be relevant.

DoD Grant Fraud

The committee is concerned by recent high-profile instances of fraud in Department of Defense grant programs, including an instance of an Army civilian employee who pleaded guilty to stealing more than \$100 million from DOD grant programs. The committee remains committed to combatting waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2024 on steps the Department is taking to improve its prevention, detection, and response to fraud in DOD grant programs. Further, the Department should ensure that the current fraud prevention practices are adequately enforced.

Enhanced Aerospace Monitoring and Threat Detection

The committee supports efforts underway by the Alaskan North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) region (ANR) and the Arctic Cyber Technology Innovation Cell to harness existing, dual-use commercial software technology to enhance aerospace monitoring capabilities, threat detection, and advanced decision support. The committee believes that artificial intelligence enabled tools can enhance NORAD's ability to execute required aerospace defense missions by providing persistent and predictive air and maritime domain awareness. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024 on the following:

(1) the command's assessment regarding the use of dual-use commercial software technology for predictive air domain awareness to improve autonomous aerospace monitoring, workflow automation, decision support, and command and control functions; and

(2) a description of the necessary steps and estimated funding required to integrate and deploy commercially available software solutions to modernize NORTHCOM and NORAD's Enhanced Aerospace Monitoring and Threat Detection capabilities.

Ensuring Transport Layer Connectivity to Tactical Users

The committee supports the Space Development Agency's (SDA's) Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA) 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 is encouraged by SDA's efforts through tranche 1 and tranche 2 to incorporate new on-orbit technologies like active phased array antennas into the PWSA, which will help to maximize communication flexibility and connection with ground terminals.

However, the committee is concerned that investments in new on-orbit capabilities are not being equivalently matched in upgrades to the tactical terminals employed by end-users to fully achieve the objectives of Joint All Domain Command and Control.

The committee supports acquiring tactical user equipment that meets or exceeds upgrades to on-orbit technologies to provide tactical users with fully capable high-bandwidth, low-latency communication links. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on plans to acquire tactical user equipment that connects with upgraded on-orbit technologies, to include multibeam active phased array antennas.

Feasibility Study on U.S. Africa Command Human Rights Office

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the feasibility of establishing a Human Rights Office within U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM). The briefing should include: (1) what the purpose and responsibilities of an office would entail, and how such responsibilities would compare to U.S. Southern Command's human rights office; (2) an assessment of how such an office could contribute to USAFRICOM's mission; and (3) the authorities, staffing, and resources that may be required to establish such an office.

Force Structure Planning to Account for Potential Russian-Chinese Military Cooperation

The committee recognizes the importance of accounting for the possibility of opportunistic, coordinated or combined Russian-Chinese aggression in the Department's force structure plans, including the risk that one or more potential conflicts could break out simultaneously in multiple domains and areas of responsibility (AORs). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, detailing the rationale used to determine force sizing requirements for such potentialities. The briefing shall include:

- (1) a description of the assumptions made regarding Russian-Chinese military cooperation in the Department's force-sizing construct;
- (2) the extent to which current force sizing requirements account for the possibility of opportunistic, combined or coordinated Russian-Chinese aggression, including the potential for simultaneous major conflicts in multiple domains and AORs;
- (3) an assessment of how current force sizing requirements compare to the force sizing requirements that would be needed to confront Russian and Chinese aggression in simultaneous major conflicts in multiple domains and AORs;

(4) an assessment of the material risks associated with having to confront Russian and Chinese aggression in simultaneous major conflicts in multiple domains and AORs;

(5) any legislative recommendations the Secretary may have to revise force structure to account for the potential for Russian-Chinese opportunistic, combined or coordinated aggression; and

(6) any other information the Secretary considers relevant.

Impact of Reduction of Forces on U.S. Special Operations Command

The committee is aware that over the past few years there has been a shift in resources and personnel to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, creating a resource constrained environment for special operations forces to operate in. The committee understands that there is now a greater burden placed upon U.S. Special Operations Command to provide resources and support in other geographic commands for execution of its missions.

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 January 31, 2025, on the any potential impact this shift may have on operations in the Middle East and Africa. The briefing shall include:

(1) any potential impact that the reduction of personnel and resources within U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command has had on special operations forces operating in those areas of responsibility;

(2) a review of the potential challenges faced by special operations forces as they plan and execute their missions in the resource constrained environment;

(3) identification of additional resources required to support logistics when operating throughout the Middle East and Africa that have emerged over the last three years; and

(4) an analysis of manpower that supports special operations forces in the region.

Kennebec River Dredging

The committee continues to support the Memorandum of Agreement (Agreement No. W13G8683320001) signed in January 2020 denoting responsibilities between the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy for the regular maintenance of the Kennebec River Federal Navigation Channel. The committee is concerned that the channel is not currently being maintained to the required depth on an annual basis, affecting the movement of Navy surface combatants. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the appropriate resources and planning to ensure that the channel is being maintained to the required depths – per the Memorandum of Agreement – to ensure the

navigability of the Kennebec River for the test, trial and delivery of newly constructed Navy surface combatants to the Atlantic Ocean.

Logistical Requirements to Deliver F-16 Block 70/72 Fighter Aircraft to Taiwan

The committee is concerned about delays in F-16 Block 70/72 Fighter Aircraft Foreign Military Sales deliveries to Taiwan. Originally intended to be delivered in 2025/2026 the 66 F-16 Block 70/72 Fighter Aircraft are now expected to be delivered in 2026/2027. On top of these delays, the logistical requirements to ensure these deliveries occur are complex. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command, in coordination with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2025, on the logistical and tactical plan to deliver these fighter aircraft to Taiwan. The briefing should cover:

(1) the plan for in-flight refueling of the F-16 Block 70/72 Fighter Aircraft en route to Taiwan, including the number and type of refueling tankers required and the number of times the F-16 Block 70/72 Fighter Aircraft will need to be refueled while in flight; and

(2) any variables that could further delay delivery of the aircraft to Taiwan including new technology integration and modification.

Lowering the Cost of Secure Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee acknowledges the importance of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) in modern defense operations and the imperative to align such systems with the requirements of Section 848 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, which prohibits the procurement of UAS manufactured by covered foreign entities deemed a national security risk. However, the committee notes that, as a result, the Department of Defense faces a critical challenge: the majority of compliant UAS components are significantly more expensive than their non-compliant counterparts.

Recognizing this challenge, the committee urges the Department to actively incentivize the defense industry to develop and manufacture cost-effective UAS components using methods such as research and development contracts, grants, and public-private partnerships focused on technological innovation and cost reduction.

Additionally, the committee encourages the Department to invest strategically in the UAS component supply chain. The strategy should encompass initiatives to streamline manufacturing processes, investments in advanced material technologies, and support for small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to the supply chain.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Development, and the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, on efforts to reduce component costs for small UAS. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an assessment of key factors driving UAS end product and component costs;
- (2) an assessment of partnerships that the Defense Innovation Unit has established to expand pathways for additional UAS platforms and components to be certified as secure;
- (3) actions the Department has taken to reduce UAS component costs; and
- (4) a comprehensive plan to lower costs through industry incentives and targeted investments.

Maritime De-Risking

The committee is aware that our strategic competitor, the People's Republic of China, is expanding its influence over the high seas. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) views its control over the oceans as a vital national security interest and has used the authority and resources of their government to direct, resource, and gain the world's most dominant position over shipbuilding, shipping, and international maritime infrastructure. Their actions have often disregarded legal norms, principles, and values shared by the United States and its allies.

The United States faces significant risks to both national security and economic vitality from the Government of China's potential to cripple the critical supplies and lifeline of the American people during peacetime, crisis, or war by shutting off access to the world's oceans, as well as by controlling critical shipping interests and infrastructure. To address this threat, the United States must pursue a strategy of "de-risking," aimed at mitigating reliance and vulnerability to Chinese shipbuilding, shipping, and maritime infrastructure.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of Transportation, Commerce, Treasury, Homeland Security, State, as well as the U.S. Trade Representative and Office of Management and Budget to provide a report to the House Armed Service and Senate Armed Service committees by November 1, 2024:

- (1) An analysis of the current risks posed to US interests by the CCP's dominance of the maritime industry and its civilian and military impacts to security and economic prosperity.

- (2) A comprehensive strategy for de-risking America's maritime domain from the People's Republic of China and other asymmetric or emerging maritime threats, recognizing that our security and economic way of life relies on assured access to free, open, safe, and sustainable oceans without coercion from our global competitors.

- (3) An assessment of the possible establishment of a National Maritime Council to oversee implementation of the nation's maritime strategies, and requirements for annual reporting to Congress on status of implementing such strategies.

The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

National Naval Shipbuilding Academy

The committee notes the shortage of shipyard workers in the United States. Shipyard workers built the fleet that helped to win World War II and deter the former Soviet Union during the Cold War. Today, the United States Navy is no longer the largest Navy in the world and will have to expand the size of its fleet. To do so, the United States must train more shipyard workers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the feasibility of establishing a National Naval Shipbuilding Academy operated by the Department of the Navy. The briefing shall include, at a minimum: the roles, mission, organization, budget, recruitment, possible academy locations, and any other issues of interest to Congress.

Naval Information Systems Warfare Command, New Orleans, Louisiana

The committee is aware of the important work being done at the Naval Information Systems Warfare Command (NIWC) in New Orleans, Louisiana. The committee notes that NIWC diligently delivers information warfare solutions that protect national security with contributions in cyber operations, intelligence support, and business and data systems in an increasingly technologically-driven warfighting environment. To better understand NIWC's future plans, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on its leasing plans for NIWC in New Orleans. The briefing shall include:

- (1) any plans or discussions NIWC has, or has had, in regard to their long-term leasing situation in New Orleans;
- (2) any plans NIWC has to relocate from its current location; and
- (3) an assessment of the facilities needed for NIWC to conduct their mission in New Orleans.

Nuclear Propulsion Training Simulator

The committee recognizes the critical importance of training our Nuclear Propulsion Operators and sees the fiscal and operational value in a simulator for training. The committee believes co-locating this simulator with the already available infrastructure of the Navy's Center of Excellence for Nuclear Propulsion Training, coupled with current workforce expertise that can provide the proper training, will reduce operational costs, minimize risk and increase the level of education on Nuclear Propulsion. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024 assessing the feasibility of developing a nuclear propulsion

training facility, including a simulator, within the Navy's Center of Excellence for Nuclear Propulsion Training.

Operations in the Information Environment

The committee commends the Department of Defense for publishing the 2023 Department of Defense Strategy for Operations in the Information Environment (SOIE). This report is an important step to ensure the United States can compete in the strategic environment to counter adversaries and malign influences across the globe. The committee has had concerns with the Department's ability to cohesively counter malign actors with operations in the information environment (OIE) in an aggressive, rapid, and responsible manner to deter our adversaries as part of integrated deterrence instead of reacting to misinformation, disinformation, and propaganda. Aligning the SOIE with the 2022 National Defense Strategy is a critical step to ensuring all organizations working in the OIE are synchronized to better understand the challenges and develop the proper approach as part of integrated deterrence. The SOIE emphasizes the need for alignment of OIE and intelligence synchronization with other Government informational capabilities, operations, and activities. The SOIE also states the intelligence community (IC) must improve its efforts to produce intelligence relevant to OIE by better understanding the individuals, groups and populations that are critical and influential to partners, adversaries, and relevant foreign actors. The committee notes that the Department is in the process of formulating an implementation plan for OIE (OIE I-Plan).

The committee is interested in understanding how the OIE I-Plan will incorporate the IC to produce tailored and prioritized intelligence to support OIE. Therefore the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2025, on the OIE I-Plan and how the IC will be incorporated into OIE.

Pre-Motor Reaction Time Biosensors and Testing

The committee remains concerned about the long-term impact of brain injury and encourages the Department of Defense to improve its capability to collect real-time neurophysiological data to establish an objective baseline of service member cognitive health and enable monitoring throughout their military service. The committee is encouraged by United States Special Operations Command's efforts to operationalize wearable neural biosensors for wrist-based Pre-Motor Reaction Time (PMT) neurophysiologic assessments to support early detection of neurotrauma, advise mental health interventions, and mitigate human risks from fatigue and other lapses in psychomotor vigilance. The committee is aware of the potential readiness benefit to the special operations community and recognizes the potential for these efforts to inform possible deployment of wrist based PMT biosensors and testing across the armed services. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of United States Special Operations Command to provide to the

House Committee on Armed Services a briefing no later than December 31, 2024, on:

(1) the command's views of the added value of wrist-based PMT biosensors and testing for the monitoring of brain health, blast overpressure, physical neurotrauma, and psychomotor vigilance from initial combat-related training to retirement;

(2) the command's views on best practices for wrist-based PMT biosensor usage models, frequency of use, data collection and handling, decision-making, operational requirements, and potential acquisition pathways for this technology; and

(3) the command's views on potential transition of wrist-based PMT biosensors to a program of record for all USSOCOM personnel.

Preparing the Department of Defense for Simultaneous Combat against Peer Competitors in Multiple Theaters

The committee is aware of the challenges associated with engaging in combat against one or more near peer competitors in multiple theaters at the same time. The committee notes that some of the Department of Defense's limitations may result from statutory requirements and prohibitions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on recommendations for changes to current law that would aid the Department of Defense in confronting the challenges associated with simultaneous combat against one or more peer competitors in multiple theaters. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

(1) changes to existing law that would aid the Department in preparing for, responding to, and executing simultaneous combat in multiple theaters; and,

(2) recommendations for legislative action that would create efficiencies for meeting strategic objectives.

Rearm at Sea

The committee is aware that the ability to quickly rearm cruisers, destroyers, and other ships at sea is a critical part of the ensuring the Navy is effectively prepared for a potential conflict in the Pacific. However, the committee is concerned that the Navy's progress in developing this capability has been too slow and that the Navy's leadership focus and resource investment is not sufficient to meet the Navy's stated goals in this area. While the Navy has conducted demonstrations of certain steps in the process, significant challenges remain to be addressed before the Navy could effectively leverage this capability in a contested environment.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Navy's efforts to develop a rearm-at-sea capability. At a minimum, the review should address:

(1) the Navy’s current efforts and future plans to develop this capability;;
(2) the Navy’s current and planned technology development investments to achieve this capability, to include planned cost and schedule for these investments;
and

(3) alternative courses of action the Navy is considering to address this capability gap, to include the use of uncrewed technologies.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2025, on the Comptroller General’s preliminary findings and to submit a final report to the congressional defense committees on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities Access and Availability

The committee recognizes the importance of Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) for preserving the confidentiality and national security of our nation’s defense. The committee is concerned about the availability and lack of SCIFs outside of the Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia region (DMV). The committee notes that greater access to SCIFs across the country could spur additional defense collaboration and innovation throughout the industry.

The committee is aware of the “Report on Common Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility,” released by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence in September 2020, which touched on the challenges and cost-prohibitive nature of multi-use classified space, as well as the policy restrictions in place that would need to be surmounted. The report concluded that an alternative approach is not needed at this time as current policies and procedures already maximize industrial SCIF reciprocity and co-utilization, while providing requisite security protection to sensitive compartmented information. The committee recognizes that the needs and status of our Defense Industrial Base is different today than at the time of this report.

Therefore, committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2025, on the availability of SCIFs nationwide, particularly outside of the DMV. The briefing may included a classified portion, if necessary. The briefing should include:

- (1) the number and location of SCIFs located within the United States;
- (2) an assessment of areas lacking in SCIF access;
- (3) challenges to the accessibility of SCIFs for small businesses, especially in regions which lack military bases;
- (4) any plans for, and hindrances to, the construction and maintenance of multi-use classified space including considerations of cost and planning; and
- (5) any proposed policy changes to facilitate necessary access for industry partners.

Ship Repair Grant Program

The committee is aware of significant readiness challenges impacting the surface fleet. As such, the committee supports capitalization efforts within the domestic ship repair industry. Last year, Congress enacted section 1017 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) to provide grants for improvement of ship repair and alterations capability. In executing this new authority, the committee supports Navy consideration of ship repair facilities that are undercapitalized or are otherwise not currently certified to perform Navy ship repair of surface combatants.

Ship-Based Unmanned Aerial Systems

The committee notes that the Department of Defense efforts to deter and, if necessary, win a conflict in the Indo-Pacific will require the next generation of unmanned aerial system (UAS) technologies. To help overcome the unique challenges of the Pacific theater, the Marine Corps has fielded shipborne, autonomous Group 3 UAS platforms to great operational effect. To capitalize on the demonstrated compounding benefits of networked, autonomous systems, the committee supports the continued development and deployment of such systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on potential to expand the deployment of Group 3 unmanned aerial systems platforms to the broader fleet. The briefing should include a priority list of ship-deployed operations that could be served by such systems.

The Use of Ex Gratia Authority

Section 1213 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 authorizes funds to be made available for ex gratia payments for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to the use of force by the U.S. Armed Forces directly or indirectly. In a memorandum dated January 27, 2022, Improving Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response, the Secretary of Defense emphasized that the protection of civilians is a strategic and a moral imperative and specified that the Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response Plan provide for the review of guidance and its associated implementation of how the Department responds to civilian harm, including, but not limited to condolence payments and the public acknowledgement of harm.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2025 on the results of such review, including any challenges associated with the use of existing ex gratia authority and any other potential opportunities to respond to civilians and communities affected by military operations.

Transition and Fielding of Innovative Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems Detect and Defeat Capabilities

Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) continue to evolve rapidly and present growing threats to the United States and allied personnel and infrastructure. Although many adversarial UAS are inexpensive and easy to replace, U.S. forces often respond with defensive capabilities that are much more expensive, limited in quantity, and slow to replace. Moreover, many legacy systems struggle to effectively counter larger UAS. The committee believes the most effective counter-UAS capabilities for the joint force are those using software-defined technologies of autonomy, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning to outpace the current and evolving UAS threats.

The committee commends U.S. Special Operations Command and U.S. Central Command for leveraging innovative capabilities like open-architecture, vertical take-off and land, and AI-driven autonomous air vehicles for Group 3 defeat missions. However, the committee is concerned that the military services have not budgeted to sustain and expand these types of critical capabilities in fiscal year 2025 or in the Future Years Defense Program. For example, the Army has failed to transition these capabilities at scale, and the Navy and Air Force lack clear program office direction to begin such transition.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Navy and Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 13, 2024, on plans to resource, transition, and scale advanced, AI-enabled, combat-validated UAS defeat capabilities to conventional forces within the department.

Trusted Workforce Solutions for Clearance Process

The committee remains concerned with the persistent backlog in security clearances processing for Department of Defense employees and contractors as the Department continues to implement the Trusted Workforce 2.0 initiative. The committee believes that cumbersome and complex background investigations, adjudications, and continuous vetting processes have contributed to delays in the issuance and maintenance of security clearances. While the committee fully supports robust, thorough vetting, the committee believes there are efficiencies that could be realized in the process.

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

- (1) a review of business processes for intake, investigation, and adjudication of applications for personnel security;
- (2) a review of data sharing and system integration between security, human resource, and procurement offices;
- (3) a review of challenges associated with the implementation of the Trusted Workforce 2.0 program;
- (4) an examination of resource allocation needs, including workforce modeling to address workloads;

(5) an assessment of personnel training requirements needed to accomplish mission needs;

(6) an assessment of current technology utilized, along with identifying and recommending improvements for business processes across agencies such as workflow automation based on case complexity and robotic process automation to eliminate manual tasks; and

(7) recommendations for improving these processes and an estimate of the resources and timelines associated with implementing the improvement recommendations.

U.S. Special Operation Command Crisis Response Funding and Budget Constraints

The committee understands that crisis response funding is utilized by U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to respond swiftly to critical missions worldwide. The committee notes that special operations forces are executing crisis response operations in the areas of responsibility of various geographic combatant commands, however USSOCOM is responsible for budgeting these crisis response missions. The committee is concerned that the USSOCOM crisis response budget is consistently underfunded by the Department of Defense and therefore exhausted on an annual basis with time consuming reprogramming requests continuously required in order to backfill funds expended for these critical missions. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, on crisis response funding for special operations forces. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of the feasibility of creating a cost-sharing structure between USSOCOM and the relevant geographic combatant command for execution of crisis response;

(2) a description of the logistics, planning process, and funds that are required for the execution of crisis response missions;

(3) a review of how determinations are made for resources utilized when conducting crisis response; and

(4) an analysis of any instances in which USSOCOM's resources are utilized by a geographic combatant command for non-special operations missions and the use of such resources by the geographic combatant command creates a hinderance to operations for special operations forces mission requirements.

U.S. Special Operations Command Digital Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

The committee is aware of U.S. Special Operations Command's (USSOCOM's) plans to develop a digital intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) program to build capabilities to task, collect, process, exploit, and disseminate hard-to-access digital information in foreign information

environments. The committee is aware of multiple operational successes enabled by digital ISR prototypes and believes an enduring digital ISR program will increase USSOCOM's ability to provide relevant capabilities for strategic competition. The committee encourages USSOCOM to accelerate efforts to build an enduring digital ISR program.

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 2025 in division A of this Act. This section would limit the total amount transferred under this authority to \$6.00 billion.

Section 1002—Revision of Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to revise the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation to ensure that the regulation is consistent and clear throughout, includes updated guidance with respect to legislative and regulatory requirements, and does not include guidance subject to change annually in an annual appropriations act.

Section 1003—Cross-Functional Team for Implementation of Recommendations of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a cross-functional team for the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform.

SUBTITLE B—COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

Section 1007—Modification to Types of Support for Counterdrug Activities and Activities to Counter Transnational Organized Crime

This section would modify the types of support for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime.

Section 1008—Support for Counterdrug Activities Affecting Flow of Drugs into the United States

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to promulgate support for the Department of Defense to prioritize counterdrug activities affecting drug flows into the United States.

SUBTITLE C—NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPYARDS

Section 1011—Assessment Required in the Event of a Proposed Reduction in Battle Force Ships as Part of the Annual Naval Vessel Construction Plan and Certification

This section would require the Navy to be consistent in the first 10-year planning window of the annual 30-year Shipbuilding Report to Congress.

Section 1012—Minimum Number of Public Naval Shipyards

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to operate not less than four public naval shipyards.

Section 1013—Modifications to Ship Repair Authorities

This section would require the Navy to solicit ship repair contracts on a coast-wide basis to only those that are projected to last more than 18 months.

Section 1014—Congressional Certification Required Prior to Start of Construction on First Ship of a Shipbuilding Program

This section would require congressional certification prior to the start of construction on the first ship of a shipbuilding program.

Section 1015—Assessments Required Prior to Start of Construction on First Ship of a Shipbuilding Program

This section would improve analysis and assessment of decisions made prior to the start of construction on first ships of a Navy shipbuilding program.

Section 1016—Exception to Prohibition of Overhaul, Repair, or Maintenance of Certain Vessels in Shipyards outside the United States or Guam

This section would authorize an exception to allow for preventative maintenance that is required while a ship is on deployment and is limited to 21 days or less to be conducted in a shipyard outside the United States. It is the intent of this section that this authority shall only apply to emergent work that occurs while a ship is on deployment and shall not include planned work that shall be conducted in a United States shipyard prior to deployment.

Section 1017—Strategy on Development of Naval Rearm at Sea Capability

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy for delivering a rearm at sea capability to the surface fleet of the United States Navy.

Section 1018—Authority to Use Incremental Funding to Enter into a Contract for the Construction of a Virginia-Class Submarine

This section would provide incremental funding authority for an additional Virginia-class submarine in fiscal year 2025.

Section 1019—Pilot Program on Use of Automated Inspection Technologies at Shipyards

This section would authorize a pilot program to procure automated inspection technologies for maintenance inspections of naval vessels and upgrade information technology infrastructure to support integrating these technologies.

Section 1020—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Retirement of Guided Missile Cruisers

This section would prohibit the retirement of the Guided Missile Cruisers USS Shiloh (CG 67) and USS Lake Erie (CG 70).

Section 1021—Sense of Congress Regarding Naming Warships After Navy Medal of Honor Recipients

This section would provide a Sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Navy should name warships after Navy recipients of the Medal of Honor from World War I to the present.

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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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 2025 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—Authority to Contribute to Innovation Fund

This section would amend subchapter II of chapter 138 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to contribute to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Innovation Fund.

Section 1042—Extension of Authorization of Expenditure of Funds for Department of Defense Intelligence and Counterintelligence Activities

This section would extend the authorization from section 1057 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for the expenditure of funds for Department of Defense intelligence and

counterintelligence activities from 2025 to 2030. It would also extend the reporting requirement from 2025 to 2030 and increase the amount of expenditures the Secretary of Defense may delegate from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

Section 1043—Extension of Authority for Reimbursement of Expenses for Certain Navy Mess Operations

This section would extend the authority for reimbursement for certain Navy mess operations until September 30, 2030.

Section 1044—Prohibition on Realignment or Reduction of Special Operations Forces End Strength Authorizations

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from reducing U.S. Special Operations Forces end strength for 2 years beginning January 1, 2025.

Section 1045—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 funding being made available for the Department of Defense to fund any work performed by EcoHealth Alliance, Inc. in China.

Section 1046—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 1047—Prohibition on Department of Defense Usage of Tutor.com

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from using a Chinese-owned tutoring service for servicemembers and their families.

Section 1048—Prohibition on Operation of Connected Vehicles Designed, Developed, Manufactured, or Supplied by Persons Owned by, Controlled by, or Subject to the Jurisdiction of a Foreign Entity of Concern on Department of Defense Property

This section would ban connected vehicles that are designed, developed, manufactured, or supplied by foreign entities of concern that pose an undue or unacceptable risk to national security from entering U.S. military bases and Department of Defense installations.

SUBTITLE F—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 1051—Quadrennial Biodefense Posture Review

The section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive examination of the biodefense policies, practices, programs, and initiatives of the Department of Defense every 4 years.

Section 1052—Chief of Navy Reserve Annual Report

This section would amend section 8083 of title 10, United States Code, to require an annual report from the Chief of Navy Reserve.

Section 1053—Extension of Annual Report on Civilian Casualties in Connection with United States Military Operations

This section would extend the annual report on civilian casualties by 5 years.

Section 1054—Mobility Capability Requirements Study

This section would require the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command to submit a report and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services 1 year after enactment of this Act, with an interim update 6 months after enactment, to assess the operational risk for meeting the mobility requirements of the geographic combatant commanders.

Section 1055—Plan for Fielding Air Base Air Defense Sites at Air Force Installations

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to develop a plan to support fielding of air base air defense sites at Air Force installations. This section would further require the Secretary to ensure that no less than four sites are fielded by September 30, 2027.

Section 1056—Review of Execute Orders

This section would require a review and report of certain Department of Defense orders involving the use of lethal force.

Section 1057—Report on Sensor and Interceptor Capabilities Necessary to Defend Critical Infrastructure Assets

This section would require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Commander of United States Northern Command, to submit

a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services identifying existing or new sensor and interceptor capabilities for defending critical infrastructure.

Section 1058—Report on Price Elasticity of Labor Supply at Shipyards and Supplier Firms

This section would require a report on price elasticity of labor supply at shipyards and supplier firms.

Section 1059—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 on the feasibility of implementing naval blockades of shipments of fossil fuels to China in the event of an armed conflict with the United States.

Section 1060—Comptroller General Review of Food Waste at Department of Defense and Coast Guard Facilities

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of food waste at Department of Defense installations and Coast Guard locations.

Section 1061—Study on Feasibility of Establishment of Centers of Excellence for Servicewomen's Health

This section would direct a feasibility study for establishing one or more Centers of Excellence for servicewomen's health.

Section 1062—Reports on Approval and Deployment of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems

This section would require the President to submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report related to the approval and waiver processes for lethal autonomous weapon systems under current DOD policy.

Section 1063—Report on Fielding Certain Wearable Devices for Impact Protection Against Traumatic Brain Injury

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to provide a report including a plan to field wearable devices for impact protection.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1071—Expedited Access to Certain Military Installations of the Department of Defense for Members of Congress and Certain Congressional Employees

This section would authorize expedited access to military installations for Members of Congress and certain congressional employees.

Section 1072—Air Force Technical Training Center of Excellence

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to operate a Technical Training Center of Excellence.

Section 1073—Installation Energy Plans and Assessment for Reduction of Reliance on Russian Energy

This section would modify section 1086 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-283) to include all operating bases within U.S. European Command and would limit the availability of travel funds within the Office of the Secretary of Defense until the report is delivered to the congressional defense committees.

Section 1074—Extension of Commission on the Future of the Navy

This section would provide a 1-year extension on the Commission on the Future of the Navy as authorized by Section 1092 of Public Law 117-263.

Section 1075—Modification of National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology

This section would modify the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology by extending the authority to appoint members after the appointment date and extend the due date for the final report and the termination of the commission.

Section 1076—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 quarterly summary of routine defense sensitive support provided to non-Department of Defense federal departments or agencies. This section would also allow for time-sensitive and extraordinary security protections support notifications to Congress to be made after the supported activity concludes or simultaneously with the execution of the supported activity.

Section 1077—Post-Employment Restrictions for Participants in Certain Research Funded by the Department of Defense

This section would prohibit principal investigators of Department of Defense-funded research into critical and emerging technology at institutions of higher education from seeking or accepting employment with a foreign entity of concern for 10 years after the end of their involvement in the research.

Section 1078—Establishment of National Security Capital Forum

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a forum led by the Office of Strategic Capital to allow for an exchange of information related to transactions or potential transactions.

Section 1079—Plan for Additional Skill Identifiers for Army Mountain Warfare School

This section requires a plan from the Secretary of the Army to develop and establish additional skill identifiers for Army Mountain Warfare School courses.

Section 1080—Tabletop Exercise on Extreme Weather Events in the Indo-Pacific Region

This section would require the Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command, to conduct at least one tabletop exercise to assess the ability of the Armed Forces and military forces of allies and partners to confront aggressive adversarial threats in the Indo-Pacific region while simultaneously confronting extreme weather hazards.

Section 1081—Pilot Program on Army Readiness in Contested Logistics Environments

This section would create a pilot program, through the Combat Training Directorate, to ensure all troops at Army schools are training on all expeditionary basing systems.

Section 1082—Pilot Program on Forward Advanced Manufacturing

This section would establish a pilot program to develop forward advanced manufacturing capability in and for the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

Section 1083—Frank A. LoBiondo National Aerospace Safety and Security Campus

This section would designate the campus and grounds of the Federal facility at which the 117th Fighter Wing of the New Jersey Air National Guard is stationed as the Frank A. LoBiondo National Aerospace Safety and Security Campus.

Section 1084—Assessment Regarding Antifouling Coatings

This section would require the Department of Defense to assess the feasibility of moving away from copper-based antifouling coatings.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Accelerating Talent Pipelines into the United States Department of Defense

The committee is concerned the Secretary of Defense has not put enough emphasis on the authorities, funding, recruiting, training, vetting, and onboarding tech and other Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math talent needed to build the “talent industrial and innovation base” and support the objectives of the National Defense Strategy (NDS).

The committee believes the Secretary should: (1) provide authority to the Chief Talent Management Officer to build the “talent industrial and innovation base” across the Department of Defense and (2) elevate the Chief Talent Management Officer to the Secretary of Defense level, reporting to the Deputy Secretary of Defense; and (3) fully fund the office of the Chief Talent Management Officer to carry out a talent strategy and programming across the Department. Further, we urge the Secretary to ensure the Department’s leaders and workforce understand and feel empowered to use the available authorities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Talent Management Officer, to provide to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, a report that addresses the following:

- (1) a strategy for the “talent industrial and innovation base” for both the military and civilian sectors;
- (2) a description of the actions taken to ensure every sub-agency and program office in the Department understands the authorities available to receive talent and how to effectively and efficiently utilize them to bring in such talent;
- (3) a plan for fully utilizing existing authorities for bringing talent into the Department;
- (4) a review of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) authority and whether such authority is being fully utilized;
- (5) an explanation of billet requirements, if any, for IPA and Schedule A(r) authorities and the risks and opportunities of no longer requiring billets for fellowships and other such temporary talent programs;
- (6) a review of how the Department uses competitive hiring and existing pay flexibilities under 5 CFR Part 535;
- (7) an analysis of how the Department could better utilize existing competitive authorities by completing initial resume reviews by subject-matter experts and sharing eligible candidates across departments;
- (8) a review of all talent authorities and programs across the how they support the National Defense Strategy; and

(9) any other matters the Secretary deems necessary.

Child Care Development Center Employee Background Checks

The committee notes the importance of recruiting and retaining quality employees for Child Development Centers (CDC). The committee also notes that all employees of CDCs must undergo criminal background checks. The committee is concerned, however, that wait times required for background checks may negatively impact a potential employee's decision to work for CDCs. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, on the following:

- (1) information given to applicants on what is required of a background check and how long it may take;
- (2) the length of time to obtain a background check, including information on how wait-times have changed since the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (3) the percentage of applicants that pass the background check, including information on the number of applicants who decide to decline an offer from the Department of Defense due to the amount of time it took to obtain a background check;
- (4) primary reasons for failing the background check;
- (5) the number of people who conduct background checks, including information on the amount of people required to conduct the background checks in a timely manner, and if more staff is needed for this process by location;
- (6) ease of transferring background checks between CDCs and Department of Defense Education Activity Schools;
- (7) the possibility of constant vetting; and
- (8) solutions to facilitate a decrease in the amount of time needed for a background check.

Civilian Employees Locality Pay Percentage and Cost of Living Disparity

The committee is concerned about disparities between the cost-of-living and current rates of locality pay for civilians employed by the Department of Defense. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the impact of this disparity to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024. This report shall include: the development of a baseline, an assessment of the average difference between locality pay percentages above the baseline and the cost-of-living, an assessment of the effect of this disparity upon recruitment and retention, and a recommendation for whether the cost-of-living for a given locality should be a factor in determining locality pay for civilian employees of the department.

Department of Defense Briefing on Education Support Professional Workforce Development and Internal Hiring

The committee notes the utmost importance of hiring quality educators for the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA). However, there are many barriers to being hired as an educator through DoDEA, leading to vacancies or long-term substitute educators. The committee notes that Education Support Professionals (ESPs), who are school workers, including clerical service workers, custodial staff, paraeducators, and others who help run DoDEA schools, often express interest in becoming certified educators. However, DoDEA policies can prevent ESPs from applying for internal vacant classroom teacher positions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DoDEA to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) the current process to allow ESP workers to obtain their practicum for DoDEA, including leave required policies;
- (2) the number of ESP workers who have transitioned into certified teachers for DoDEA, including their former job titles;
- (3) the policies that allow or prevent an ESP worker who has pursued a teacher certification and a practicum from being hired at a DoDEA location, including barriers due to dual employment policies;
- (4) policies that would enable an ESP worker to teach at DoDEA directly after obtaining educator qualifications; and
- (5) a feasibility analysis on creating a DoDEA fellowship program for ESPs to become qualified educators with DoDEA.

Federal Wage Survey Industry Data

The committee is aware that there may be discrepancies in wage rates for Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees under the Federal Wage System (FWS). Under Office of Personnel Management (OPM) guidance, in accordance with the Defense Civilian Personnel Advisory Service (DCPAS), the FWS is designed to ensure that federal blue-collar workers are compensated comparable to private sector wages in areas with a high density of private sector employees performing similar work.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2025, on the accuracy of Federal Wage Survey rates compared to private sector and contractor wages in each county. The briefing should include at a minimum the following information:

- (1) how many Department of Defense contracts fall under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS);
- (2) how many contractors submitted data for Federal Wage Surveys on time;
- (3) information on the mechanism to obtain that data and an assessment on the accuracy of timely wage data by surrounding private industry;
- (4) how this data is used to inform the Federal Wage System process;
- (5) how many contractors with the Department are not subject to NAICS;

- (6) how many of those contractors voluntarily share wage data;
 - (7) whether a lack of private sector wage data adversely affects wage rates;
- and
- (8) recommendations to encourage all contractors to share wage data.

Implementation Plan and Milestones of a Transfer Program for Overseas Department of Defense Education Activity Teachers

The committee is concerned about recruiting and retaining exceptional teachers in Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) schools in overseas locations. Currently, there is no established transfer program between DODEA schools in overseas locations and teachers who would like to move to another location, or must move during a spouses' permanent change of station move, must either teach for one year in the United States or reapply to another overseas location, restarting a lengthy hiring process. In order to attract, retain, and provide teacher continuity across DODEA, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2025, on a plan and milestones to implement a transfer policy for teachers at overseas DODEA locations no later than January 31, 2025.

Including Marine Corps and Space Force as Executive Agencies

The committee is concerned that certain competitive, excepted, and senior excepted federal service positions in the military departments, the Marine Corps, and the Space Force receive different grade determinations for the same or similar job description because of the definition of "Agency" within the United States Office of Personnel Management (OPM). OPM defines an agency as "Any department or independent establishment of the Federal Government, including a government owned or controlled corporation, that has the authority to hire employees in the competitive, excepted, and senior executive service. The Departments of Army, Navy, and Air Force are considered to be individual agencies for the purposes of this Guide; all organizations within the Department of Defense which have agency codes that begin with "DD" (e.g., DD04) are considered as one agency." As a result of this definition, the Marine Corps and Space Force are at a disadvantage in hiring and retaining civilians—especially in high-demand areas. The committee believes this results in an unintentional disadvantage to Marines and Guardians. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2025, on civilian employee grade determinations for the three agencies—Army, Navy, and Air Force—and the differences in grade determinations for the non-agencies in the Department of Defense, the Marine Corps and the Space Force. The briefing should include:

- (1) why agencies receive a higher-grade determination than non-agencies, particularly in the Department;

(2) the intent of the Department and OPM of treating the three Department agencies differently from the Marine Corps and Space Force in terms of grade determination;

(3) a comprehensive list of positions with the same or similar position description that receive a lower grade in the Marine Corps and Space Force;

(4) assessment of the effect of grade determination on recruiting and retention in a Department agency versus a non-Department agency;

(5) statutory, regulatory, or policy changes necessary to ensure the Marine Corps and Space Force do not remain at a disadvantage with regard to grade determinations for the same or similar civilian position descriptions; and

(6) a timeline for the Department of Defense to make any regulatory or policy changes to address this disparity.

Locality Pay Formulation Reporting

The committee notes that an assessment may be needed to find potential additions to the factors considered in locality pay formulations that reflect the cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The committee notes that the Department of Defense is struggling to compete with the private sector to recruit and retain employees due to differences in wages and salaries. The committee also notes that segmenting the federal workforce by occupation for purposes of pay will only further exacerbate recruiting and retention issues. Not adequately compensating federal employees poses a risk to the future of the national security workforce of the United States. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of pay locality determinations and potential alternative modeling for the locality pay formula for civilian employees of the Department of Defense and provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025. The review shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) the number of Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs employees outside the General Schedule pay scale, including federal wage system employees in pay locality;

(2) the methodology used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in conducting the surveys described in section 5304(d)(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code, with the objective of either restoring the wage survey portion of the National Compensation Survey, which provided direct comparisons of salaries and wages paid by the private sector and state and local governments to the federal government for the jobs federal employees perform in order to improve the validity of the calculation of pay gaps nationally and by locality; and

(3) estimates of the costs of alternative methods of calculating pay gaps on a locality basis, including the cost of closing pay gaps to within five percent of market rates. For purposes of this review, the terms locality pay formula, pay locality, and comparability payment have the meanings in sections 5304 and 5302 of title 5, United States Code.

The committee notes that the study shall focus exclusively on data describing salaries and wages so that any alternative formula for calculating discrepancies between market rates of monetary compensation and the rates of compensation provided by the federal government will exclude employers' costs for non-salary compensation such as paid time off, health insurance, disability insurance, and retirement benefits.

Marketing Plan for Civilian Employee Hiring

The committee is concerned about recruiting and retention of the total force, including Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees. The committee applauds the initiative of the Defense Civilian Personnel Advisory Services for launching its first-ever recruitment marketing campaign on social media to attract younger job seekers to a wide range of Department of Defense civilian careers in March 2024. Nonetheless, the committee remains concerned that recruiting, especially in high-demand areas like technology, engineering, the defense industrial base, and the medical field, will remain difficult without a sustained and coordinated marketing campaign across the media landscape and other domains. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025, on a comprehensive marketing plan for recruiting DOD civilian employees. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the overall marketing plan across the media landscape, including social media, traditional media, career fairs, university hiring programs, and anything else DOD anticipates using as a recruiting tool or platform;
- (2) areas of focus of the marketing plan such as for those careers in the medical field or in the defense industrial base, and how the marketing plan intends to target those career fields or needs for the DOD; and
- (3) the long-term marketing strategy and plan to address civilian recruiting and hiring.

Military Spouse Federal Employment Reporting Expansion

The committee recognizes that military spouses are a critical part of the support structure for military members and families. Their frequent relocation to accompany their spouses on permanent changes of station present substantial challenges for obtaining and maintain meaningful employment and developing a career. Military spouse employment is a substantial factor in military retention efforts.

While significant steps to improve access to federal employment for military spouses has been made in recent years, military spouse unemployment and underemployment remains significantly higher than that of their counterparts. Current reporting on military spouse employment only accounts for military spouses hired using military spouse hiring authorities and does not provide a full

picture of military spouse hiring through other authorities (to include direct, expedited, competitive and noncompetitive authorities).

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 March 1, 2025, that details the following by department for the last 6 years:

- (1) job titles of military spouses hired;
 - (2) hiring authorities used disaggregated by number of times the authority was used;
 - (3) amount of time between position advertisement date and position hired by authority;
 - (4) outreach and support given to spouses to facilitate the hiring process;
- and
- (5) the mechanism used to account for military spouses in reporting on military spouse hiring across all hiring authorities, or the feasibility of creating an accounting mechanism to track military spouse hiring.

Next Generation of Civilian Leaders Programs

The recruitment and retention of the next generation of career civil servant leaders is critical to civilian oversight of the Department of Defense. Professional development programs and fellowships bring talented individuals with a wide range of skills, knowledge, experience, and expertise to the Department for short-term rotations that sometimes lead to permanent job offers. The John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program, the Presidential Management Fellowship (PMF), and the Boren Fellowship are three pathways that recent graduates with advanced degrees can use to enter the Department of Defense for the first time. However, many challenges exist with recruiting and retaining these individuals beyond the tenure of their professional development fellowship.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Secretaries of the Military Services, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, detailing the recruitment and retention of these fellowship programs. The report should include:

- (1) the number of fellows entering the John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program since its inception and their host organizations;
- (2) the number of fellows hired into the Department of Defense from the McCain Fellowship, PMF, and Boren Fellowship following their fellowship tenure's termination;
- (3) promotion pathways up to GS-15 and the Senior Executive Service available to McCain Fellows;
- (4) demographic details pertaining to each class of McCain Fellows; and
- (5) career development opportunities available to employees, including detail and secondment assignments to other agencies.

Overseas Civilian Hiring and Extensions

The committee notes that the overseas hiring process for competitive service civilians may take an extended period due to administrative and procedural requirements. As such, there is often a gap in coverage which degrades the mission. Occasionally, a qualified individual is available to fill the slot from another overseas location or the current employee would like to remain in their job at the overseas location; however, certain policies prohibit either of these options. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, on the policy decisions that limit time in overseas locations and/or provide reduced compensation for local overseas hires. This briefing should include the following:

- (1) justification for overseas assignment time limitations for civilian employees;
- (2) waiver authorities for overseas extensions and justification for the level chosen for that waiver authority;
- (3) processing time for waivers for overseas extensions by each echelon;
- (4) difference in compensation and benefits for civilian employees hired from the continental United States and/or from another overseas location;
- (5) justification for the difference in compensation; and
- (6) recommended policy changes to ease gaps in positions overseas and reduce differences in compensation between local hires and those hired from the continental United States.

Structure, Staffing, and Organization of the Army Civilian Human Resources Agency

The committee is concerned about the staffing, resourcing, and locations of the Army's Centralized Human Resources Agency (CHRA) as civilian hiring continues to take longer on average than it did prior to restructuring and centralization. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2025, on the structure, staffing, and location(s) of CHRA. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) the organizational charts and internal manning documents of CHRA broken out by location;
- (2) the areas, commands, and/or agencies serviced by each CHRA location;
- (3) the number of unfilled positions at each CHRA location;
- (4) the rates of turnover by position for HR specialists, including years of service with CHRA, grade, and position;
- (5) job satisfaction and training required for employees of CHRA, including any changes in training requirements per position;
- (6) the number of CHRA employees that work remotely more than fifty percent of the time, including an analysis of the necessity of physical proximity to locations of work by position and client location;
- (7) ease of mobility between jobs and locations;

(8) the average processing time of a hiring action from the time it was first posted (and not removed and reposted) until the final job offer for the last five years; and

(9) recommendations for process improvements and timeline to make those improvements.

The Use and Effectiveness of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act in the Department of Defense

The committee recognizes that the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) may be used by the Department of Defense to access highly specialized skills from various outside entities like the commercial sector, State and local governments, and universities. The committee further recognizes that as technology and innovation continue to move at an exponential pace, IPAs may provide a much needed flexibility to augment the Department in highly technical areas. Additionally, the committee believes IPAs may be a short-term solution to areas that are struggling for talent like the medical professions. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2025, on the use and effectiveness of IPAs across the Department of Defense. This briefing should include:

- (1) the organizations within the Department that utilize IPAs;
- (2) the positions IPAs fill within the Department;
- (3) the number of IPAs that must utilize a cost sharing agreement; and
- (4) an assessment of the effectiveness of the IPA program within the Department and recommendations on how the Department could more effectively utilize the program.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1101—Extension of Authority for Noncompetitive Appointments of Military Spouses by Federal Agencies

This section would extend the authority for noncompetitive appointments of military spouses by Federal agencies until December 31, 2033, and require the Department of Defense to submit a yearly report on the use of this authority.

Section 1102—Extension of Living Quarters Allowance to Civilian DOD Employees Stationed in Guam

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to provide a living quarters allowance to all Department of Defense civilian employees stationed in Guam.

Section 1103—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 provide the head of a Federal executive agency with the authority to waive the limitations on the amount of premium pay that may be paid to a Federal civilian employee while the employee performs work in an overseas location in direct support of, or directly related to, a military operation, including a contingency operation, or an operation in response to a national emergency declared by the President.

Section 1104—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 extend through fiscal year 2026 the discretionary authority of the head of an agency to provide to an individual employed by, or assigned or detailed to, such agency, allowances, benefits, and gratuities comparable to those provided by the Secretary of State to members of the Foreign Service to individuals on official duty in a combat zone.

Section 1105—Prohibition on Limiting Duration of Overseas Work-Period for DOD Competitive Service Positions

This section would remove the 5-year time limit on civilian employees serving in a competitive position overseas and require the Department of Defense to provide a yearly report on the impacts of this removal on recruiting and retention.

Section 1106—Waiver of Limitation on Appointment of Recently Retired Members of Armed Forces to DOD Competitive Service Positions

This section would waive the 180-day limitation on appointment of recently retired members of the Armed Forces to the Department of Defense competitive service positions.

Section 1107—Child Development Program Staffing and Compensation Model

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to redesign the Department of Defense child development program compensation model and modernize the child development program staffing model.

Section 1108—Mandatory Public Disclosures by Newly Nominated Civilians for Senior Positions in the Department of Defense

This section would require newly nominated civilians for senior positions in the Department of Defense to make certain mandatory financial disclosures available on a publicly accessible website.

Section 1109—Employment and Compensation of Civilian Faculty Members at Inter-American Defense College

This section would add the United States Element of the Inter-American Defense College to the Secretary of Defense's authority to employ and compensate civilian professors, instructors, and lecturers.

Section 1110—Supplemental Guidance for MCO Competitive Service Positions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretaries of the military departments, to establish supplemental guidance for qualification standards for mission critical competitive service positions.

Section 1111—Treatment of Veterans Who Did Not Register for the Selective Service

This section would authorize Federal agencies to hire male citizens who served in the military and were discharged but failed to register for the Selective Service.

Section 1112—Increase in Military Leave Accrual and Accumulation for Federal Employees

This section would increase military leave accrual and accumulation for Federal employees from 15 to 20 days per year.

Section 1113—Flexibilities for Federal Employees Who Are Armed Forces Spouses

This section would provide additional flexibilities for Federal employees who are also spouses of members of the Armed Forces.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

21st Century Partnership for African Security

In 2022, the Biden Administration announced \$55 billion in commitments in Africa over three years as part of the U.S.-African Leaders Summit, which included the announcement of the 21st Century Partnership for African Security to

incentivize and bolster African efforts to implement and sustain security sector capacity and reforms. This initiative is a 3-year pilot program to be implemented by the Department of Defense, which committed \$100 million over the three years. The Department has allocated \$70.1 million for FY25 spending but has yet to provide a plan to the congressional defense committees on how this money will be spent. The committee supports this initiative supporting African countries that demonstrate a commitment and capacity to work with the Department of Defense and Department of State to improve transparency and accountability in its security institutions.

Therefore, committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than October 1, 2024 about the Department's plan to implement the 21st Century Partnership for African Security initiative. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) the Department's spend plan for the allocated FY25 funds;
- (2) the Department's plan to communicate such initiative and the availability of FY25 funds to foreign military partners; and
- (3) the partner countries selected for such funds based on a demonstrated commitment to improve the transparency and accountability of its security institutions.

Baltic Security Initiative

The Committee commends the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as model NATO allies in terms of burden sharing, investing over 2 percent of their gross domestic product on defense expenditure, allocating over 20 percent of their defense budgets on capital modernization, and matching security assistance from the United States. The Committee also recognizes that supporting and strengthening the security of the Baltic states is in the national security interest of the United States.

The Committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing not later than January 15, 2025 to the House Committee on Armed Services describing efforts to deepen and expand security cooperation with the Baltic states through the Baltic Security Initiative, and progress toward achieving capabilities outlined in individual Significant Security Cooperation Initiatives.

Briefing on the Iranian Security Assistance in the Western Hemisphere

The committee is aware of the required report on "Iranian military assistance to Bolivia, Brazil, and Venezuela" described in Title XVIII of the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 Conference Report. The required report has not yet been delivered to the House Committee on Armed Services. The committee expects delivery of the report as soon as practicable.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit an addendum to the report on "Iranian military assistance to Bolivia, Brazil, and Venezuela"

regarding Iranian military assistance to Cuba and Nicaragua to the House Committee on

Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024. The addendum should address all required information in the report on “Iranian military assistance to Bolivia, Brazil, and Venezuela” as it relates to Cuba and Nicaragua.

Captagon Financing

The committee is concerned with the utilization of the global trade in Captagon by the government of Syria and Iranian-supported terrorist groups to obtain financial resources to support the acquisition of destabilizing types and amounts of conventional weapons and other armaments.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the Department’s efforts to work with other Federal departments and agencies to counter the Captagon trade in the Middle East, including:

(1) a description of interagency or international efforts to counter the Captagon trade in the Middle East that include the Department of Defense and which include money laundering and financial networks associated with the Captagon trade in the Middle East;

(2) how the Department of Defense collaborates with other U.S. departments and agencies and international law enforcement organizations to counter the money laundering operations employed by traffickers; and

(3) any other matter the Secretary deems relevant.

Comprehensive Report on Lessons Learned From the War in Ukraine

The committee notes that the United States could benefit from a coordinated effort to learn lessons about modern warfare from the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is undertaking various efforts to learn from the conflict in Ukraine, including lessons about modern warfare. The committee notes that efforts to learn the ground truth from conflict are most successful with close oversight and clear direction from the Department’s senior leadership, and when recommendations are widely disseminated publicly and within the Department. The committee believes that a unified and comprehensive effort to collect and disseminate lessons learned from the conflict in Ukraine, considered in context of the current threat environment and strategic guidance, will help inform, and if necessary, revise relevant doctrine, organization, training, materiel, and policy to prepare the Department for the modern era of warfare.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of each military department, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than November 30, 2025 on lessons learned by the respective military departments from the conflict following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, including:

- (1) analysis of Ukraine and Russia's operational concepts and the main doctrinal lessons of the conflict;
- (2) analysis of Russia's defensive operational concepts and tactics, and Ukraine's efforts to overcome them;
- (3) analysis of the combat effectiveness, including vulnerabilities, of each U.S. provided weapons system and any novel and successful tactics, techniques, and procedures associated with the employment of those systems;
- (4) analysis and assessment of U.S. and NATO combat system interoperability, and any issues encountered;
- (5) observations and lessons learned for equipment, doctrine, training, and tactics from Ukraine's use of unmanned aerial systems;
- (6) analysis of electromagnetic spectrum operations, including signature management, used by both sides, and particularly successful or unsuccessful equipment, tactics, techniques, procedures;
- (7) analysis and assessment of Ukraine's command, control, and communication systems and practices;
- (8) analysis and assessment of logistics and sustainment practices;
- (9) analysis and assessment of Ukraine's training, including training provided by the United States and NATO countries; and
- (10) recommendations to improve or revise doctrine, organization, training, and material based on the information and analysis collected in this report.

Foreign Military Sales Continuous Process Improvement Board

The committee commends the Department of Defense for establishing the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Continuous Process Improvement Board (CPIB). The CPIB, which reports to the Secretary of Defense, is intended to provide accountability in implementing recommendations to improve the FMS process, measure impact, and pursue areas to improve the overall process. The committee also commends the Department for establishing the Security Cooperation Execution Focus Forum (SCEFF) to ensure elevation of emergent FMS case challenges to senior leadership for resolution. The CPIB and SCEFF structures show promise in improving the overall FMS process and ensuring that policy prerogatives are reflected in FMS cases. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 15, 2024, on the CPIB and SCEFF. The briefing shall include a description of:

- (1) the processes and procedures of the CPIB and SCEFF;
- (2) examples where the CPIB or SCEFF succeeded in accelerating specific FMS cases;
- (3) any changes to acquisition or contracting processes undertaken or under consideration as a result of the CPIB's or SCEFF's observations;
- (4) any potential revisions to policy, procedures, or statute the CPIB or SCEFF recommend; and

(5) any other matters the Secretary determines relevant.

Global Fragility Act Implementation

The Global Fragility Act (GFA) mandates that the Department of State lead an interagency strategy, with the United States Agency for International Development and Department of Defense, to address conflict and instability in five priority countries/regions. The interagency is currently implementing 10-year country strategies in Mozambique, Haiti, Libya, and Papua New Guinea, and a regional strategy in the Coastal West African states. The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense spent \$40.0 million over fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023 for GFA implementation and encourages continued contributions to GFA in fiscal year 2025, to include host country engagements and staffing in Washington, D.C. Therefore, the committee directs the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on planned funding levels for GFA implementation in fiscal year 2025.

Hardening U.S. Bases and Naval Assets in the Middle East

The Committee views United States military bases in the Middle East as vital for maintaining stability, conducting counterterrorism operations, and supporting partners in the region. These bases continue to face security challenges, including attacks by Iranian-sponsored militias and terrorist organizations and other hostile actors.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024 on efforts to strengthen the force protection of U.S. bases and naval assets in the Middle East, the briefing should include efforts made to provide physical reinforcements, provide advanced surveillance technologies, strengthening access control points, and reinforcing critical infrastructure and facilities against potential attacks.

Implementing Strategic Objective 5.5 of the 2021 United States Strategy on Countering Corruption

Strategic Objective 5.5 of the 2021 United States Strategy on Countering Corruption directs the Department of Defense to take certain actions to integrate corruption considerations into military planning, analysis, and operations related to security cooperation. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Secretary of State, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2025, on progress implementing the Department's responsibilities related to Strategic Objective 5.5.

Importance of Continued Defense Cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Committee recognizes that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has been a long-standing ally of the United States. Jordan has been a long-standing critical partner of the United States providing stability within the Middle East and deterring adversaries within the region. The Committee commends Jordan for defense of its air space on the night of April 13, 2024. The Committee also recognizes the need for additional counter unmanned aerial systems within the CENTCOM region due to the growing threat from Iran and its regional proxies. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of U.S. Central Command and the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, to brief the House Armed Services Committee on any current and future plans to utilize existing authorities, including Section 333 under Title 10, to increase air defense for counter unmanned aerial systems in Jordan to protect United States and partner interests. This briefing shall occur no later than December 1, 2024.

Institutional Capacity Building of Countries within United States Africa Command Area of Responsibility

The committee recognizes that Africa is a theater of strategic competition where the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Russia continue to increase their presence through economic and military relations. Stability in the region has suffered resulting in eight military coups in the Sahel region of Africa in just the last four years. This region serves as an important training ground for violent extremist organizations (VEOs) whose attacks spread across the African continent and the globe.

The committee notes the challenges faced by United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) in building strategic partnerships with African nations and bolstering stability on the continent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the adequacy of institutional capacity building of countries within the USAFRICOM area of responsibility to strengthen governance in the defense sector. At a minimum, the briefing shall include Department programs and efforts focused on:

- (1) strategy and policy development;
- (2) budget development and execution;
- (3) human resource management systems;
- (4) logistics processes; and
- (5) recommendations to counter PRC, Russian, and VEO influence through institutional capacity building by the Department.

Iran-Backed Proxies in Iraqi Security Sector

The committee remains concerned that elements of Iraqi state security under the umbrella of the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Forces, incorporates some Iran-backed Foreign Terrorist Organizations like Kataib Hezbollah and Asa'ib Ahl alHaq, among other Iran-backed proxies. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs not later than March 1, 2025, describing the extent of Iran's influence on Iraq's security forces, including elements of the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Forces, and the United States Government's engagement with the Government of Iraq to bolster the sovereignty of Iraq while limiting malign outside influence.

Iranian Hardening of Nuclear Facilities

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 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.) Kinetic and non-kinetic actions that could be taken against these sites by the United States, and our allies and partners in the region if deemed necessary; and
- 3.) The status of any potential nuclear cooperation between Iran and Russia.

Left-of-Launch Missile Defeat Capabilities

The committee notes the Department's ongoing investment in a spectrum of missile defense and defeat capabilities, including the development and integration of pre-launch, or left-of-launch, operations. The committee believes these activities play an important role as part of a comprehensive approach to addressing evolving missile threats and may have particular relevance to operations in the area of responsibility for U.S. Central Command. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than January 1, 2025, that assess the development of pre-launch missile defeat capabilities, including cyber or electronic warfare tools, related to missile threats posed by Iran and Iranian-linked groups.

Non-Program of Record Contracting

The committee acknowledges the ongoing efforts of the Department of Defense to review and improve the processing of non-program of record (NPOR) acquisitions for Foreign Military Sales and building partner capacity programs. Delivering capabilities to our allies and partners will depend on enhancing the ability of the procurement process to conclude and implement NPOR cases in a

timely manner. The committee urges the Department to accelerate efforts to improve the NPOR acquisition process.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, on the feasibility and desirability of establishing a contracting office in the Army dedicated to processing NPOR cases. Such briefing shall address the following:

- (1) how the service acquisition executives prioritize the contracting of security cooperation requirements to improve the capabilities of allies and partners in accordance with the National Defense Strategy;
- (2) the scope and scale of NPOR cases;
- (3) challenges related to contracting NPOR requirements;
- (4) lessons learned from NPOR processes used by the Navy, Air Force, or other implementing agencies, or by innovative mechanisms such as AUKUS Pillar II;
- (5) the current landscape of Army NPOR contracting, and the advantages and disadvantages of establishing a dedicated NPOR contracting office for the Army;
- (6) the resources required to establish such an office; and
- (7) any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Allies and Partners

The committee recognizes that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) contributes to the security, prosperity, and liberty of the people of the United States. To meet NATO standards and maintain a credible deterrence and defense against threats to Euro-Atlantic security, the committee urges every ally to invest at least 2 percent of their Gross Domestic Product annually on defense, allocate 20 percent of their defense budget on capital acquisition, and maintain efforts to enhance the operational effectiveness of NATO against common threats, most notably from Russia. The committee stresses the importance of ongoing efforts by the United States and allies to increase their presence on NATO's Eastern Flank. The committee also reaffirms its support for the United States to NATO's mission, members, and objectives.

The committee understands that critical decisions to advance these goals will be made at the NATO Summit in Washington, D.C. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2024 on the results of the NATO Summit in Washington. The briefing should include the following information:

- (1) an assessment of U.S. and allied implementation of the three Regional Plans approved at the 2023 NATO Summit in Vilnius;
- (2) allied defense spending, including allied plans to meet or exceed NATO 2 percent of GDP and 20 percent of defense budget capital acquisition targets;

(3) a summary of efforts by the alliance to address the challenges posed by the People's Republic of China to the alliance's interests, security and values as well as to increase cooperation with partners in the Indo-Pacific;

(4) an update on U.S. and allied posture in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility; and

(5) any other matter the Secretary deems appropriate.

Report on Air and Missile Defense Munitions Expended

The committee is aware that since October 7, 2023, United States forces in the Middle East have been employing air and missile defense capabilities to engage attacks from regional proxy groups supported by Iran, to defend U.S. forces in the region and ensure freedom of navigation. The committee is concerned about the potential impact these efforts may have to global inventory of these high-demand munitions. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services a briefing not later than December 2, 2024, on the following:

(1) the total number of air and missile defense munitions by type expended by each military service in the United States Central Command area of responsibility from October 7, 2023, to September 30, 2024;

(2) the individual unit cost by type of air and missile defense munition and total cost for each type of munition expended by service during this timeframe; and,

(3) the assessed effectiveness of each type of munition employed against each threat system to include the number of munitions that did not successfully engage their intended target during this timeframe.

Report on Iranian Aligned Popular Mobilization Forces

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the following:

(1) determination if U.S assistance has been provided to or to the benefit of Iranian aligned Popular Mobilization Forces for training and professional military education, including through assistance provided to the Iraqi Ministry of Defense; and

(2) whether such assistance has gone to the benefit of any person who is a member of a foreign terrorist organization designated by the U.S. Department of State, or any specially designated national designated by the U.S. Department of Treasury.

Resources for Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation

The budget request for fiscal year 2025 requests funding for Assessment, Monitoring, and Evaluation (AM&E) and Strategic Evaluations that equals roughly

0.7 per cent of the total Department of Defense security cooperation budget. International standards note the importance of at least 3 percent of program funding going toward monitoring and evaluation. The committee notes the increase in funding for AM&E within the Department of Defense since fiscal year 2019 – when roughly 0.1 per cent of its budget went toward AM&E – and encourages the Department to continue to increase its funding.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the Department’s plans for funding of AM&E for security cooperation through fiscal year 2030. This plan should include the authorities, resources, and staffing required.

Russian, Chinese, North Korean, and Iranian Defense Cooperation

The committee notes the challenges to U.S. interests and security posed by cooperation between Russia, China, Iran and North Korea. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the state of defense cooperation between Russia, China, Iran and North Korea. At a minimum, this briefing shall include an assessment of:

- (1) the extent to which China, Iran, and North Korea, including state-owned and state-linked enterprises, provide material, military, technical, or logistical support to the Russian military, defense industrial base or intelligence agencies;
- (2) the material, military, technical, or logistical support Russia has provided China, Iran, and North Korea since the start of the full-scale invasion on February 24, 2022, in return for their military, economic, and diplomatic support for Russia throughout the war;
- (3) the extent Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea coordinate and further each other’s disinformation and propaganda efforts;
- (4) the extent of any material, military, technical, or logistical support from Russia to Iran and its proxies that has enabled attacks on U.S. Government-owned or operated forces, facilities, or ships in the U.S. Central Command area of operations; and
- (5) the possible existence of any understandings or agreements between Russia and China for Russia to assist China with a potential resort to force involving Taiwan as well as what type of support Russia would provide.

Security Cooperation Information Portal

The Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) is a Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) tool designed for international customers, customer agents, and U.S. Government personnel to view information regarding transfers of equipment and services. The committee is aware of on-going initiatives by DSCA to

improve SCIP through certain enhancements. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2024, on the status of enhancements to SCIP. This briefing should address the following:

- (1) automation of the reporting of delivered materiel once received by the security cooperation officers (SCOs) or the geographic combatant command;
- (2) implementation of upload, input, search and reporting capabilities for non-standard requisitions;
- (3) design and development of a building partner capacity limited inventory manager in SCIP to provide SCOs an automated system to handle inventory of items in country, including historical data and auditing capabilities; and
- (4) any other matter the Director of DSCA considers appropriate.

Support for Block 52 F-16 Fighter Aircraft to the Kingdom of Jordan

The committee is aware of the importance of the Block 52 F-16 aircraft for the Kingdom of Jordan's regional security and the advancement of the Middle East Air Defense regional security construct. Amid increased conflict in the Middle East, F-16 Block 52 mission capabilities are critical for the Royal Jordanian Air Force to continue flying alongside coalition forces. Therefore, the committee recognizes the importance of the Jordanian Air Force's proposal to acquire Block 52 F-16 fighter aircraft.

U.S.-Israel on Emerging Defense and Anti-Tunneling 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. Many of these technologies have been applicable to the Israel and Hamas conflict.

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. Therefore, the committee authorizes an additional \$77.5 million for Combatting Terrorism Technology Support for U.S.-Israel research and development on emerging technologies and anti-tunneling cooperation.

Ukraine's Efforts in Developing a Robust and Self-Reliant Defense Industrial Base

The committee notes the importance and challenges of Ukraine developing a robust self-reliant defense industrial base to deter Russian aggression while defending themselves in this illegal and immoral war. The committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee no later than February 1, 2025, on efforts to facilitate production in Ukraine to enable faster domestic ability to field critical military equipment, including air defense systems, for the Ukrainian armed forces. This report shall include identifying production and procurement gaps and efforts to develop a self-reliant sustainment strategy to cover a range of issues including maintenance, repair, and overhaul of equipment.

United States Army and Air Force Posture in Europe

The committee is concerned by the threat posed by Russia to U.S. interests in Europe. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by July 1, 2025 containing an assessment of United States Army and Air Force posture in Europe including the following:

1) A description of the threat environment in which the United States Army and Air Force are or will be required to operate in Europe, including how quickly Russia's military is reconstituting;

2) An assessment of the United States military force posture requirements for the United States European Command;

3) An evaluation of the sufficiency of the following United States Army and Air Force capabilities currently based in Europe: tactical air forces; air mobility and refueling forces; infantry, airborne, and armor forces; aviation and field artillery forces; integrated air and missile defense forces; air and land component command and control capabilities; integrated logistics and prepositioned equipment and munition stocks; electronic warfare and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities; associated support infrastructure; training ranges; and other items as determined by the Secretary;

4) Recommendations to alter the U.S. force posture in Europe, including to enhance U.S. deterrence credibility and improve the readiness and quality of life of members of the Armed Forces, including assignment of forces and basing adjustments; and

5) An estimate of single-year and recurring costs associated with the recommendations included in item 4 as compared to current force posture in Europe.

United States-Israel Anti-Tunnel Cooperation Enhancement

The committee recognizes the critical importance of the United States and Israel jointly developing anti-tunnel technology to address the complex challenges of locating, mapping, destroying, and maneuvering through attack tunnels. By

utilizing this technology since Hamas' horrific attack on October 7, 2023, the Israeli Defense Forces have discovered over 1,500 new tunnel shafts built under community structures including hospitals, schools, and homes in Gaza including 350 to 450 miles of tunnels. The committee notes that the United States faces subterranean threats on the southern border with Mexico as well as in various operating locations around the world. The committee understands the benefit of this cooperation to enhance the Department of Defense's ability to confront tunneling challenges posed by criminals, terrorists, and rogue states. To adequately support this effort, the committee provides an additional \$30.0 million for United States-Israel Anti-Tunnel Cooperation.

United States-Mexico State Partnership Program

The committee notes the over 30 years of success of the Department of Defense State Partnership Program (SPP) in fostering international security cooperation and building enduring relationships between the United States and partner nations. The SPP allows the National Guard to facilitate military-to-military cooperation to build relationships and capabilities to address shared geopolitical challenges around the world. This program is also a cost-effective approach to meet security cooperation objectives and foster alliances and partnerships across the globe. The SPP builds partner capacity and increases the readiness of both United States and partner forces.

The committee believes improving the partnership between the United States and Mexico would strengthen our ability to meet shared challenges, improve interoperability, and enhance this critical relationship. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to explore the feasibility of creating a partnership between the National Guard and Mexico under the State Partnership Program.

United States-Poland Security Cooperation in Africa

In recent years, the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) area of responsibility (AOR) has seen increased political instability, an expansion of violent extremist organizations and proxy forces of Russia, including the group formerly known as the Wagner Group, and coercive economic activities from China. The committee recognizes that Polish security cooperation activities in Africa could address shared threats in the USAFRICOM AOR. Poland has been a crucial strategic ally of the United States and a vital member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, offering unique defensive capabilities. Coordinating complementary security cooperation activities with Poland in Africa could offer critical capabilities that USAFRICOM could utilize, particularly along efforts to counter activities by Russian proxy forces, including operations in the information environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of USAFRICOM to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, on Polish security cooperation activities in Africa. The briefing

should also identify Polish activities that complement U.S. security objectives in Africa.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Section 1201—Modification of Department of Defense State Partnership Program

This section would extend by 1 year the period of performance for execution of activities pursuant to the Department of Defense State Partnership Program under section 341(e)(1)(A) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1202—Modification of Department of Defense Support to Stabilization Activities

This section would modify the authority for Department of Defense support for stabilization activities in national security interests of the United States under section 1210A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to require that all Department of Defense support pursuant to such activities is provided on a reimbursable basis. Additionally, this section would strike Afghanistan from the countries where such authority could be used.

Section 1203—Extension and Modification of Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation Pilot Program

This section would extend the authority for the Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation Pilot Program authorized pursuant to section 1212 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Section 1211—Extension and Modification of Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

This section would extend 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, 2025.

Section 1212—Extension of Authority to Provide Assistance to Vetted Syrian Groups and Individuals

This proposal would extend existing authority 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, 2025.

Section 1213—Extension and Modification of Annual Report on Military Power of Iran

This section amends section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to include additional reporting requirements on the military power of Iran.

SUBTITLE C—MATTERS RELATING TO SYRIA

Sections 1221-1227—Matters Relating to Syria

These sections would require a strategy to protect the Al-Tanf Garrison, a report and strategy on the Assad regime’s relationship with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, a strategy to counter the Assad regime’s support and cooperation with Iran-backed militias in Syria, a prohibition of recognition of the Assad regime, and a report and strategy on Russia’s support for foreign terrorist organizations in Syria.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1231—Prohibition on New START Treaty Information Sharing

This section would prohibit providing notifications, biannual data exchange, inspection activities, or telemetric activities related to the New START Treaty to the Russian Federation and provide a waiver if certain conditions are met.

Section 1232—Ensuring Israel's Defense

This section would state that it is the policy of the United States to work with Israel to ensure adequate defense against Iran and its proxies.

Section 1233—Requirement to Conduct Subterranean Warfare Military Exercises

This section would require military exercises in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility to conduct an annual counter-tunneling exercise with Israel.

Section 1234—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 1235—United States and Israel Trauma and Amputee Rehabilitation Education and Training Program with the Medical Corps of the Israel Defense Forces

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an education and training program to be known as the "United States and Israel Trauma and Amputee Rehabilitation Education and Training Program".

TITLE XIII—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Foreign Fishing Activities in the Indo-Pacific Region

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2025, containing an overview of fishing activities in the Indo-Pacific region by the distant-water fishing fleets of foreign governments that are employed as extensions of such countries' official maritime security forces, including the manner and extent of which such fishing fleets are leveraged in support of naval operations and foreign policy more generally during fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

Palau Reserve Center

The committee notes that the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118-42) revised and extended the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau and that citizens of Palau may serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. According to the State Department, Palauans serve in the U.S. Armed Forces at a higher rate per capita than any U.S. State. There is, however, no Reserve Center in Palau. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2024, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a Reserve Center in the Republic of Palau.

United States and Taiwan Cooperation

The committee supports U.S. cooperation with Taiwan in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act. The committee commends efforts to enable Taiwan's self-defense capabilities in an effort to strengthen U.S.-Taiwan cooperation. The oceanic global commons, including the Taiwan Strait, are significant to global commerce, and the stability of the western Pacific region is vital to the economic stability of the world. United States cooperation with Taiwan supports maintenance of this

stability. Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to advise and to train with Taiwan's defense forces and to leverage other engagements in the Indo-Pacific theater that will support U.S. cooperation with Taiwan.

The committee also supports current and future Foreign Military Sales of defense articles to Taiwan and to other countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Sales of U.S. equipment such as the Harpoon missile and other items will contribute to credible deterrence of competitors attempting to destabilize the Indo-Pacific region.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MATTERS RELATING TO THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Section 1301—Extension and Modification of Pacific Deterrence Initiative

This section would extend the authority for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative. This section would also extend the requirements for reports and plans under the initiative.

Section 1302—Modification of Public Reporting of Chinese Military Companies Operating in the United States

This section would require a printed justification in the Federal Register to accompany the annual listing decisions in accordance with section 1260H of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283).

Section 1303—Modification to Public Reporting of Chinese Military Companies Operating in the United States

This section would make modifications to the requirement for the Department of Defense to maintain a Chinese military company list in accordance with Section 1260H of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283).

Section 1304—Establishment of Indo-Pacific Medical Readiness Program

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a medical readiness program in the Indo-Pacific region in order to partner with countries and facilitate access to foreign medical facilities during peacetime and wartime operations.

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO SOUTH AND EAST ASIA

Section 1311—Sense of Congress on South Korea

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding South Korea.

Section 1312—Sense of Congress on Taiwan Defense Relations

This section would express the sense of Congress on Taiwan defense relations.

Section 1313—Consideration of Taiwan for Enhanced Defense Industrial Base Cooperation

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to take measures to ensure that Taiwan is considered for enhanced defense industrial base cooperation activities.

Section 1314—Modification to Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

This section would modify the elements of the Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China required pursuant to section 1202(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65) to include military and security developments concerning the Tibetan Plateau.

Section 1315—Designation of Official Responsible for Coordination of Department of Defense Efforts to Monitor People's Liberation Army Overseas Basing Efforts

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate an official within the Department to be responsible for coordination of Department efforts to monitor the People's Liberation Army's overseas basing efforts.

Section 1316—Report on Prohibition with Respect to Certain Federal Grants to Ensure Research Security

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the feasibility and effects of implementing a prohibition on Department of Defense funds for any individual or institution located in a country of concern.

Section 1317—Prohibition on Use of Funds to Support Entertainment Entities which Produce or Co-Produce for Chinese Propaganda

This section would prohibit the use of funds to support any entertainment company or project owned or controlled by the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Republic of China, or the People's Liberation Army that has used, produced, or co-produced content for propaganda purposes.

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—NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Section 1411—Use of Domestic Sources by National Defense Stockpile

This section would direct the National Defense Stockpile Manager to procure strategic and critical materials from domestic sources to the maximum extent practicable.

Section 1412—Restoring the National Defense Stockpile

This section would require the Department of Defense to develop a plan to restock the National Defense Stockpile for a sustained national emergency, including required budgetary resources, prioritize domestic content, and consider civilian needs during a sustained national emergency.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1421—Extension of Authorities for Funding and Management of Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois

This section would extend the authorities for funding and management of joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility demonstration fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois until September 30, 2025.

Section 1422—Eligibility of Space Force Officers for Membership on Armed Forces Retirement Home Advisory Council

This section would amend section 1502 of the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 401) to reflect the addition of the Space Force as one of the Armed Forces by adding the branch's senior enlisted advisor and a representative from its chief of personnel as possible members of the AFRH Advisory Council.

Section 1423—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

Acquisition Planning for Data Use and Storage

The committee is aware of anecdotal reports concerning how the Department of Defense struggles with forecasting data use and cloud storage as part of the acquisition process. Claims have been made that costs are treated as unforeseen, and program managers are challenged in the planning for incurred costs from cloud computing. To that end, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment, in coordination with the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the Department's efforts to

enhance the planning and forecasting ability of program managers and acquisitions professionals in the use of cloud storage and computing.

Army Enterprise Service Managed Platform

The committee is aware of Army Cyber Command, Program Executive Office Enterprise Information Systems, and U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command's joint success in deploying the Army Enterprise Service Managed Platform (AESMP), which serves as a single point of contact providing critical 24/7/365 global IT support to over 1.4 million Army users and Army sites, for all Department of Defense Information Network-Army information technology (IT) service requests, incidents, and inquiries. The committee is aware that AESMP has improved the data quality, accuracy, and modeling potential of data collected by the Army about its IT assets, thus improving user experience, IT cost auditability, and cybersecurity. The committee believes this program opens up powerful new pathways to leverage artificial intelligence, using accurate, validated, Army-generated data to improve user experience and security posture alike. The committee therefore encourages the Army to consider including additional information in future budget requests about specific, anticipated milestones, timelines, and resource needs associated with AESMP, including as related to the deployment of relevant artificial intelligence capabilities which improve user experience, IT efficiency, IT auditability, and cybersecurity.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Testing Infrastructure

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense is increasingly engaged in a technological arms race in the field of artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML). The committee understands that the need for AI/ML is driven by rapid advances in the field that impact every major United States military function, including intelligence collection and analysis, mission planning, cyberspace operations, autonomous vehicle navigation, back-office automation, and notes increasing calls for safe and reliable, lethal autonomous weapons. The committee is concerned that challenges to the rapid fielding of new AI/ML capabilities that are safe, reliable, and secure could cause the United States to be at risk of losing technological superiority over potential adversaries. The committee believes that the Department must rapidly accelerate its capabilities for designing, developing, and evaluating new AI/ML technologies.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to identify and advance projects that could facilitate the rapid and secure implementation of algorithms, establish guarantees on safety and reliability, and support rigorous and realistic test and evaluation activities in order to ensure the validity and security of AI/ML tools.

Artificial Intelligence and the Effects to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats

The committee is aware that in April 2024, the Department of Homeland Security completed an assessment that evaluated the potential for artificial intelligence to be misused to enable the development or production of CBRN threats, while also considering the benefits and applications of AI to counter these threats. The committee believes that there are unique and important considerations for the Department of Defense with regards to the intersection of AI and CBRN threats that warrant dedicated study and analysis. The committee is aware of the potential for AI to have both beneficial and detrimental effects to the ability to manage CBRN threats. Responsible use of AI can have dramatic and positive impacts, such as enabling advanced technologies to mitigate and monitor CBRN threats, but the misuse of AI can lower the barriers for adversaries to develop and deploy CBRN capabilities. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the committee not later than April 1st, 2025 on the potential impact of artificial intelligence on CBRN threats and threat mitigations.

Artificial Intelligence in Classification and Declassification

The committee believes that there is tremendous, unrealized potential to leverage artificial intelligence for historically labor-intensive Department of Defense requirements around classification and declassification of information. To posture for modern operations, the Department cannot be tethered to processes which date back decades, to the pre-internet era. For this reason, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence & Security to assess the extent to which artificial intelligence solutions and tools, to include cognitive artificial intelligence, would be appropriate to use for document classification and declassification operations and activities, and present a briefing on it's assessment no later than March 1, 2025.

Assessing the Army's Capabilities for Automating Data Collection in Arena Testing

The committee understands and recognizes the importance of accelerating the development of next-generation defense technologies to retain tactical and strategic overmatch. Currently, the testing regimes of major defense programs have largely not been automated and are plagued by time-intensive manual assessments. The need for the Army to upgrade its existing arena testing capabilities for Long Range Precision Fires mission is evident.

The committee, therefore, directs the Secretary of Army in coordination with the Department of Defense's Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on its plans to utilize advancements in artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) and software to enhance the ability to accurately verify, validate, and accredit all modeling and simulation tools intended to better enable weapons assessments. This briefing should include, but is not limited to:

- 1) a description of the current development status of the Fragmentation Rapid Analysis Generator using Computed Tomography (FRAG-CT) program, including demonstrated capabilities and performance metrics;
- 2) the potential for emerging technologies to enhance lethality and modeling and simulation capabilities for fragmentation characteristics;
- 3) any current or planned research, development, test, and evaluation initiatives to further develop FRAG-CT capabilities; and
- 4) any potential software solutions currently available to mitigate the testing delays.

Briefing on Cybersecurity Threats to Water Infrastructure

The Committee is concerned by the increasing threats to critical infrastructure from malicious actors and potential adversaries in cyberspace. The Committee recognizes the importance of critical infrastructure to economic and national security, and notes in particular the importance of water infrastructure in the context of a historic, long-term drought in the American West. The Committee believes that efforts to deter and respond to such malign actions in cyberspace are of critical importance.

The Committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing not later than January 15, 2025 to the House Committee on Armed Services describing the Department of Defense's efforts to deter and respond to malicious cyber activities, and the role of the Department in efforts to further strengthen the cyber security of critical infrastructure from adversary disruption. The briefing shall include:

1. An overview of Department of Defense efforts to deter and respond to cyberattacks against domestic critical infrastructure from malicious actors and potential adversaries.
2. A description of ongoing and planned Department of Defense coordination and cooperation efforts with appropriate executive agencies in order to assist in securing domestic critical infrastructure, as such activities are described in the National Cybersecurity Strategy Implementation Plan, version 2, dated May 2024.
3. Such other information as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

Briefing on Implementation Status of the Recommendations Validated June 7, 2021 in the Requirements Memorandum, Operations Navy, Air Warfare Division

Given the Committee's ongoing focus on lowering supply chain risk and securing communication, the committee directs the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command in coordination with the Director, Cyber Warfare for Naval Aviation, Naval Air Systems Command and the Director, Engineering and Cyber Warfare, Naval Air Systems to provide a briefing not later than June 1, 2025 on the implementation status of the recommendations validated June 7, 2021 in the

Requirements Memorandum, Operations Navy, Air Warfare Division to the House Committee on Armed Services.

Briefing on Modernized Multilevel Security System

The committee asserts that modern warfighting is predicated on modernized networks, moving information at all classifications, with robust security controls and practices. However, the committee is concerned by reports of the pace at which the Department of Defense and partners are modernizing toward a data-centric multi-level security and zero-trust architecture.

Therefore, not later than April 1, 2025, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services a briefing on the capabilities of Department of Defense classified networks to ingest and co-locate data from multiple classification sources and multiple networks.

This briefing shall include the following:

- (1) An assessment of any constraints posed by the policies of the Department of Defense, which may hinder the rapid adoption of data-centric (vs network-centric) multilevel security technology solutions; and
- (2) an assessment of how to rapidly leverage commercially available or existing government off-the shelf technology solutions to achieve the migration.

Business & Enterprise Systems Product Innovation

The committee is encouraged by the progress made by the Air Force's only mobile application software factory, Business & Enterprise Systems Product Innovation (BESPIN), and its development and deployment of software products and upgrades that keep Air Force applications secure from cyber threats. Since fiscal year 2021, Congress has provided \$31 million to BESPIN. The committee is concerned that the Air Force did not request funding to continue the work being done at BESPIN in the fiscal years 2024 and 2025 budget requests.

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, 2024 explaining the Air Force's strategy to maintain the capabilities provided by BESPIN in the future.

Chief Digital and AI Office Data and Artificial Intelligence Hub Briefing

The committee supports the Chief Digital and AI Officer's (CDAO) role as the data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) hub for the Replicator Initiative to provide the end-to-end Development, Security, Operations scaffolding necessary for sustainment of autonomy software. The committee understands this work may necessitate a platform for continuous development and virtual testing and evaluation of multiple vendors' software algorithms, a critical piece to ensuring interoperability and effectiveness on the ever-changing battlefield. To that end, the

committee directs the Chief Digital & Artificial Intelligence Officer provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2025 on the CDAO's efforts in support of Replicator.

Clarification and Deconfliction of Responsibilities for Cybersecurity Functions within the Department of Defense

The committee believes that proper management of information technology and risk mitigation within any single portion of the Department of Defense is too vast to fall exclusively to any single senior official. This complexity in the operations, oversight, policy, and resourcing of information technology and cybersecurity necessitates a "team" approach. The committee recognizes the unique value provided by Chief Information Officers, acquisition personnel, and cyberspace operations organizations towards securing a network and technology landscape as vast as the one within the Department of Defense. From the perspective of statutory authorities, the Department is responsible for functions dictated across titles 10, 40, 44, and 50, United States Code. The committee is aware of anecdotal information suggesting that there have been occasions in which the various authorities are interpreted to be in conflict with each other, specifically as relates to cybersecurity responsibilities.

To better understand this situation, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Air Force, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than May 1, 2025, which details the collective efforts related to the cybersecurity program as required under title 44, United States Code. This report should also provide clarity to the primary and secondary officials within each organization charged with leading, executing, and implementing those statutory responsibilities. Additionally, the report should explain how senior officers charged in one portion of statute are made aware of decisions executed by other senior officers leveraging other parts of statute.

Combatant Command Artificial Intelligence Integration Activities

The committee supports the Department of Defense's efforts to integrate artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) capabilities into its next-generation military intelligence and operations tools. The committee believes that as the volume of unstructured data on the battlefield increases, the Department should continue to adopt AI/ML systems that increase the speed of processing, analyzing, and operationalizing data in support of highly trained human operators. The committee is also aware that commercial AI/ML operations tools have been validated in Eastern Europe by the United States Army's XVIII Airborne Corps and within the special operations community. In prior years' legislation, Congress has expressed concern that despite numerous successful testing and validation activities, the Department continues to struggle with leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) activities within combatant commands. The committee encourages

the Department to take actions which integrate AI operational activities at combatant commands.

Combined Joint All Domain and Control Applications

The committee applauds the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Office's effort to advance Combined Joint All Domain and Control (CJADC2) applications and capabilities across combatant commands through rapid prototyping, experimentation, and production at scale. The committee recognizes U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM), U.S. European Command (EUCOM) and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) for scaling successful efforts such as the CJADC2 Mission Application prototypes into enterprise-wide production capabilities. The scaled capability has become a central operating system for decision making spanning directorates and warfighting functions to include intelligence, operations, and logistics.

Given its expansive use and criticality to mission success, the committee believes there are needs across all the combatant commands. Additionally, the committee recognizes the importance of timely and thorough data sharing between allies and partners. While there are positive efforts such as INDOPACOM's Mission Data Platform and CENTCOM's nascent initiative, there remains a significant gap at other combatant commands.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, in consultation with the combatant commands, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than March 1, 2025, on plans to scale efforts such as the CJADC2 Mission Applications more broadly. The report shall contain at a minimum, the following:

- (1) progress thus far in scaling the deployment;
- (2) plans and timelines for potential expansion; and
- (3) efforts to integrate with the Mission Partner Environment.

Data Labeling Transparency

The committee notes that transparent, auditable, and traceable data labeling is critical to ensure that the methodologies, data sources, decision-making criteria, and quality control assessments used in developing artificial intelligence (AI) models are openly documented, subject to scrutiny, and bias- and hallucination-free. Solely measuring the bias demonstrated by fully operational models will not equip the Department to comprehensively track and remediate data input issues to artificial intelligence systems. The committee encourages the Department to utilize data labeling services that are transparent, auditable, and traceable in order to promulgate best practices for transparent and accountable AI development and adoption.

Defense Information Systems Agency Closures

The committee is aware of the Defense Information Systems Agency's (DISA) plan to consolidate server rooms of the data centers at Maxwell Air Force Base and Tinker Air Force Base. While the committee understands DISA's need to optimize data centers to take advantage of technological advancements and cost-effectiveness measures in a budget restrained environment, the committee is concerned about the timing, communication, and plan for these closures and how these closures will affect DISA's missions at these bases. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DISA to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2024. At minimum, the report should include the following:

- 1) the data center capacity remaining in operation at Maxwell and Tinker Air Force Bases;
- 2) the plans for the future workloads for the data centers at Maxwell and Tinker Air Force Bases; and
- 3) an analysis for future personnel needs for DISA-Montgomery.

Defense Telecommunication Infrastructure Security

The committee is aware of investments by strategic competitors to intercept, penetrate, and compromise commercial communications infrastructure that directly supports the Department of Defense and its components. The committee is concerned these investments pose a persistent and growing threat to national defense, especially within the United States and its territories. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services a briefing not later than July 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) a risk assessment of cyber intrusion and potential service disruption and denial by foreign adversaries of commercial telecommunications infrastructure and services supporting critical Department of Defense missions and components in the United States;
- (2) a description of ongoing and planned Department of Defense security protections for commercial telecommunications providers supporting critical Department of Defense missions and an evaluation of their effectiveness against strategic competitors and foreign adversaries; and
- (3) a summary of prioritized recommendations to reduce the threat of intrusion, compromise, or disruption of commercial telecommunications infrastructure supporting critical Department of Defense missions in the United States.

Department of Defense Information Network Approved Products List Efficacy

The committee recognizes that the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) maintains the Department of Defense Information Network Approved Products List (DODIN APL), which provides a consolidated list of products that have been certified as meeting cybersecurity and interoperability requirements as defined by the Unified Capabilities Requirement. According to DISA, the DODIN

APL is the only listing of equipment by the Department to be fielded in Department of Defense networks, however, the committee is aware of reports that Department of Defense components are utilizing products not found on the DODIN APL, and potentially without the requisite waivers necessary to justify use of products not on the DODIN APL. If accurate, the committee is concerned by such claims when similar products and capabilities which have been certified on the DODIN APL are available. To that end, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than May 1, 2025, on its understanding of both the problem and efforts underway to address non-compliance within the Department of Defense for present instruction to use of DODIN APL products and services.

Department of Defense Technical Debt

The committee recognizes that technical debt is a known challenge for the agile acquisition of both software intensive systems and networking hardware infrastructure. The committee sought to address technical debt in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) by requiring the Department address technical debt challenges regarding software technical debt.

Technical debt costs the Department millions of dollars as the Navy is proving through its Operation Cattle Drive. Technical debt also increases the Department's cyber risk by making it difficult to replace end of life or end of service equipment; adding complexity to the process of applying patches to known vulnerabilities; and furthering configuration drift that makes upgrading to secure technology more difficult and costly.

The committee recognizes that addressing technical debt in software is only part of the equation, and technical debt in hardware must also be addressed to be able to effectively use software and new applications like artificial intelligence. Therefore, the committee encourages the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency, and the Chief Information Officer of each military service to prioritize the reduction of technical debt in software-intensive systems and hardware systems upon which software-intensive systems operate.

Digital Reserves

The committee recognizes the unique digital and cybersecurity needs of the Department of Defense. The committee believes that Active Reservists with relevant military and civilian skills and credentials could bring necessary assistance in addressing those needs, supplementing those who are managing the digital and cybersecurity needs already. The committee further believes that Active Reservists would be a force multiplier for the national security interests of the United States when addressing the rapidly emerging cyber threats from foreign adversaries.

DOD Cyber Workforce Framework

The Department needs a cyber workforce that is ready, qualified, and accurately identified in personnel systems across all components of the enterprise to defend our national security assets from escalating cyber threats. The Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (CIO) issued DoD Manual 8140.03 last year to instruct components on responsibilities and procedures for the qualification of the cyber workforce to accomplish this. The committee believes that its workforce efforts could benefit from persistent, live information about the skills, certifications, and status of its military, civilian, and contractor personnel. To that end, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to present a briefing to the committee no later than May 1, 2025 on the exploration of efforts to improve the data tracking of its workforce.

Fiber Optic Network Capabilities in Support of Naval Aviation

To ensure military dominance, the Navy will require access to a robust fiber optic network architecture that necessitates security, resilience, and capacity. The committee seeks to ensure that the Navy's aviation components in particular are afforded the requisite bandwidth. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy in coordination with the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2025 on fiber optic requirements to support Naval Aviation, the security measures toward the current fiber optic network, and the current and planned resiliency measures for the fiber optic network.

Hardware-based Encrypted Data Storage Devices

The committee notes that all agencies of the Department of Defense procure hardware-based encrypted data storage devices either independently, or as components of independent systems. The committee is aware of no specific domestic sourcing requirements associated with the procurement, engineering, development, modification, maturation of technology, or production associated with the hardware based encrypted data storage devices.

Furthermore, the committee is aware that absent of legislation the Department's Chief Information Officer intends to "assess overall supplier and technology risks and apply a variety of risk management tools". The committee is concerned that this approach may not mitigate the risks associated with the storage of classified and other sensitive material, given the People's Republic of China's intrusive requirements for encryption.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, that:

(1) lists all regulations that require modification to be able to assess the presence of these compromised products in the Department's supply chain;

- (2) provides an in-depth examination of the risk management tools currently used by the Department; and
- (3) reports on those hardware-based encrypted data storage products that have been excluded from procurement within the last 5 years.

High Performance Compute Technologies

The committee is aware that artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) solutions can require high speed, low latency, high performance computational processing and storage systems to run simultaneous calculations from multiple sensors. The committee is concerned that existing Army High Performance Compute (HPC) architectures may not support the speed, throughput, latency, or compute required for certain AI/ML applications, and that such limitations could inhibit the U.S. Army's ability to operationalize AI/ML in manned and unmanned systems. The committee believes that novel solutions may be required to enable next generation sensors and AI/ML applications at the edge, thereby enabling a more lethal and adaptable force structure. The committee recommends that, as part of the development and maturation of the Army's modernization priorities, the Army consider options that provide HPC capabilities closer to the tactical edge, including ruggedized solutions.

Importance of Undersea Cables in Indo-Pacific Command

The committee recognizes the criticality of undersea cables to the United States in great power competition, and notes that such cables serve as key communication pathways for national security systems. The committee notes that the consequences of losing access to undersea cables can be costly in regard to both the time and money needed for repair or other remediation efforts. Further, the committee believes that intentional sabotage of one or more undersea cables during periods of heightened competition or conflict in the Indo-Pacific could cause serious ramifications for the United States and our allies and partners. The committee recognizes that the Department is aware of this vulnerability and has made investments in resilience, redundancy, and alternative transport pathways to mitigate these vulnerabilities. The committee encourages the Department to continue these investments and to ensure that any planning for potential conflicts in the Indo-Pacific includes consideration for the protection and defense of undersea cables as well as recovery and resilience measures in case of loss or degradation of cable access.

Integrated combat system track management capability

The committee is aware that the Navy is developing a network-centric, joint-tracking capability that could achieve full integration of sensors, intelligence, communications, command and control, and weapons systems. The committee also notes that artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to significantly contribute to

the achievement and operational value of such a system. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to provide a briefing not later than March 31, 2025, to the House Committee on Armed Services that includes a description of current Navy plans for the development and implementation of a government owned, non-proprietary AI-powered software solution that addresses and fulfills the Navy's requirements.

National Guard Cyber Capability Modernization

The committee is aware of concerns that cyber capability modernization is not adequately resourced throughout the Army and Air National Guard, and not at a level commensurate with investments by the active components. The committee is likewise aware that certain constraints exist within the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA) that prevent the Army and Air National Guard from modernizing cyber capabilities in isolation from the active components.

The committee is concerned by any imbalance or disparity in modernization, given the importance of the total force in potential near-peer conflict. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2025, on the modernization efforts underway for cloud capabilities and cybersecurity solutions in the Army and Air National Guard. The briefing will include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) an assessment of current cloud capabilities of the Army and Air National Guard and how those capabilities compare to those of the Active Components of the Army and Air Force;
- (2) an assessment of coverage of the Army and Air Force Cyber Security Service Providers (CSSPs) for those portions of the Department of Defense in use by the Army and Air National Guard;
- (3) an identification of any additional funding required to modernize the cyber capabilities of the Army and Air National Guard;
- (4) an assessment of the sustainment costs for the cyber capabilities of the Army and Air National Guard; and
- (5) recommendations for any changes necessary to how cyber modernization and cyber capabilities are funded, acquired, and sustained for the Army and Air National Guard.

Navy Efforts to Reduce Personal Telecommunications Vulnerabilities

The committee is aware that the Department of the Navy is conducting a pilot program to reduce vulnerabilities for personal telecommunications devices of Navy personnel that utilize the commercial international telecommunications infrastructure in the United States Territory of Guam. In view of recent state-sponsored cybersecurity attacks on Guam associated with Volt Typhoon, the committee strongly supports the intent of the effort and awaits the results of the

final pilot program report. Furthermore, the committee understands and is concerned with the broader global threat to personal telecommunications devices of Department of Defense personnel. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 1, 2025 on the following:

- (1) preliminary observations and lessons learned from the Navy's Guam cybersecurity pilot program;
- (2) the Navy's preliminary assessment of the effectiveness of the cybersecurity technologies employed; and
- (3) the Navy's views on the utility of deploying these technologies to other locations and commands.

Open Radio Access Network Pilot Projects

The committee appreciates the Department's efforts to adopt and implement private 5G Open Radio Access Network (ORAN) architectures to enhance tactical and military operations on military installations as directed in section 1526 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31). The committee believes the Department should ensure that security, performance, reliability, and functionality are key components of any deployment plans, and encourages the Department to continue its investments in ORAN and to expeditiously deploy it across the enterprise.

Security for the Joint Warfighter Cloud Capability Procurement

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's progress with enterprise cloud capability through the Joint Warfighter Cloud Capability (JWCC) program. JWCC can provide scalable compute and storage for the Department and the military services, while also ensuring cost efficiencies for the taxpayer. While understanding that JWCC is a contract vehicle, the committee believes that the Department should consider how to complement the offerings with embedded cloud security applications. To that end, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the Department's exploration of cloud-specific security solutions that could be considered as part of the JWCC effort.

Software Factory-as-a-Service

The committee is aware of and applauds the work of the United States Air Force's 90th Cyberspace Operations Squadron (90th COS) for its innovative and economical approach to acquiring the modern office space and tools necessary to build capabilities for cyberspace operations while also recruiting and retaining the type of technical talent that expects to work in modern facilities with current technology. The committee understands that the 90th COS found a services contract approach that allowed it to pursue workspace at a fraction of the cost that would

otherwise be required for military construction and in a much shorter time frame than a traditional lease. These sort of entrepreneurial approaches ensure that taxpayers' resources are well spent and that servicemembers are afforded with workspaces sufficient for advanced cyber capability development.

The Joint Operating System

In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (H. Rept. 118-125), the committee recognized and supported "CDAO's role as the lead office to develop a joint data integration layer for JADC2," and directed the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) to provide "a report detailing 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."

The committee supports the establishment of the Joint Operating System (JOS) and encourages CDAO to procure and field an operationally deployable, production-quality capability which can enable low-latency data integrations for use cases, such as time-sensitive targeting. The committee understands that JOS and related activities are re-aligned in the FY2025 budget request to PE0604122D8Z. Accordingly, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to provide a briefing to the committee by March 1, 2025 on its fiscal year 2025 spend plan for PE0604122D8Z, including the JOS, Data Integration Layer, Global Information Dominance Experiment, and MCA projects, to include information related to the production transition for and additional fielding of JOS in support of other budgeted activities.

Transition Timelines from Joint Regional Security Stacks

The committee commends the Department of Defense's efforts towards Zero-Trust Architecture compliance by 2027. Pivoting towards Zero-Trust implementation requires concurrent efforts to pivot away from legacy programs and initiatives, one of the most significant being the Joint Regional Security Stacks. In section 1528 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81), the Department of Defense and specifically, the heads of each military department and component were directed to submit an implementation plan for Zero-Trust Architecture. The committee believes that such implementation efforts would benefit from greater clarity on the work necessary to move away from the current architectures in place. To that end, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2025, on the current and updated schedules from Department of Defense components migrating toward Zero-Trust Architecture.

United States Army Cyber Center of Excellence Training Collaboration with Higher Education

The committee is aware of the United States Army's work to counter malign influence and build a cyber and intelligence workforce equipped to understand, prevent, and respond to the digital security challenges of the future. The committee supports the partnerships the United States Army Cyber Center of Excellence has with universities providing advanced degrees in cybersecurity, and in intelligence and security studies. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to increase its support and collaboration with those programs to provide a stable workforce development pipeline of Master's and Doctoral level analysts and operators to the Department of Defense's intelligence community.

Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Military Training Programs

The committee recognizes and asserts the efforts of the Department of Defense, and specifically, the United States Marine Corps, to experiment with Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) training as part of the Marine Corps intelligence training curriculum. The efforts reflect the dynamic geostrategic changes, as well as the potential for generative AI to support military readiness objectives. The committee encourages the Marine Corps to continue exploring ways to leverage generative AI as part of the total training efforts within the service.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—CYBER OPERATIONS

Section 1501—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 servicemembers 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 1502—Establishment of the Department of Defense Hackathon Program

This section would establish the Department of Defense Hackathon Program.

Section 1503—Department of Defense Information Network Subordinate Unified Command

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to designate Joint Force Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network as a subordinate unified command under United States Cyber Command.

Section 1504—Accounting of Cloud Computing Capabilities of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to provide to the congressional defense committees a report listing the current and planned cloud elements of the Department.

SUBTITLE B—CYBERSECURITY

Section 1511—Protective Measures for Mobile Devices within the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to perform a detailed evaluation of products and services specifically aimed to improve the cybersecurity of mobile devices within the Department of Defense.

Section 1512—Strategy to Improve the Use of Air and Missile Defense Partner Sharing Network Capabilities with Allies and Partners in the Middle East

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a strategy to improve cooperation between allies and partners in the Middle East with respect to air and missile defense efforts.

SUBTITLE C—INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Section 1521—Usability of Antiquated Data Formats for Modern Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to develop both a strategy and roadmap to optimize and improve the Department of Defense's reliance on antiquated data formats.

Section 1522—Modernization of the Department of Defense's Authorization to Operate Processes

This section would require the Department of Defense to take actions directed at improving and streamlining the processes regarding the "Authority to Operate" for information technology.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 1531—Modification to Certification Requirement Regarding Contracting for Military Recruiting

This section would amend section 1555 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to modify the certification requirements to the Secretary of Defense and strike the sunset clause.

Section 1532—Report on Total Force Generation for the Cyberspace Operations Forces

This section would amend section 1533 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 to require additional reporting to Congress on the study of cyber force presentation.

Section 1533—Access to National Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Crisis Hotline System

This section would require the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to implement access to the national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline from all Department facilities and report to Congress when complete.

Section 1534—Limitation on Availability of Travel Funds

This section would restrict the obligation or expenditure of not more than 75 percent of travel funds for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Office of the Secretary of Army, Office of the Secretary of Army, and Office of the Secretary of the Air Force until legislative requirements related to select cyberspace-related matters are completed.

Section 1535—Prohibition on Disestablishment or Merger of Officer Career Paths within the Cyber Branch of the United States Army

This section would prohibit disestablishment or merger of officer career paths within the Cyber Branch of the United States Army.

Section 1536—Independent Evaluation Regarding Potential Establishment of United States Cyber Force

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to commission an evaluation of the establishment of a new cyber military service.

Section 1537—Oversight and Reporting on the Mission Partner Environment and Associated Activities within the Department of Defense

This section would establish an improved oversight mechanism for the Department of Defense activities related to the Mission Partner Environment (MPE). Until 2030, the Department would have to brief the congressional defense committees twice annually on MPE developments.

TITLE XVI—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

SPACE ACTIVITIES

Assessment on Impacts of Detonation of a Nuclear Weapon in Space

The committee is concerned about recent reports that Russia is developing a “space-based capability to attack satellites on-orbit using a nuclear weapon.” Further, the committee is concerned that if such an attack occurred, the blast would cause indiscriminate damage to systems on orbit.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator for Nuclear Security, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 28, 2025, on:

- (1) the impacts of a detonation of a nuclear weapon in space;
- (2) a summary of intelligence sources compromised or lost due to the classified information leak regarding Russia’s development of such a system; and
- (3) any and all options that are no longer available to be used to counter such a weapon now that its development is publicly known.

Assured Access to Space Common Operating Picture

The committee is aware that the U.S. Space Force (USSF) has experienced a large increase in demand for annual space launches both from the Department of Defense and the commercial sector. Although the Assured Access to Space (AATS) program is responsible for both the Department’s and commercial launch activities, USSF day-to-day operations and workflow must be modernized to support the increase in annual launches. The committee is aware of options that could improve scale and reliability of the AATS operating picture by leveraging commercial, off-the-shelf solutions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the USSF’s current and future plans to modernize launch operations for both Department of Defense and commercial launches. The briefing should include, but is not limited to, the following topics:

- (1) how the Space Force collects data and uses data software to improve launch operations;

- (2) allocation of funding for space launch modernization efforts;
- (3) current Small Business Innovation Research collaborations/programs and their impacts on launch modernization efforts; and
- (4) current hinderances or delays in launch support systems modernization efforts.

Commercial Satellite Proliferated Low Earth Orbit

The committee notes the commercial sector is building out large constellations of highly capable commercial satellite data and communications systems in proliferated low earth orbit (LEO), which could provide critical capacity and resilience for current and future requirements of the United States Space Force including point-to-point data communications and coverage at the poles. The committee believes that it would be beneficial if the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture the Space Development Agency (SDA) is developing had the ability to be interoperable with commercial space networks to build a resilient, low-latency, high-capacity network for future military communications and data transport. Furthermore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on efforts to integrate United States commercial satellite systems with the government architecture to augment and build resiliency for secure space-based data and communications. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) Identification of United States commercial satellite networks that could be used to augment SDA's Transport Layer;
- (2) Prioritization of factors for commercial satellite networks to add the greatest value to SDA's transport layer, including data security, point-to-point data transport, and polar coverage; and
- (3) Statutory or regulatory challenges to effectively leverage commercial satellite networks in proliferated LEO.

Commercial Satellite Support for Department of Defense Mission Needs

The committee understands the valuable role that remote sensing data, of all phenomenologies, plays in allowing combatant commands (COCOMs) to execute their missions. The committee also appreciates the benefit provided by being able to leverage unclassified and sharable remote sensing data and products to support deterrence and encourage collaborations with allies and partners.

The committee notes that the National Reconnaissance Office's Commercial Systems Program Office is designated as the principal entity for acquiring commercial satellite remote sensing data, in response to the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA) prioritization of COCOM requirements. The committee is concerned to hear difficulties faced by COCOMs in obtaining necessary data that is pivotal for operational effectiveness, including data analytics available from the commercial sector in the remote sensing domain. Of particular concern are reports

of COCOMs not receiving commercial data and products in timelines to support sensitive operations, particularly for those that require sharing of unclassified commercial data with partners, which remains increasingly difficult to do with intelligence community data.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 16, 2024, on the current requirements of the COCOMs for remote sensing data. The report should include the following information organized by each individual COCOM:

- (1) the number of requests made to NGA over the previous two years and the number fulfilled;
- (2) whether or not the amount of time to fulfill request met the required tactical timeline; and
- (3) the number of requests not fulfilled or only partially met, and the reason given by NGA.

Commercial Space Command and Control Software

The committee supports the Department of the Air Force's establishment of the Warp Core software platform that utilizes commercial capabilities for data ingestion, processing, analysis, and visualization for space domain awareness (SDA) and space command and control (C2) missions. As the military importance of the space domain expands, the committee encourages the Department to continue leveraging commercial software technologies to accelerate interoperability and efficient data sharing improvements for SDA and C2 operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services a briefing not later than October 1, 2024, on the following:

- (1) the Department of the Air Force's plans to use commercial capabilities to deliver an enterprise data management architecture for space C2 and SDA;
- (2) a review of market research of existing commercial capabilities for an enhanced space data architecture; and
- (3) a summary of plans to integrate commercial capabilities into a future enterprise data architecture, including estimated costs and timelines for delivery to operational users.

Criticality of Commercial Space Launch Capability for National Security

The committee notes the importance of commercial space launch to the broader national security enterprise for U.S. access to space. The committee also notes that regulatory certainty and efficiency are key to sustaining a viable, healthy commercial launch sector, which plays a critical role in reducing the cost, increasing the cadence, and improving the overall reliability of U.S. national security space launches—directly benefitting the U.S. national security space enterprise. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should regularly brief civilian regulatory agencies on national security space objectives and threats to better

understand the importance of efficient and timely licensing or approval of commercial space activities in order for the United States to maintain space technology leadership over China and other near-peer competitors.

Defense in Depth as Mission Assurance for Spacecraft Multi-Level Security

The committee remains focused on supporting the development of new capabilities for the space domain. The committee also notes the challenges posed by information sharing due to classification level restrictions of different space systems. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) authorized funding for defense in depth as mission assurance (DiDaMAS) for spacecraft as part of continued research and development for space science and technology. Furthermore, the Space Development Agency continues to pursue a DiDaMAS multi-level security (MLS) capability to resolve the inability for satellite data sharing over different classification levels. DiDaMAS-MLS would provide an on-orbit capability to deliver direct communication, over varying security levels, to the battlefield in a secure manner. The committee supports the pursuit of a new Multi-Level Security capability by the Space Development Agency and also encourages the Department to continue identifying new capabilities to improve data sharing regarding classified information.

Developing Resilient Positioning, Navigation, and Timing

The committee notes the importance of Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) in military operations. Loss of connection to PNT technologies threatens U.S. critical national infrastructure, challenges communications, and reduces the efficacy of global military operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2025, on efforts to prioritize resilient PNT technologies when fielding satellite constellations and satellite communication services and how this supports the Department of Defense's overall mission effectiveness.

DRL to Chief of Space Operations for Space Force Acquisition Workforce

As the United States Space Force continues to establish itself, the Committee believes that it should place additional focus on the development of the military and civilian acquisition workforce, to include contracting officers, acquisition program managers, engineers, and program control and finance professionals.

The Committee applauds the efforts by Space Force leadership to establish an independent ethos and emphasize space as a warfighting domain in their stand-up of the new service. However, it is the Committee is concerned that the Space Force may be placing an uneven emphasis on space operations functions, that in the future will likely be primarily executed autonomously, and re-enforcing an old Air

Force culture that highlights operations professionals over critical acquisition professionals, which are at the core of delivering critical future capability on-orbit.

Instead, the Committee believes that Space Force should better leverage Guardian expertise to envision, design, and build future capabilities that provide the U.S. an advantage over its adversaries. Winning in a Great Power Competition requires both a cadre of space-focused operations professionals to plan, exercise, and execute exclusively governmental activities, and a space-focused acquisition workforce that has the proficiency to rapidly partner with industry to develop, launch, and operate bespoke systems and leverage commercial capabilities. A space-focused acquisition workforce is critical to achieving goals within the Space Force, Department of the Air Force, and Intelligence Community. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Chief of Space Operations, no later than February 1, 2025, deliver a report to the House Armed Services Committee that addresses the following:

The Chief's plan to:

- 1) expand the Space Force acquisition workforce to include space-focused contracting officers, acquisition program managers, engineers, and program control and finance professionals;
- 2) Ensure early-career acquisition experience and assignments for Guardians, similar to what is envisioned for operational rotations
- 3) ensure acquisition professionals have the same opportunity for career advancement as operators;
- 4) fill joint acquisition assignments, including at the National Reconnaissance Office.

Federal Reentry Range Coordination

The committee continues to support inclusion of a wide range of commercial space activities at Department of Defense test ranges, including launch and reentry operations. Utilization of these Department resources has proven beneficial to the commercial space sector in the United States, and a benefit to a range of Department users. The Department of Defense, through the Department of the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), are effectively coordinating commercial space launches and reentries through a Memorandum of Agreement (FAA-DAF-SLR-2021.21) at Vandenberg Space Force Base and Cape Canaveral Space Force Station. Through that agreement, the Department of the Air Force and the FAA have implemented a non-duplicative, single-approval process for each licensed activity on the Eastern and Western Ranges. This improved coordination, largely a result of section 1606 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 155-232), has proven a workable arrangement for the ranges, the FAA, and commercial launch and reentry operators.

The committee understands that the current Memorandum of Agreement does not include additional ranges where licensed reentry operations may also occur. As the Department of Defense begins to utilize the unique capabilities

provided by commercial reentry operators, this lack of coordination between the Department of Defense and the FAA creates often overlapping and duplicative requirements. The committee supports the expansion of these operations at other ranges that are part of the Major Range Test and Facility Base (MRTFB), in addition to the Eastern and Western ranges to support a range of Department and commercial reentry flight and test needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025, on Department of Air Force plans to update the current Memorandum of Agreement with the FAA, related to commercial launch and reentry activities. The report should include:

- (1) the status of discussions between the Department of the Air Force and the FAA on plans to update the existing Memorandum of Agreement;
- (2) an assessment of the Department of the Air Force reentry flight needs for operational or test and evaluation purposes within the next five years; and
- (3) a discussion of how the Department of the Air Force plans to develop a process, in coordination with the FAA, to ensure new commercial reentry technologies can access test ranges that are part of the MRTFB.

Global Positioning System Space Vehicles

The committee notes that the budget request included \$647.2 million in procurement funding for two Global Positioning System III Follow On (GPS III F) space vehicles. GPS III F is the follow-on program to GPS III and maintains backwards compatibility with additional enhancements. The first GPS III F is currently expected to be available for launch in fiscal year 2027.

The Space Force is operating six GPS III space vehicles the most recent of which launched in January 2023. There are four additional GPS III space vehicles in long-term storage ready to launch. GPS III-7 was originally scheduled to launch in June 2024 and GPS III-8 in the fall of 2024. Due to delays in certification of the Vulcan launch vehicle, the estimated launch dates have now slipped into calendar year 2025, at the earliest. The committee was notified by the Department of the Air Force in April 2024 that it was pursuing an initiative called “GPS Lite” to explore the feasibility of building smaller, less expensive GPS space vehicles to augment the current architecture and provide distributed resiliency.

The committee notes the vital role that GPS plays, not only for the joint force, but also civilian services. The committee supports this new effort and the Space Force’s ongoing upgrades of the GPS system to increase its survivability, resistance to jamming, and accuracy. However, the committee is concerned about the delays to launch currently available space vehicles and that the procurement funding is out of sync with the cadence of launch. As such, the committee recommends \$323.6 million a reduction from two GPS III F space vehicles to one in procurement funding. Furthermore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary

of the Air Force for Space Acquisition to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2024, on the following items:

- (1) an updated budget and acquisition plan for GPS IIF and GPS Lite;
- (2) a notional integration plan for the current GPS architecture and the proposed GPS Lite system; and
- (3) an updated launch schedule.

Ground Infrastructure for Space Light Detection and Ranging Capability

The committee is encouraged by the Defense Innovation Unit and National Security Innovation Capital's efforts to support commercial Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) satellite constellation technology. In continuing these efforts, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the current roles and responsibilities for LiDAR data and steps the Department is taking to prepare for commercial LiDAR satellite constellation technology. This briefing may be submitted in a classified form, if necessary. The briefing should also cover the following:

- (1) information on future space-based LiDAR system capabilities and requirements;
- (2) current ground infrastructure located in the continental United States that has the capacity to downlink and process space-derived LiDAR data;
- (3) an overview of remaining supply chain-based challenges to a U.S. space-based LiDAR capability, including satellite components; and
- (4) commercial space LiDAR research and development efforts underway.

High-Capacity Multi-Orbit Satellite Constellations

The committee is encouraged by the continued efforts of the United States Space Force in building resilient space systems by fielding proliferated constellations of small satellites in low earth orbit (LEO). However, higher orbits are, and will still be required, to meet critical mission applications. Satellites in these orbits could benefit from greater payload power, increased payload aperture, and additional propulsive capabilities required to maneuver without regret.

The committee is aware of efforts to rapidly deliver low-cost high-capacity satellites suitable for proliferating resilient constellations across multiple orbits including higher LEO, medium earth orbit, geostationary orbit, and cislunar space.

The committee supports the Space Force's efforts to employ a similar proliferated satellite acquisition strategy to deploy affordable, high-performance, high-power, multi-orbit satellite capabilities by working closely with the commercial space industry.

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 not later than December 1, 2024, that examines the mission areas that could benefit most from integration of proliferated low-cost, high-

performance satellites into the services constellations across multiple orbits to meet future operational requirements and provide the resilience required by the evolving threats to U.S. space systems.

Hybrid Satellite Communications Terminals

The committee is aware of the ongoing work at Space Systems Command to build and develop hybrid satellite communications (SATCOM) terminals that communicate through multiple commercial and government constellations. The committee is encouraged by these ongoing efforts to take advantage of a mature commercial market for SATCOM and allow air platforms to communicate with a variety of commercial constellations in order to increase resiliency and allow for national systems to prioritize capacity in contested environments. The committee remains concerned that there is not a broader Department of Defense effort to deploy hybrid SATCOM terminals on platforms outside of the Department of the Air Force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on any efforts being made to coordinate the development of hybrid SATCOM terminals for platforms across the Department of Defense. The briefing should include:

- (1) an integration roadmap for deployment of hybrid SATCOM terminals for platforms in the Department of the Air Force;
- (2) an integration roadmap for deployment of hybrid SATCOM terminals for platforms in the Department of the Navy; and
- (3) an integration roadmap for deployment of hybrid SATCOM terminals for platforms in the Department of the Army.

Launch Site Diversity for the National Security Space Launch Program

The committee supports the National Security Space Launch Program (NSSL) and its related procurement for launch operations that are vital to Department of Defense space objectives. Given the emerging needs of Department and commercial launch operators, the NSSL program must meet requirements that enable payload processing and launch beyond the current NSSL capable locations on the Western and Eastern ranges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the feasibility of launching NSSL missions out of space ranges not currently utilized by the United States Space Force for NSSL, such as Wallops Island, Virginia; Pacific Spaceport Complex, Alaska; and Spaceport America in New Mexico after 2025. The briefing should also include assessments of:

- (1) the feasibility of using alternative sites for NSSL missions like the Global Positioning System or Space Development Agency Tranches;
- (2) the payload processing needs that would be required; and

(3) the vulnerabilities of the current Department launch ranges to both adversary action and natural disaster.

Leveraging Commercial Space Domain Awareness

The committee recognizes that the U.S. Space Command's Joint Commercial Operations cell (JCO) serves a critical mission to protect and defend space assets, leveraging commercially available space domain awareness (SDA) data and services. However, the committee is concerned JCO's utilization of shorter-term contracts, combined with the U.S. Space Force's lack of a hybrid government-commercial force design for SDA, constrains the ability of the Department to acquire best-in-class SDA data and services at the best value for the government. The committee emphasizes the need for the Department of Defense and the U.S. Space Force to align their commercial space strategies with procurement practices to ensure effective utilization of commercial SDA data and services. The committee acknowledges the need for budget and acquisition priorities to align with the strategies. The committee is aware of ongoing work by the Department of Commerce's Office of Space Commerce to conduct Traffic Coordination System for Space (TraCSS) Pathfinder projects to assess industry capabilities for SDA, with the eventual goal of utilizing industry capabilities to provide routine catalog maintenance and spaceflight safety functions. The committee is also concerned about the lack of a hybrid government commercial SDA architecture that identifies requirements which could be fulfilled by commercial capabilities and services. The committee directs the Chief of Space Operations, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, and the Commander, U.S. Space Command, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committees no later than June 1, 2025, on the following:

(1) Current JCO purchase arrangements for SDA data and services and any existing statutory or regulatory impediments to implementing longer-term contracts or purchase agreements;

(2) U.S. Space Force plans to develop and implement a hybrid government commercial space domain awareness force design, including identifying requirements which could be fulfilled by commercial capabilities and services;

(3) U.S. Space Force plans to develop and implement supporting SDA systems and infrastructure to include software solutions, data storage, user interface and design.

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

Leveraging Operational Test and Training Infrastructure Insights and Capabilities for National Space Test and Training Complex Testing Requirements

The committee applauds the United States Space Force Space Systems Command (SSC) Program Executive Officer (PEO) for Operational Test and Training Infrastructure (OTTI) for leveraging commercially available threat

visualization and simulation capabilities to rapidly develop advanced training capabilities that enable Guardians to develop space warfighting tactics. As the Space Force continues to develop the National Space Test and Training Complex (NSTTC) and its requirements for Space Test and Range environments, the committee encourages the United States Space Force to utilize the training and education capabilities developed by OTTI to inform NSTTC requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on plans to incorporate OTTI training and education capabilities into NSTTC as well as how NSTTC will ensure participation by small businesses and leverage leading commercially available solutions to rapidly field capabilities.

Medium Earth Orbit Missile Warning Missile Tracking Layer

United States Space Force (USSF) Space Systems Command (SSC) and the Space Development Agency (SDA) are partnering to rapidly deliver a proliferated and resilient space-based sensor network against hypersonic threats. The committee has been a proponent of SDA's and SSC's new Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) Missile Warning/Missile Tracking (MW/MT) efforts. Given the vital importance of responding to great power competition with a resilient approach, it is imperative to focus on providing MW/MT at speed and lower cost, in response to warfighter needs.

The committee supports continued funding of both SSC and SDA MW/MT programs, which enable the United States to rapidly deploy a new space architecture to characterize and track all hypersonic threats and improve attribution. It is critical that the United States continues to ensure that resilient architectures in LEO and MEO are provided rapidly and with maximum warfighter utility. The committee also believes that MEO Epoch 2 solutions that uniquely blend MW and MT capabilities at a low cost of ownership at the constellation level are critical elements to a future resilient force design.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2024, on what requirements will remain unmet after fielding Epoch 1 space and ground constellations. The briefing should also address what technology advancements are required to meet the full set of requirements and how the USSF intends to integrate MW/MT capabilities to ensure maximum mission utility and low cost of ownership at the constellation level in MEO Epoch 2.

Prepositioned On-Orbit Tactically Responsive Space Capabilities

The committee is aware that the space domain is contested, and countries such as Russia and China continue to develop and deploy threats on-orbit to degrade and destroy U.S. national security satellites. The committee notes that multiple Department officials have testified that the United States is currently not

able to adequately defend national security systems on orbit from these types of threats. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on options for the current industrial base to deliver pre-positioned on-orbit responsive space capabilities, with a particular focus on small- and non-traditional businesses. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) the results of market survey data for industrial base partners that can deliver pre-positioned, responsive, on-orbit capabilities, to include small- and non-traditional businesses, to the Department of Defense;

(2) an assessment of rapid manufacturing, modular assembly, and/or pre-assembled capabilities for deployment within 24 hours or less of commanding, and realistic timeline of when that could be achieved, for each commercial industrial base partner identified in the market research for (1), including small- and non-traditional businesses; and

(3) identification of space industrial base partners, including small- and non-traditional businesses, who can provide an orbital test bed facility for laboratory testing, refinement, and demonstration of pre-positioned on-orbit responsive space capabilities.

Report on In-Space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing Capabilities

The committee is supportive of ongoing initiatives to cultivate and validate In-Space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (ISAM) technologies. These capabilities are pivotal for national security, offering enhanced flexibility, resilience, and adaptability in the deployment and modification of space assets. These efforts are critical in addressing the continuously evolving threats and operational demands in space.

The establishment of the Space Access, Mobility, and Logistics program by the Space Force is a commendable step forward. This initiative underscores the importance of mobility and maneuverability in space, laying the groundwork for the United States to maintain a strategic advantage in an increasingly contested domain.

However, the committee expresses significant concerns regarding how the Space Force would operate in the event of an unexpected disruption to space-based capabilities. The dynamic and contested nature of the space environment necessitates robust contingency planning and preparedness to ensure resilience against potential challenges. This issue is further highlighted by recent test events by near-peer competitors to weaponize space.

Recognizing these concerns, the committee stresses the need for additional demonstrations and definitive steps to implementation of next generation ISAM technologies. These demonstrations should focus on showcasing the utility of ISAM in enhancing mobility, maneuverability, improved situational domain awareness and knowledge, and responsiveness of space assets, thereby solidifying the strategic and tactical advantages provided by these capabilities.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a comprehensive report to the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate no later than December 1, 2024. This report shall identify:

(1) The strategic importance of fostering a robust domestic space industrial base for ISAM technologies, detailing the roles and contributions of domestic providers.

(2) An assessment of the Space Force's Mobility and Maneuver strategies within the ISAM domain, including how these capabilities are being developed and integrated to enhance operational flexibility and strategic positioning.

(3) Plans and strategies for ensuring the Space Force's resilience and readiness to counter and overcome unexpected disruptions in space-based capabilities.

(4) A detailed analysis for the continued demonstration of ISAM technologies, emphasizing the expected milestones, objectives, and the integration of these capabilities into broader space operations for strategic and tactical advantages.

Space Development Agency Futures Program

The committee recognizes the pivotal role of the Space Development Agency (SDA) in advancing the United States' space capabilities through the Proliferated Warfighting Space Architecture (PWSA). The committee also believes that continued investment in these emerging technologies from the commercial sector will be vital to the continued technology development of the overall SDA mission. To ensure continued technological advancement and readiness, the committee directs the Director of the Space Development Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on SDA plans to use its Research and Engineering (R&E) budget specifically for the SDA Futures Program. The briefing shall include:

(1) the percentage of the SDA R&E budget it has allocated for the SDA Futures Program, aimed at flight demonstrations of payloads with potential for future PWSA integration;

(2) description of commercial platforms for Futures Program payload deployment put on contract; and

(3) plans to increase onboarding of new technologies.

Space Development Agency Tracking Layer Architecture

The committee notes the importance of maintaining a resilient and robust Tracking Layer to protect against advanced missile and hypersonic threats. With the rapid development of adversarial capabilities, the need for a highly functional and modernizing Tracking Layer continues to grow. The committee believes that it is paramount the Department continues to develop and supply sensor and tracking payloads to complement the existing space architecture. Most recently, the committee applauds the recent launch of six Missile Defense Agency and Space

Development Agency (SDA) prototype satellites for testing. In continuing these efforts, the committee encourages the SDA to prioritize procurement and research of space resiliency and domain awareness payloads to be integrated into the Tracking Layer architecture.

Space Neighborhood Watch

The committee notes that the domestic commercial satellite industry continues to innovate rapidly with new capabilities enabling low latency video and advanced edge computing to monitor space environments and assets faster across all orbit regimes. The committee also notes that in FY2024, it directed the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, in consultation with the Chief of Space Operations, to identify and evaluate commercial space situational awareness capabilities, and strongly encourages them to develop and implement a plan to integrate commercial near real-time motion imagery intelligence from space into Space Force operational systems. The committee further directs the Chief of Space Operations to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2025, on the potential application of domestic commercial high motion video and event-based cameras to space situational awareness.

Space-Based Environmental Monitoring

The committee notes the importance of accurate and up-to-date weather information to the success and safety of our warfighters. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that our current weather information systems do not address all the existing capability gaps and have been extended beyond their service life, specifically the low-earth orbit defense meteorological satellite program (DMSP).

The committee commends the U.S. Space Force for pursuing materiel solutions to replace DMSP with the modern electro-optical/infrared weather system (EWS) and the weather system follow-on microwave system. As such, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2024, on the Department's current EWS acquisition strategy and current plans to replace DMSP with a long-term EWS capability as well as plans to leverage existing capabilities such as commercial weather satellites and commercial weather data programs to fill immediate gaps. The briefing should include:

- (1) notional schedules, risk assessments, and resourcing necessary across the Future Years Defense Program for a long-term EWS replacement;
- (2) possible constellation options to compare coverage and persistence;
- (3) an assessment of associated costs for the replacement program; and

(4) an assessment of existing and planned commercial capabilities which could help address EWS capability gaps and other validated joint weather requirements.

Sustained Procurement of Commercial Synthetic Aperture Radar

The committee applauds the National Reconnaissance Office's (NRO) ongoing work evaluating commercial remote sensing technologies through the Strategic Commercial Enhancement Program (SCE). The committee notes the purpose of the SCE is to prove capability, not serve as a permanent procurement vehicle for commercial remote sensing. The continued use of the SCE for mature technologies creates an environment of inconsistent and unpredictable funding to meet COCOM requirements for access to SAR data and imagery. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the NRO, in consultation with the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by December 15, 2024, on the following:

(1) the agency's plan to transition Commercial System Program Office (CSPO) commercial SAR from the SCE to a sustained procurement program under the requirements established by the 2022 Statement of Capabilities for commercial synthetic aperture radar (COMSAR); and

(2) the resources necessary to support the implementation of a Radar Commercial Layer in the FY2026 President's budget request.

Waterfront Facilities for Federal Space Launch Ranges

The committee is aware of ongoing efforts to modernize the Space Force's ranges as part of the Spaceport of the Future Initiative. Maritime transport is the only available option to relocate some space launch vehicles to the Eastern and Western ranges. Ensuring access to space is a national security priority. In some cases, rough conditions in the ocean delay unloading of space launch vehicles and risk potential damage. The committee believes that the modernization of waterfront facilities at federal ranges, specifically where space launch vehicles are received, is critical to national security and the protection of significant investments made in each space launch vehicle by the United States government is paramount.

Therefore the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 15, 2024, that includes the following:

(1) an assessment of the current and projected use of waterfront facilities, such as ports and docks, at federal space launch ranges of the Space Force;

(2) an assessment of infrastructure improvements to such facilities that would be needed to meet, directly or indirectly, national security and readiness requirements, including supporting a more rapid launch cadence and ensuring access for launch vehicles;

(3) a detailed plan to implement any required improvements, including the estimated funding required to implement the plan; and

(4) any additional proposals that would support improved waterfront facilities for the federal space launch ranges of the Space Force, including recommendations for legislative action to carry out such proposals.

INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Defense Information Sharing Review

The committee recognizes that the properly authorized dissemination of sensitive, classified, and controlled unclassified information by the Department of Defense to United States allies and partners contributes to U.S. defense priorities and goals.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than December 31, 2024, on the lessons learned about the use and effectiveness of sensitive, classified, or controlled unclassified information provided to ally and partner countries in connection to international conflicts within the last four calendar years. The report should include:

(1) an assessment of the internal processes and procedures of the Department of Defense governing the dissemination of sensitive, classified, or controlled unclassified information to allied and partner nations within the last four calendar years, including on Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine;

(2) an assessment of the effect of the provision of sensitive, classified, or controlled unclassified information to allied and partner countries within the last four calendar years, including relating to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine;

(3) an assessment of whether such provision by the Department of Defense of sensitive, classified, or controlled unclassified information to, or use of such provided information by, such allied and partner governments has resulted in tangible national security benefits to the United States; and

(4) an assessment of the lessons learned by the Department of Defense on the use of such processes, procedures, and types of sensitive, classified, or controlled unclassified information to advance U.S. defense priorities and goals.

Global Basemaps Requirement

The committee acknowledges the critical importance of the Controlled Image Base (CIB) for diverse operational and intelligence applications within the Department of Defense and across federal agencies. These applications include cockpit displays, battle management systems, mission planning, and terrain analysis.

The committee recognizes the significant advancements in commercial remote sensing and data processing technologies, and believes the Department must explore more frequently updated geospatial intelligence products. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, in coordination with the Director of the National Reconnaissance Officer, to provide

a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 15, 2024, on requirements for global, monthly, quarterly, and/or annual basemaps at multiple image resolutions. The briefing shall include an assessment of commercially available sources and products that satisfy existing and emerging Controlled-Image Base requirements for the Department of Defense, the Intelligence Community, and Federal Civilian agencies.

Modernizing Open Source Intelligence

The committee notes the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) released the intelligence community's (IC) Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) Strategy for 2024-2026 on March 8, 2024. The strategy highlights the advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning and the opportunities and value they bring to OSINT. The committee agrees with the strategy's notion that the IC must embrace new technologies, while ensuring the development of tradecraft in tandem, to quickly collect, evaluate, and analyze open-source data. The committee also recognizes the potential for commercially available foreign adversary intelligence data obtained from the internet or overlay networks. The committee believes this intelligence, when obtained properly, could provide the U.S. and its allies and partners an advantage over our adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the Defense Intelligence Enterprise's (DIE) approach to accomplishing the OSINT Strategy for 2024-2026 and the impacts of the potential use of commercially acquired foreign adversary intelligence data. The briefing should address the following:

- (1) how the DIE will coordinate open-source data acquisition and expand data sharing;
- (2) how the DIE will establish integrated open-source collection management;
- (3) how the DIE will drive OSINT innovation to deliver new capabilities;
- (4) how the DIE will develop the next-generation OSINT workforce and tradecraft; and
- (5) what barriers, to include statutory authority concerns, does the DIE face in obtaining commercially available foreign adversary intelligence from the internet and overlay networks.

Resourcing for Coalition Partner Information Sharing Agreements

The committee is aware of the efforts by geographic combatant commanders (GCC) to provide intelligence and information to our allies and partners through information sharing agreements, especially during crises. One such means is through Full Motion Video from intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, or ISR. This information sharing enables partners to see the same operating

environment and intelligence picture as U.S. forces. Ensuring the availability and funding of needed architecture and software is critical to these efforts. The committee supports these information sharing efforts and encourages the GCC and the Secretary of Defense to ensure consistent funding is programmed and available for sustained operations, when required.

Wireless Intrusion Detection Systems

The committee recognizes the directives set forth in the Secretary of Defense's Security Review Follow-on Actions Memorandum, dated June 30, 2023. These directives require the programming for appropriate electronic device detection systems and mitigation measures in all Department of Defense (DoD) Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) and Special Access Program Facilities (SAPFs) by September 30, 2024. The Committee commends the Department for recognizing the urgency of these requirements.

However, the committee notes concerns regarding the oversight of electronic device detection and mitigation, which spans multiple offices within the Department, including Physical & Operations Security within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence & Security (OUSD (I&S)), Counterintelligence within the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA), and Information Technology within the Deputy Chief Information Officer (DCIO) for the Information Enterprise (IE). The committee is concerned that a lack of clear guidance on who is primarily responsible may lead to confusion and lack of coordinated oversight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than September 1, 2024. This briefing shall include the following:

(1) how Department of Defense components will ensure that the electronic device detection systems safeguarding Controlled Classified National Security Information (CNSI) in SCIFs and SAPFs will be comprehensive solutions capable of detecting and accurately locating radio frequency transmitters, including but not limited to: Wi-Fi devices, Bluetooth connected devices, Bluetooth low energy, and devices emitting only cellular signals;

(2) the steps the Department is taking to ensure that these comprehensive cell phone detection and location solutions can discover a cell phone even when Wi-Fi and Bluetooth on the device are not active;

(3) clarification of responsibilities within the Department for meeting these requirements; and

(4) how the Department will program to meet these needs.

NUCLEAR FORCES

Cyber Intrusion Pilot for Nuclear Command, Control and Communications

The committee notes the Nuclear Command, Control and Communications (NC3) Enterprise Center is carrying out a pilot program, known as the Cyber Intrusion Pilot (CIP), to demonstrate persistent real-time cybersecurity monitoring and visibility capabilities and to detect anomalies and vulnerabilities based on network behavior modeling and traffic analysis. In addition to informing the NC3 Enterprise Cyber Sensing and Monitoring Strategy, the committee believes the CIP has the potential to make a significant contribution to enhancing the cybersecurity of the broader NC3 architecture. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the results of the pilot effort to date, as well as any associated lessons learned. The report shall also include an assessment of prioritized options to enhance the pilot program and deploy its capabilities at greater scale.

Global Strike Command Manning

The committee recognizes the critical nature of the mission of United States Air Force Global Strike Command, which supports every Combatant Command globally. The committee notes that the United States Air Force is undergoing a dramatic reorganization in recognition of a shift towards Reoptimizing for Global Power Competition and faces the recapitalization of the United States' nuclear triad. To fully ensure that Air Force Global Strike Command is adequately manned and organized, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a review of Air Force Global Strike Command's manning levels and to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than April 1, 2025, assessing the sufficiency of current and planned future manning requirements. The report shall also include a comparison of manning levels across similar Air Force Major Commands and a breakdown of personnel, both civilian and military, by grade.

Long Range Standoff Weapon Parts Obsolescence

The committee understands the Air Force plans to conduct life-of-type purchases of certain components at risk for obsolescence in order to ensure availability for Long Range Standoff Weapon production plans and meet inventory requirements. 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, 2024, detailing the diminishing manufacturing sources and material shortages anticipated over the life of the program, as well as the authorities and resources utilized to address these challenges. Additionally, the briefing shall include a discussion of options available, should missile system inventory requirements increase in the future.

Report on Strategic Missile Tube Reactivation for Ohio-class Submarines

The committee understands the Navy is considering extending the lives of up to five Ohio-class submarines through Pre-Inactivation Restricted Availabilities (PIRA) to ensure strategic deterrence requirements continue to be met while transitioning to the Columbia-class submarine, beginning in fiscal year 2029. To assess a potential future outside New START Treaty limitations or to address balancing across current Commander, Strategic Command strategic deterrence requirements, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the feasibility and advisability of reactivating disabled strategic missile launch tubes on submarines selected for PIRA, as part of the PIRA maintenance period. If determined to be feasible, the report shall also include a description of associated costs, including associated components and weapons systems, necessary to operationalize the launch tubes.

Report on the Operational Impact of SLCM-N Implementation

The committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations, in coordination with the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commander of the United States Strategic Command, the Commander of the United States European Command, and the Commander of the United States Pacific Command, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, to include:

- (1) an update with respect to the items described in subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F) of section 1642(b)(2) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; 136 Stat. 2945) and
- (2) an assessment of the operational implications for the Navy with respect to allied port calls, homeporting, and readiness if nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missiles are deployed to naval vessels.

Report on the Sentinel Nunn-McCurdy Process

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense (DOD) is undergoing a review of the Sentinel program in accordance with sections 4371 through 4377 of title 10, United States Code. To ensure compliance with both letter and intent of the Nunn-McCurdy review, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by December 1, 2024, assessing whether the Department of Defense conducted a full and thorough assessment throughout the Nunn-McCurdy process. The report should include:

- (1) verification of adherence to the Nunn-McCurdy process;
- (2) whether the process included the level of oversight as required by the Nunn-McCurdy Act, section 4376(b) of title 10 United States Code;
- (3) whether a range of alternatives was considered; and

(4) whether the program clearly identified cost tradeoffs.

Sentinel Missile Program

The committee notes the Sentinel missile program is undergoing a review in accordance with sections 4371 through 4377 of title 10, United States Code, commonly referred to as the "Nunn-McCurdy statute". As part of this review, the Department is required to assess reasonable alternative systems and capabilities.

The committee supports a thorough and objective review and thus directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than one month following the determination by the Secretary of Defense with respect to the program's termination, as required under section 4376(b) of title 10, United States Code, and the submission to Congress of the associated documentation. Additionally, the briefing should also include a description of the alternative systems and capabilities considered, including road-mobile intercontinental ballistic missile capabilities life extending one or more wings of the Minuteman III and deploying a mixed fleet of Sentinel and life-extended Minuteman III ICBMs for a period of time, and an assessment of the relative feasibility and advisability of such alternatives.

MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Assessment Framework for Requirements, Cost, and Design

The committee is aware of evolving uses of artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML), including the potential incorporation of these technologies into the acquisition process to enable decisions related to technology investments, requirements, and acquisition cost targets. The committee believes the Missile Defense Agency, in particular, could benefit from an AI/ML-driven assessment framework that establishes an upfront link between requirements and costs to understand options and requirement combinations that minimize cost for multiple performance thresholds. The committee encourages the Missile Defense Agency to consider greater utilization of AI/ML, where appropriate, to facilitate informed procurement decisions.

Bilateral Cooperation on Directed Energy Capabilities for Missile Defense

The committee is aware that the State of Israel is developing a directed energy solution, known as Iron Beam, to compliment the Iron Dome defense system and has requested U.S. support for future production activities. The committee continues to support incorporation of directed energy capabilities for air and missile defense, and encourages the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to explore opportunities to collaborate on the Iron Beam system with Israel, to include potential co-production.

Briefing on Persistent Elevated Network Sensors

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2024, on the operational utility, technical applications, and procurement feasibility of deploying persistent elevated network sensors to support air and missile defense capabilities to defend U.S. territory and globally deployed forces. The briefing should include, but not be limited to:

(1) the utility of using of persistent elevated network sensors for air and missile defense applications, including the operational utility of persistent elevated network sensors that can identify, classify, and provide fire-control quality track data to United States and allied missile defense systems;

(2) the feasibility and expected cost of developing, procuring, and operating the capabilities described in paragraph (1);

(3) an assessment of how the capabilities described in paragraph (1) could complement existing air and missile defense capabilities against adversary air-breathing and missile threats;

(4) a review of how United States technical and procurement support of allied and partner governments in acquiring similar technologies have affected their missile defense capabilities; and

(5) recommendations that would facilitate the optimal operational employment of the capabilities described in paragraph (1) prior to 2027.

Geospatial Electromagnetics and the Detection of Airborne Atmospheric Threats

The committee commends the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA's) continued progress on the development and deployment of next generation sensing capabilities. To meet the growing threat faced by the missile and hypersonic capabilities of adversaries, MDA should continue to explore new detection and tracking technologies and methods. The committee is aware of ongoing academic geospatial research focused on electromagnetic irregularities in the lower and upper ionosphere and of studies indicating that airborne projectiles can trigger trackable abnormalities in atmospheric electromagnetic conditions. As such, the committee encourages MDA to examine possible applications for such research, continue internal research and development initiatives and leverage academic institutions, as appropriate, in developing or identifying new avenues for capabilities.

Improving Hypersonic Defense

The committee is concerned by the development of adversary offensive hypersonic weapons and supports the Department's prioritization of U.S. offensive and defensive hypersonic development efforts. As such, the committee is encouraged by new efforts across the military services to counter these increasing threats. The committee is aware of commercial testbed technologies that incorporate modern simulation and analysis methods to analyze new offensive hypersonic systems and

utilize the resulting data to develop specific defensive capabilities in a system-of-system context.

The committee supports the development of such laboratory programs and encourages the military services and their components, including the United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command, as well as the Missile Defense Agency, to leverage such capabilities, where appropriate, to enhance offensive and defense hypersonic research and testing initiatives.

Iron Dome Production Capacity

The committee notes that the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2024 contained a significant amount of procurement funding to support the Iron Dome system. The committee is also aware of investments being made to expand U.S. industrial base capacity to expand co-production capacity in the United States, namely at the new Camden, Arkansas, facility. The committee encourages the Department to continue investing in expanding Iron Dome production capacity, to the maximum extent practicable, and to continue to identify opportunities to increase resilience and further expand production in the future.

Missile Defense Targets

The committee notes the rapidly evolving missile threat landscape and the increasing proliferation of hypersonic, ballistic, maneuvering, and cruise missile capabilities. Increasingly sophisticated technical and operational countermeasures further challenge defensive systems, as well as legacy models of threat performance. As adversary missile threats become increasingly more complex and numerous, the committee encourages the Missile Defense Agency to further explore the potential utilization of an advanced digital engineering framework and a high-performance computing environment in the design and development of next-generation target systems and the related simulation capabilities required for architecture assessments and system design models.

Next Generation Interceptor Program

The committee recognizes the Missile Defense Agency's selection of a single prime contractor for the Next Generation Interceptor (NGI) program, and notes that the current acquisition plan includes production of 20 operational NGIs which will be deployed to Fort Greely, Alaska, to supplement the existing force of 44 ground-based interceptors (GBIs) located there. The committee remains concerned about the age, reliability and continued effectiveness of the GBI fleet over the long-term and the lack of a plan to address these challenges or replace the interceptors.

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 March 3, 2025, that updates the report required by subsection (b) of section 1654 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263)

regarding the funding profile necessary, by fiscal year, to acquire no fewer than 64 operational next generation interceptors for the next generation interceptor program. The briefing shall also include a description of the planned production rates and identification of opportunities to increase such rates, as well as an assessment of the expected effective service life remaining for the GBI fleet.

Replacement of MV Pacific Collector and SS Pacific Tracker

The committee understands the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) is studying options to replace the capabilities provided by test instrumentation ships MV Pacific Collector and SS Pacific Tracker. While both vessels provide unique telemetry and tracking capabilities, each is over 50 years old, and sustainment of these assets is becoming increasingly challenging. The committee also recognizes the unique capabilities provided by these vessels, and the significant contributions they have made to Department priorities beyond the mission of the MDA. The committee, therefore, directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the conclusion of this analysis. The briefing shall include an assessment of the potential for utilization of the Vessel Construction Manager concept as part of this recapitalization effort. The committee further directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, assessing the sufficiency of other Department test and evaluation capabilities to provide a similar level of test data and range safety support, and the impact the vessels' retirement would have on other developmental programs beyond the purview of the MDA.

Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site Modernization

The committee recognizes significant contributions of the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site (RTS) to multiple Department of Defense missions and notes the isolated location of the RTS at the U.S. Army Garrison-Kwajalein Atoll, and unique instrumentation systems provide an unmatched test and evaluation (T&E) environment.

However, the committee is concerned that rapidly degrading facilities due to environmental factors and the lack of modernized mission control centers limit the RTS' ability to remain a vital national asset. Additionally, the committee is aware of proposals to upgrade aging T&E infrastructure and facilities at the RTS in a manner that would allow increased test activities, improve information security, reduce the site's overall vulnerability to environmental degradation, and enhance test capabilities through greater sensor distribution and integration.

The committee encourages the Army to appropriately prioritize upgrades to the RTS and to consider novel approaches as part of this effort. Further, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not

later than December 1, 2024, to address environmental degradation and modernize facilities at the RTS.

The briefing should include an assessment of:

- (1) existing RTS mission requirements;
- (2) the ability of the RTS mission control centers to support all necessary levels of classified information;
- (3) the potential benefit of corrosion resistant environmental systems;
- (4) major factors limiting test and evaluation activities;
- (5) prioritized options to improve the site's ability to support mission needs and customer objectives, and increase the operational tempo of test activities; and
- (6) an estimated timelines and costs for such improvements.

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- (6) an estimated timelines and costs for such improvements.

OTHER MATTERS

Biosurveillance and Biothreat Detection Research

The committee welcomes the Department of Defense's first ever Biodefense Posture Review to assess the biological threat landscape and establish the Department's approach to biodefense, including clarification of biodefense priorities, roles, responsibilities, authorities, capabilities, and posture. Yet, the committee remains concerned about whether the Department has the correct balance of resources devoted to bacterial biosurveillance and bacterial biothreat detection to interpret battlefield biothreats. There is particular concern for bacterial biothreats, as resources shifted heavily to a viral focus, due to the coronavirus disease pandemic, and may have severely limited emphasis on bacterial pathogens.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the requirements for research programs to counter biothreats. The briefing should include the number of the Department's ongoing viral-focused and bacterial-focused research efforts, address any gaps in biosurveillance capabilities, and detail the Department's plan to address gaps in biosurveillance through research initiatives.

The committee also encourages the Department to increase funding allocated to bacterial biosurveillance and bacterial biothreat detection to interpret battlefield biothreats.

Broad-Spectrum Indirect Antiviral Research

The committee commends the Department of Defense for issuing its inaugural Biodefense Posture Review in 2023, providing a comprehensive assessment of the strategic, operational, and material components necessary for conducting combat operations in a biological threat environment and supporting the national biodefense enterprise at home and abroad. The posture review cites a two-tiered approach for research, development, and acquisition of medical countermeasures for this new threat environment. This approach relies on "pathogen agnostic capabilities," including broad-spectrum medical countermeasures, for initial response to unknown threats, followed by narrow-spectrum, targeted responses once the threats are fully characterized. The committee supports this strategy and urges the Department to continue research and development of broad-spectrum indirect antivirals to support the first line of defense for forces facing emerging and unknown biological threats.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Training Center of Excellence

The committee recognizes that the Department of the Army's Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) School Center of Excellence at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, is the premier professional military education program in the CBRN space for the entire Department of Defense and Federal enterprise. The CBRN community is a vital component of the protection warfighting function for the defense enterprise and joint force. The committee recognizes that near-peer adversarial nations and non-state actors possess or are seeking to possess weapons

of mass destruction and the capability to deploy and use them in the event of a conflict against the United States and our allies and partners. Fort Leonard Wood's CBRN School Center of Excellence trains joint and international servicemembers and provides the foundational education for the Department of Defense to succeed in CBRN contaminated or contested areas of operation. We encourage the Department of Defense and the military services to continue to conduct realistic training that incorporates a contested or contaminated CBRN environment to better prepare the joint force for worst-case scenarios during conflict.

Development of Shelf-Stable and Field-Deployable Nuclear and Radiological Countermeasures

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's current method of treatment for internal radionuclide contamination or heavy metal poisoning may not be an effective medical countermeasure for U.S. military personnel deployed in a contested environment, conducting field operations, or geographically separated from a Tier I or Tier II trauma facility. The committee believes there are additional countermeasures solutions available in a shelf-stable orally bioavailable version of diethylenetriamine pentaacetate, or DTPA. The committee encourages the Department to continue development of a shelf-stable, field-deployable, and self-administrable medical countermeasure for use by the warfighter in a deployed, contested environment and for use in a domestic nuclear or radiological exposure event.

Foreign Acquisition of U.S.-Owned Testing Laboratories

The committee is concerned about foreign acquisitions of some U.S. testing laboratories that currently provide services to the military and military equipment manufacturers. These laboratories are crucial in ensuring compliance with military standards for military-owned equipment and maintaining a healthy defense industrial base, particularly in areas such as electromagnetic interference (EMC) testing. Understanding the background of ownership is critical for protecting against potential industrial espionage and preventing our adversaries from gaining an intelligence advantage.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the impacts of foreign ownership of U.S. testing laboratories that conduct military-standard and EMC testing for the U.S. military and military equipment manufacturers. The briefing should include assessments of each of the following:

- (1) the number of EMC testing companies the Department of Defense contracts with;
- (2) the potential risks and vulnerabilities associated with foreign ownership of these laboratories, including the exposure of sensitive information to foreign entities;

- (3) the current security protocols and clearance procedures for foreign-owned laboratories conducting EMC testing for the Department; and
- (4) the implications of foreign acquisitions of EMC laboratories on national security, including the protection of unclassified but critical defense information.

Hypersonic Aerial Targets

The committee is aware of the rapid adversarial development of hypersonic capabilities and is concerned by the increasing hypersonic threats to the United States. The committee shares one of the Department's top priorities of rapidly developing hypersonic offensive and defense capabilities, concurrently with developing doctrine and policy surrounding these capabilities. The committee notes that to achieve this priority the Department must address the critical gaps in current U.S. hypersonic programming for test beds, reusable targets, and engine capabilities. Congress, through funding at the Air Force Research Lab, supports the investments in flight qualification of hypersonic aerial targets that have reuse potential, in addition to investments for additively manufactured engines and increased flight testing. With numerous challenges to address within U.S. hypersonic capability development, the committee encourages the Department emphasize the pursuit of reusable hypersonic targeting options to improve testing options.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Evaluation, 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 December 1, 2024, on the Department's use of reusable hypersonic aerial targets. The briefing should also include:

- (1) timelines, costs, and potential cost-savings of current efforts;
- (2) an overview of the Department's use of additive manufacturing, liquid-storable engines, ceramic matrix composition components, aggressive cooling technology and prototyping, and other relevant cutting-edge technology for the use of hypersonic testing;
- (3) details on current commercial services that the Department uses for reusable hypersonics aerial targets; and
- (4) details on other commercially-available services in this field that could be considered by the Department for this purpose.

Leveraging Commercially Provided Recoverable Hypersonic Testbed and Calibration Platform

The committee recognizes that the development and fielding of resilient, space-based sensing capabilities in low, medium, and geosynchronous earth orbits, designed for indications, warning, detection, tracking and fire control, are a critical element of a global air and missile defense architecture with hypersonic defeat capability. Proper calibration, testing, and training is crucial to the success of these sensing capabilities. The Department requires robust and cooperative capabilities

for extensive and repeated calibration, testing, and training events in realistic scenarios with realistic live targets. To achieve these capabilities, the committee believes that the Department should consider emerging commercial capabilities to provide hypersonic targets and associated launch services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in consultation with the Chief of Space Operations, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2024, on the calibration, testing, and training curriculum required to enable resilient, space-based sensing capabilities for U.S. air and missile defense architecture with hypersonic defeat capability. The briefing should also:

- (1) identify statutory and logistical gaps in current calibration, test, and training efforts;
- (2) provide an overview of ongoing joint programs, between the Department and commercial launch services, to improve calibration, test, and training efforts; and
- (3) provide statutory or budgetary recommendations on how the Department and the committee may close these capability gaps, with an emphasis on how commercially-provided hypersonic targets and launch services can be best leveraged.

Next Generation Medical Countermeasures

The committee is aware that medical countermeasure (MCM) development focused on targeting single virals with single antiviral research may not be a sustainable strategy and commends the efforts the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is making to expedite MCM availability for the warfighter. While monoclonal antibodies (mAb) are a key contributor to the U.S. MCM stockpile, there are potential challenges with producing mAb therapeutics with an uncertainty of the efficacy of mAbs against emerging threats. The committee is aware of new developments that allow for in-human antibody production through delivery of next-generation gene encoded technology that could provide a cost-effective, rapid, and easily deployable alternative to traditional mAb therapeutics for military medical countermeasures. The committee encourages DTRA to continue work on novel drug delivery vehicles such as polymeric nanoparticles and next-generation MCM active pharmaceutical ingredients to ensure delivery of safe and effective MCMs to the warfighter.

Report on Hypersonic Weapons Development by the People's Republic of China

The committee is concerned by the recent development of hypersonic capable boost-glide ballistic missile and cruise missiles by the People's Republic of China (PRC). The committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in consultation with the heads of the other elements of the intelligence community that the Director determines appropriate, provide a briefing to the

House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2024, on the current development, testing, and deployment of hypersonic weapons by the PRC.

Reusable Hypersonic Aircraft

The committee is encouraged by the inclusion of funding for reusable hypersonic aircraft development activities in the budget request for fiscal year 2025, as previously recommended in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (H. Rept. 118-25) and the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (H. Rept. 117-397). While these developments mark a significant step forward, the committee remains focused on ensuring the Department adequately budgets for key subsystem development, particularly related to propulsion, advanced fuels, thermal management, and high-temperature materials. Early successful demonstration of these components is integral to maintaining on-track development towards fully operational systems. Further, the committee notes that the Principal Director for Hypersonics in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering recently reinforced the necessity for continued research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) for these technologies at a House Subcommittee on Strategic Forces hearing in March 2024, testifying to the importance of reusable hypersonic aircraft for future intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance capabilities.

The committee encourages the Department to maintain progress in RDT&E programs for key enabling technologies for reusable hypersonics, including High Mach propulsion, High Mach Turbine Engine, thermal management systems, and innovative fuel options. Further, the committee encourages the Department to continue communication and partnership with relevant commercial industries to ensure these programs maintain projected timelines.

Selective Shielding for Gamma Radiation Exposure

The committee notes the 2023 Counter-Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Strategy recognized that the risks to the Department and the nation are “real and urgent,” and “addressing them requires the Department to account for WMD across the spectrum of conflict.” It also concluded that “commercial capabilities may help protect military and civilian personnel.” The committee is aware of new, innovative commercially available selective shielding technology that may safeguard individuals in gamma radiation-contaminated environments, on the battlefield and in recovery efforts. This equipment could enable warfighters or first responders to operate in a gamma radiation-contaminated environment for an extended period, protecting personnel and enhancing resilience and deterrence.

The committee understands that certain domestic emergency response units in the National Guard, and the active-duty Chemical Biological Incidence Response Force (CBIRF) have been equipped with or are in the process of integrating such selective shielding technology into their operational doctrine, but

other units that might operate in a contaminated environment are currently not being equipped with protection from gamma radiation. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Service Secretaries, and the Commander of U.S. Northern Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the Department's plans and requirements for wider acquisition and distribution of selective shielding technology for Department's CBRN-response units and warfighters who may have to operate in a radiation contaminated environment during a conflict. The briefing should include, but not be limited to:

(1) The requirements responsive to the 2023 Counter-WMD Strategy to enhance resilience and enable the Joint Force to prevail in a CBRN environment;

(2) The Department's near- and long-term strategy to procure equipment for service members who may be required to operate in a gamma radiation-contaminated environment;

(3) The overall acquisition strategy for technologies that may protect against gamma radiation, including timelines, milestones, and estimated costs.

(4) A description of how the Department is using commercial capabilities to increase the readiness of military personnel and response units to operate in a radiation-contaminated area.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—SPACE ACTIVITIES

Section 1601—Authority to Build Capacity for Space Domain Awareness and Space Operations

This section would amend subsection 333(a) of title 10, United States Code, to include space domain awareness and defensive space operations.

Section 1602—Establishment of the Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve

This section would establish a program known as the "Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve" to procure space products and services for the reserve use of the Department of Defense.

Section 1603—Modifications to National Security Space Launch Program

This section would extend the policy requiring the use of the National Security Space Launch program to the extent practical to procure launch services to September 30, 2029. It would also require the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to notify the appropriate congressional committees of any changes to the Phase Three Acquisition Strategy.

Section 1604—Modifications to Space Contractor Responsibility Watch List

This section would amend section 1612 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 to elevate the management of the Contractor Responsibility Watch List to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration.

Section 1605—Annual Briefing on Commercial Space Strategy of the Space Force

This section would require the Chief of Space Operations, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to brief the congressional defense committees on how the Department is planning to utilize commercial solutions to meet the mission areas identified in the U.S. Space Force Commercial Space Strategy published in April 2024.

Section 1606—Pilot Program to Demonstrate Hybrid Space Architecture

This section would require the Commander of the Space Systems Command of the Space Force to carry out a pilot program to demonstrate a hybrid space architecture and to demonstrate that architecture by integrating a military communication system.

Section 1607—Middle East Integrated Space and Satellite Security Assessment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of space and satellite security to identify opportunities for multilateral agreements to protect ally and partner countries in the area of responsibility of the U.S. Central Command from hostile activities against space systems of the United States or those ally and partner countries.

Section 1608—Plan for Improvement of Space Force Satellite Control Network

This section would require the Chief of Space Operations, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to prepare a comprehensive plan for modernizing the satellite control network of the U.S. Space Force.

Section 1609—Briefing on Space-Related Waveform and Datalink Capabilities

This section would require the Chief of Space Operations and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to provide a briefing on a plan to resource and enable an architecture to connect the various communication architectures of the Space Force.

SUBTITLE B—DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Section 1611—Extension and Modification of Authority to Engage in Certain Commercial Activities as Security for Intelligence Collection Activities

This section would amend section 431(a) of title 10, United States Code, by striking “December 31, 2024” and inserting “December 31, 2029”. The section would also require pre-coordination with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency using agreed upon procedures.

Section 1612—Expansion of Authority to Execute Warrants and Make Arrests to Special Agents of Army Counterintelligence Command

This section would amend section 7377 of title 10, United States Code, to provide a special agent of the Army Counterintelligence Command with the authority to execute warrants and make arrests. This authority is currently authorized for a special agent of the Army Criminal Investigation Command, a special agent of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and a civilian special agent of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

Section 1613—Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility Accreditation

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to assign responsibility to the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency for the accreditation of sensitive compartmented information facilities for all components of the Department of Defense, including the military departments, except with respect to the National Security Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SUBTITLE C—NUCLEAR FORCES

Section 1621—Modification of Requirements and Authorities Relating to the Nuclear-Armed, Sea-Launched Cruise Missile

This section would make certain technical changes related to the nuclear-armed, sea-launched cruise missile program.

Section 1622—Long-Term Plan for Strategic Nuclear Forces during Delivery Vehicle Transition

This section would require the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit to the congressional defense committees a baseline strategy with respect to deployed strategic nuclear warheads biennially to understand the potential future impacts of current-day programmatic challenges across all legs of the nuclear triad in a more integrated manner. The committee

notes this section does not presume any decisions with respect to future force structure.

Section 1623—Limitations on Use of Funds to Dismantle the B83-1 Nuclear Gravity Bomb

This section would limit the availability of funds for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering for travel until the delivery of the strategy required by section 1674(b)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263). This section would also limit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2025 for the dismantlement of the B83-1 nuclear gravity bomb, with certain exceptions.

Section 1624—Prohibition on Reduction of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles of the United States

This section would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal year 2025 from being used to reduce the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) of the United States below 400, or reduce the alert level of the ICBM force.

Section 1625—Conditional Requirements for Sentinel Missile Program

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to ensure Federal Government oversight of the Sentinel missile program meets certain criteria, in the event the Sentinel missile program receives a certification under section 4376(b) of title 10, United States Code, and to the maximum extent practicable.

Section 1626—Reports and Briefings on Recommendations of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States

This section would require annual reports and briefings on the progress of the Department of Defense related to implementing the recommendations of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States established under section 1687 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022.

Section 1627—Statement of Policy with Respect to Nuclear Weapons

This section would affirm current policy with respect to maintaining a human "in the loop" for actions critical to informing and executing decisions by the President with respect to nuclear weapon employment.

SUBTITLE D—MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Section 1631—Expansion of Certain Prohibitions Relating to Missile Defense Information and Systems to Apply to People’s Republic of China

This section would expand existing prohibitions related to sharing certain missile defense information with Russia to also include China.

Section 1632—Limitation on Availability of Funds with Respect to Certain Missile Defense System Governance Documents, Policies, and Procedures

This section would limit certain funds until the Directive-type Memorandum 20-002 relating to "Missile Defense System Policies and Governance" is rescinded.

Section 1633—Additional Missile Defense Site for Protection of United States Homeland

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding the deployment of an additional missile defense interceptor site in the continental United States, and require the establishment of such a site by December 31, 2030.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1641—Modification to Annual Assessment of Budget with Respect to Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations Capabilities

This section would amend section 503 of title 10, United States Code, related to modeling and simulation capabilities for joint electromagnetic spectrum operations.

Section 1642—Cooperative Threat Reduction Funds

This section would allocate specific funding amounts for each program under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program from the overall \$350.1 million that the committee would authorize for the CTR Program. The allocation under this section reflects the amount of the budget request for fiscal year 2025.

This section would also specify that funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for the CTR Program, established under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3711), would be available for obligation for fiscal years 2025-2027.

Section 1643—Report on Roles and Responsibilities Relating to Defense against Hypersonic Threats

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report on roles and responsibilities related to defense against hypersonic threats.

TITLE XVII—OTHER DEFENSE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Capabilities Based Assessments of Single Event Effect Capability Gaps

The committee is concerned that current heavy ion accelerators for Single Event Effects (SEE) testing at U.S. universities and Department of Energy (DOE) laboratories have limited capacity and capability and that modernization of strategic weapon system programs will require more SEE testing than previous upgrades. The committee notes that a Department of Defense (DoD) action plan developed in response to Executive Order 14017 indicated that “DoD should coordinate on the analysis of SEE test requirements to determine whether additional investments are needed for construction of new SEE test facilities.”

Therefore, the committee directs the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear Matters, in coordination with the Test Resource Management Center, to submit a report to the congressional defense subcommittees no later than February 1, 2025, that shall include;

1. The findings of any Capabilities Based Assessments of Single Event Effect capability and capacity gaps in the research, development, acquisition, and sustainment of DoD space and nuclear modernization programs.
2. If no such assessment in paragraph (1) has been conducted, a timeline upon which the Department plans to make such an assessment and any reasons for delays in making such an assessment.
3. Recommendations to develop and expand existing DoD Single Event effect testing infrastructure while leveraging organic subject matter expertise in radiation hardened electronics, advanced microelectronic device manufacturing, and Test & Evaluation. Such recommendations should consider cost, schedule, location, sustainment, staffing, security, classification, dual use with commercial industry, and other criteria to fulfill the DoD’s current and future microelectronics needs.
4. An evaluation of viable alternatives with recommended solutions.

Guam National Guard Role in Joint Task Force Micronesia

The committee recognizes that Joint Task Force Micronesia (JTF-M) will assist in the coordination and synchronization of the Guam Cluster Master Plan and will provide homeland defense and defense support to civil authorities in the U.S. territories, including Guam. The committee anticipates that the Guam National Guard will likely play a role in executing JTF-M’s responsibilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to

the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2025, on the role of the Guam National Guard related to JTF-M. The briefing shall address the expected role of the Guam National Guard in JTF-M's organization, its planning, training, and operational activities, and any other matters the Secretary determines relevant.

Protection of Civilians on Guam

The U.S. territory of Guam is essential to the United States' force posture in the western Pacific region. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Armed Services Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than January 15, 2025, on the Department of Defense's roles and responsibilities in protecting Guam's civilian population in the event of a conflict. Such report shall include a description of:

(1) the processes and procedures for Department of Defense coordination with other Federal and territorial departments and agencies;

(2) Department of Defense support for the evacuation of civilians, provision of medical care, and delivery of supplies;

(3) Department of Defense support for the operation of the Port of Guam;
and

(4) any other matters the Secretary considers appropriate.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 1701—Modification of Humanitarian Assistance Authority

This section would modify the authority for humanitarian assistance under section 2561 of title 10, United States Code, to stipulate that such authority shall be used overseas. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide a notice before providing certain humanitarian assistance pursuant to section 2561 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1702—Exclusion of Oceanographic Research Vessels from Certain Sourcing Requirements

This section would exclude oceanographic research vessels operated by academic institutions from certain sourcing requirements.

Section 1703—Exemption under Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for Certain Activities That May Result in Incidental Take of Rice's Whale

This section would require the Secretaries of Commerce, Interior and Defense to begin the process of providing an exemption under Marine Mammal

Protection Act for activities carried out at the Eglin Test and Training Range that may result in the incidental take of Rice's whales.

Section 1704—Combatting Illicit Tobacco Products

This section would establish a process for approving the sale of certain Electronic Nicotine Delivery System products or oral nicotine products at military commissaries and exchanges.

SUBTITLE B—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 1721—Termination of Reporting Requirement for Cross Domain Incidents and Exemptions to Policies for Information Technology

This section would amend Section 1727 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 10 U.S.C. 2224 note) to include a termination date of December 31, 2025.

Section 1722—Analysis of Certain Unmanned Aircraft Systems Entities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to investigate drone companies from the People's Republic of China for potential listing on the Chinese military company list in accordance with section 1260H of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 and would add Shenzhen DJI Sciences and Technologies Company to Federal Communications Commission's Covered List.

Section 1723—Annual Report on Postsecondary Education Complaint System

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to Congress and make publicly available on the Department's website a report on the Postsecondary Education Complaint System.

Section 1724—Feasibility Study of Domestic Refining of Deep Sea Critical Mineral Intermediates

This section would authorize a study to assess the feasibility of improving domestic capabilities for refining polymetallic nodule derived intermediates into high purity nickel, cobalt sulfate, and copper for defense applications.

Section 1725—Report on South Africa

The section would require a report on defense cooperation related to South Africa.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1741—Technical and Conforming Amendments

This section would make technical and conforming amendments to existing law.

Section 1742—Expansion of Eligibility for Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance

This section would expand SGLI eligibility to 3rd and 4th year ROTC and Delayed Entry Program.

Section 1743—Display of United States Flag for Patriotic and Military Observances

This section would modify the flag code concerning display of the flag of the United States.

Section 1744—Reduction of Light Pollution at Department of Defense Facilities

This section would require the Department of Defense to assess encroachment on military activities and aviation safety due to light pollution.

Section 1745—Strategy to Improve Activities Related to Counternarcotics and Countertransnational Organized Crime

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy to improve activities related and support to law enforcement related to counternarcotics.

Section 1746—Risk Framework for Foreign Mobile Applications of Concern

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to create categorical definitions of foreign mobile applications of concern with respect to personnel or operations of the Department of Defense, and create a risk framework with respect to Department personnel or operations that assesses each foreign mobile 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.

Section 1747—Federal Contractor Vulnerability Disclosure Policy

This section would require covered contractors implement a vulnerability disclosure policy consistent with National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines.

TITLE XVIII—QUALITY OF LIFE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Access to Care Data Reporting

The Defense Health Agency (DHA) currently evaluates access to care data across the Military Health System and in the aggregate instead of by location or specialty. As a result, the committee is concerned DHA could fail to identify problems within a specific location or network. In addition, shifting health care landscapes, particularly in rural or remote areas, may be creating access challenges for beneficiaries missed by current access measurements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025, on access to care data for all health care services available at each Military Treatment Facility with inpatient capabilities both in the continental U.S. and outside of the continental U.S. for calendar years 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Analysis of Hiring Authorities Available for Department of Defense Child Care Staff

The committee acknowledges that the recovery of the child care labor market is crucial to addressing staffing shortages at child development centers. Without major improvements to the quality of jobs, including better pay and compensation, however, child care staffing shortages will inevitably persist. The committee notes that the majority of military child care employee positions within the Department of Defense are staffed with non-appropriated fund (NAF) personnel and that the Department has certain authorities to grant NAF employees recruiting bonuses, relocation bonuses, and retention allowances. However, according to Department of Defense Instruction 1400.25, Volume 1405, these bonuses are to be "used sparingly and only in very selective situations." Given the persistent challenges to hire child care personnel, the committee believes it is important that these authorities are used appropriately.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive review of the use and effectiveness of existing NAF employee hiring and retention authorities currently available to the Department for NAF military child care employees, including:

- (1) the rate at which recruiting bonuses, relocation bonuses, and retention allowances are granted to such employees, broken down by military service;
- (2) the geographic locations where such authorities are most frequently granted; and
- (3) recommendations on additional authorities that may improve the recruitment and retention of such employees.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on its preliminary findings and present the final report in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Analysis of Transferability of Benefits Between Child Care Centers

The committee is concerned about the limited availability of on-base child care due to a shortage of child care employees. As many Child Development Program employees are military spouses that move when their spouse is re-stationed, the committee notes that the transferability of benefits is critical for the retention of those employees.

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 March 1, 2025, on the transferability of benefits provided to non-appropriated fund (NAF) personnel between child care centers operated by the military services. The report should address:

- (1) the transferability of benefits of NAF employees between child care centers operated by different services;
- (2) different benefits offered by the military services for child care employees;
- (3) the ease of transferability for NAF child care employees between military services; and
- (4) recommendations to improve the process.

Assessing Access to Health Care Standards

Access to care standards in the Military Health System (MHS) were established in 2011 by Federal regulations (Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations section 119.17) and are meant to ensure that patients receive an appointment in a Military Treatment Facility (MTF) with a provider within 24 hours for an urgent appointment, 7 days for a routine appointment, and 28 days for a specialty care appointment. With the advent of telemedicine and the role technology plays in delivering health care, as well as the MHS reforms and the Department of Defense's December 2023 Memorandum titled, "Stabilizing and Improving the Military Health System", the committee believes it is time to evaluate the effectiveness of the current access standards to meet the health care needs of its beneficiaries.

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 July 1, 2025, on its evaluation of the MHS's current access to care standards. The report should include the following:

- (1) recommendations on whether the times for patients to receive an appointment with a provider in the MTF should be changed;
- (2) if any new categories or types of appointments should be considered;
- (3) the role telemedicine appointments play in improving access to primary care;
- (4) the role of telemedicine in addressing behavioral health appointment shortfalls; and
- (5) any information the Secretary deems relevant.

Assessment of the "Come Grow with Us" Recruitment Effort

The committee recognizes the current national shortage of child care workers as the primary barrier to ensuring military members have access to child care. The committee notes that the Department of Defense has instituted a number of initiatives to increase the recruitment and hiring of child care workers. One of these initiatives is the "Come Grow with Us" campaign, a national child care staff recruitment effort launched in 2021, which establishes partnerships with local colleges and universities to recruit students and recent graduates for child care staff positions. Such efforts are critical to mitigate child care staffing shortages. Therefore, to better understand this initiative's effectiveness, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the "Come Grow with Us" campaign. The briefing should provide an assessment of the rate of success of this campaign, including:

- (1) locations where the program has been implemented;
- (2) the number of staff hired through the program and retained for longer than 1 year;
- (3) the program's impact on wait lists at the local Child Development Centers; and
- (4) plans for expansion.

Community Child Care Partnerships

The committee is concerned with the lack of available child care for military families. The committee notes that certain military installations have leveraged community child care partnerships with school districts and nonprofit organizations to increase child care availability for military families.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on partnerships and programs within their respective local civilian communities designed to increase child care availability for military members. The report should include the following:

- (1) partnership models utilized;
- (2) the criteria considered to determine establishing a partnership;
- (3) specific barriers or obstacles these partnerships experience in being effective; and
- (4) oversight efforts from the Department of Defense to ensure these partnerships are safe and effective.

Comptroller General Analysis of Available Hiring Authorities and Retention Incentives for Department of Defense Civilian Health Care Providers and Administrative Support Staff

The committee is aware that shortages of medical providers are partly to blame for the Military Health System's difficulty meeting access standards for beneficiaries; however the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense's hiring processes hinder its ability to expeditiously hire employees.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the use and effectiveness of existing Department of Defense hiring authorities and retention incentives available for civilian medical providers and administrative support staff. The review should also include the extent to which the productivity of providers may be improved by addressing the administrative staff shortages at Military Treatment Facilities in the contiguous United States. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the methodology of the study no later than December 2, 2024, with a report to follow in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Continued Quality of Life Oversight

The committee is concerned the Department of Defense does not sufficiently prioritize quality of life matters for servicemembers and their families, specifically those related to compensation, child care, housing, health care, and spouse support. While the Department of Defense has worked to address some of these issues, there remain significant gaps that continue to negatively impact servicemembers and their families. The committee established the Quality of Life Panel to identify, assess, recommend, and provide statutory requirements and authorities to assist the Department of Defense in addressing these issues. To measure success of these initiatives and evaluate improvements, 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 March 1, 2025, that details the implementation of the recommendations in the Quality of Life Panel Report of April 2024. The briefing should include:

- (1) updates to pay and compensation of servicemembers including Basic Allowance for Housing;
- (2) improvements to child care accessibility and affordability;
- (3) increased transparency on the condition and funding of unaccompanied and privatized family housing;
- (4) improvements in access to health care; and
- (5) expansion of spouse support programs.

Enduring Commitment to Quality of Life for Military Servicemembers and Their Families

The committee is united in its commitment to improving the quality of life for our servicemembers and their families. The committee is striving to create a future where military families thrive in support of our national security. Fundamental to improving and sustaining an All-Volunteer Force, it is imperative

we commit the right amount of resources to address quality of life concerns for servicemembers and their families. To that end, the committee is focused on ensuring appropriate pay and compensation; access to affordable child care; adequate and safe housing; access to quality medical care; and support programs for military spouses.

The committee believes that all servicemembers are entitled to fair and competitive compensation commensurate with their training, education, and responsibilities.

The committee is committed to ensuring military families have access to quality and affordable child care, which is necessary to supporting the military's recruiting, retention, and readiness goals.

The committee is committed to ensuring servicemembers, single or with families, are provided housing that is affordable and safe, and maintained to the best possible living standards.

The committee believes timely and accessible health care is imperative for maintaining a healthy and ready force.

The committee commends the contributions military spouses make, often at the expense of their own careers, and believes support programs should provide them with opportunities to excel in their personal and professional endeavors.

Evaluation of the Military Spouse Employment Partnership Program

The committee recognizes the Military Spouse Employment Partnership (MSEP) program has successfully supported the employment of military spouses by connecting them with hundreds of employer partners seeking highly qualified and motivated applicants. These partner employers have committed to recruit, hire, promote, and retain military spouses. It is in the best interest of all participants that this program be strong and enduring.

To better understand how the Department of Defense is maximizing this program, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on any obstacles to participation for either spouses or employer partners. The briefing shall include:

- (1) any obstacles to becoming a MSEP partner employer and authorities needed to overcome them;
- (2) any obstacles to military spouse participation in this program; and
- (3) communication plans to assure spouses are aware of the program.

Feasibility Studies on Wireless Internet Access in Unaccompanied Housing Facilities

The committee recognizes the value in increased availability of wireless internet for junior enlisted servicemembers and occupants of military Unaccompanied Housing (UH) facilities. Currently, the military services have different policies and programs in place for providing wireless internet in their UH facilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military

departments to conduct a feasibility study to provide free wireless internet access in servicemember private living areas at all UH facilities. This study should, at a minimum:

(1) provide a detailed overview of existing wireless internet services in UH facilities;

(2) investigate funding mechanisms or authorities capable of supporting service-wide implementation of free wireless internet; and

(3) examine potential alternatives to conventional wireless internet.

The committee further directs the Secretary of each military department to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the results of the feasibility studies not later than March 1, 2025.

Future Unaccompanied Housing Projects

The committee notes that privatization of unaccompanied housing could be a potential solution to challenges the Department of Defense faces in providing adequate and efficiently managed unaccompanied housing (UH). Privatization initiatives aim to leverage the expertise and resources of the private sector to improve housing quality and availability, but they also bring complexities in terms of contract management, financial planning, and compliance within the existing statutory framework. In this context, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1 2025, evaluating the privatization of UH. This report shall, at a minimum:

(1) detail lessons learned from previous privatized UH agreements, including details such as performance metrics, compliance standards, duration, termination clauses, and any incentive or penalty structures;

(2) provide an estimated annual maintenance cost for UH for each of the services, as well as an estimated maintenance backlog for each of the services;

(3) provide prospective plans for future privatized UH projects across the services including a list of not less than three installations from each service that would be suitable candidates for UH privatization;

(3) analyze the comparative cost-effectiveness of privatized barracks in relation to traditional military-owned barracks; and

(4) examine statutory, policy, or budgetary barriers the Department may encounter in the process of expanding privatized UH availability and provide recommendations to overcome these challenges.

Study on Unaccompanied Housing Oversight Staff

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has allowed oversight of unaccompanied housing (UH) facilities to languish, leading to worsening conditions and improper management. As the Department seeks to enhance the living conditions and support structures in UH facilities, understanding the staffing requirements necessary for effective UH oversight is critical. Therefore, the

committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to conduct a study and submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2025, to determine military personnel housing needs for UH oversight. The study should, at a minimum:

(1) evaluate the current staffing levels dedicated to UH oversight across various installations, identifying gaps in personnel that affect management and maintenance of facilities;

(2) determine the optimal staffing levels needed to ensure sufficient UH oversight, to include factors such as the size of the UH facility, the number of enlisted personnel living in the facility, and the management tasks required to maintain and operate these facilities;

(3) identify the appropriate ranks of servicemembers to enlist in conducting UH oversight if civilian employees are not responsible, as well as skills and training required; and

(4) based on the findings, develop a set of recommendations to address staffing oversight shortages. This could include strategies for developing an increased oversight presence, defining specific responsibilities for properly evaluating UH facilities in an oversight role, evaluating the use of technology to streamline the housing management process, and establishing regular communication protocols or reporting requirements to installation commanders.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PAY AND COMPENSATION

Section 1801—Reform of Rates of Monthly Basic Pay

This section would increase the basic pay for paygrades E-1 through E-4 by an average of 15 percent.

Section 1802—Basic Allowance for Housing: Authorization of Appropriations

This section would fully fund the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH).

Section 1803—Evaluation of the Rates of the Basic Allowance for Subsistence

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to evaluate the current calculation model for servicemember basic allowance for subsistence.

Section 1804—Basic Needs Allowance for Members on Active Service in the Armed Forces: Expansion of Eligibility; Increase of Amount

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to increase the basic needs allowance for qualifying servicemembers to 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines.

Section 1805—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 authorize the payment of a basic allowance for housing to a servicemember below the grade of E-6.

Section 1806—Expansion of Travel and Transportation Allowance to Move or Store a Privately Owned Vehicle

This section would amend section 453 of title 37, United States Code to allow the Secretary concerned to authorize shipment and storage of up to two privately owned vehicles per household during permanent change of station moves to certain non-foreign and foreign overseas duty locations.

Section 1807—Report regarding the Calculation of Cost-of-Living Allowances

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to evaluate the current calculation methods for cost-of-living allowances for the continental United States and locations outside the continental United States.

SUBTITLE B—CHILD CARE

Section 1811—Competitive Pay for Department of Defense Child Care Personnel

This section would amend section 1792 of title 10, United States Code, to require that employees directly involved in military installation child development programs are paid at rates of pay competitive with market rates for child care workers within the correlating metropolitan or non-metropolitan statistical area, but not below the Department of Defense minimum compensation rates per pay band to acquire a stable and qualified civilian child care workforce.

Section 1812—Parent Fees at Military Child Development Centers for Child Care Employees

This section would amend section 1793 of title 10, United States Code, to require all military services to cover 100 percent of child care fees for the first child of staff enrolled in the Department of Defense Child Development Program and would authorize the military services to cover up to 100 percent of child care fees for any additional children of such staff.

Section 1813—Child Abuse Prevention and Safety at Military Child Development Centers

This section would amend section 1794 of title 10, United States Code, to revise regulations and processes addressing child abuse and harm to children while attending a military child development center.

Section 1814—Additional Information in Outreach Campaign Relating to Waiting Lists for Military Child Development Centers

This section would expand the communication campaign established in section 585(a)(2)(D) of the National Defense Authorization Act for the Fiscal Year 2024 to include additional information regarding fee assistance for providers who are not nationally accredited but are otherwise eligible under section 1798 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1815—Priority in Expansion of Pilot Program to Provide Financial Assistance to Members of the Armed Forces for In-Home Child Care

The section would amend section 589 of the fiscal year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 116-283), to require the Secretary of Defense to give priority to certain remote locations in the expansion of the Child Care in Your Home pilot program.

Section 1816—Child Care Services and Youth Program Services for Dependents

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the military departments, to fully fund child care fee assistance programs to prevent the use of fee assistance waitlists for eligible families.

Section 1817—Briefings on Military Child Development Centers

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives regarding child care services at military child development centers.

SUBTITLE C—MILITARY HOUSING

Section 1821—Budget Justification for Certain Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization Projects

This section would require each military department to include information accompanying the annual budget request related to the requirements for facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization at unaccompanied housing facilities as well as information on prior expenditures for facility sustainment, restoration, and modernization.

Section 1822—Strategy for Use of Existing Leasing Authorities to Address Shortages of Covered Military Unaccompanied Housing Required

This section would require a strategy on the use of existing real property leasing authorities to address needs for covered military unaccompanied housing and authorize appropriations for those potential leasing actions.

Section 1823—Independent Assessment of Estimated Costs of Certain Strategies to Address Shortages of Covered Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would require an independent assessment of the life-cycle costs for building and sustaining covered military unaccompanied housing compared to the cost of alternative options including basic allowance for housing payments.

Section 1824—Digital Maintenance Request System for Covered Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and issue guidance for the establishment of digital systems for servicemembers living in covered military unaccompanied housing to submit maintenance requests for their respective covered military unaccompanied housing facility.

Section 1825—Digital Facilities Management Systems for Military Departments

This section would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to develop criteria for a digital facilities management system to track sustainment and modernization expenditure by facility as well as overall facility condition. Once developed, the military departments would be required to implement individual digital facilities management systems based on the criteria.

Section 1826—Temporary Biennial Report on Quality and Condition of Covered Military Unaccompanied Housing Located Outside the United States

This section would require a biennial report on the conditions of covered military unaccompanied housing facilities located outside of the United States.

SUBTITLE D—ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

Section 1831—Exclusion of Mental Health Care Providers from Authorized Strengths of Certain Officers on Active Duty

This proposal would amend section 523(b) of title 10, United States Code, allowing the Department of Defense to extend the exclusion in computing authorized strength to licensed mental health providers.

Section 1832—TRICARE Program: Waiver of Referral Requirement Under TRICARE Prime for Certain Care in a Military Medical Treatment Facility

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to expand direct access to specialty care medical appointments in a Military Treatment Facility for Active Duty military personnel without a referral for the following specialties: physical therapy, nutrition, audiology, optometry, podiatry, and primary and preventive health care services for women.

Section 1833—Extension of Enhanced Appointment and Compensation Authority for Certain Health Care Providers

This section would amend section 1599c of title 10, United States Code, to extend through December 31, 2030, the authority of the Secretary of Defense to exercise authorities under chapter 74 of title 38, United States Code, for purposes of the recruitment, employment, and retention of civilian health care professionals for the Department of Defense.

Section 1834—Referral of a Member of the Armed Forces to a TRICARE Provider for Urgent Behavioral Health Services

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a 3-day access to care standard in policy for beneficiaries who receive urgent referrals for specialty behavioral health care appointments.

Section 1835—Waiver with Respect to Experienced Nurses at Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would waive the General Schedule work experience qualification standard established by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management for certain nurse or nurse practitioner applicants to a position in Department of Defense medical treatment facilities.

Section 1836—Pilot Program for Hiring Health Care Professionals

This section would establish a pilot program at three military treatment facilities to hire health care professionals under the provisions of title 38.

Section 1837—Retention of Health Care Providers: Surveys; Briefing; Reports

This section would direct each of the service secretaries to conduct a survey of military health care providers to determine the reasons why military providers choose to remain in service or separate.

SUBTITLE E—SUPPORT FOR MILITARY SPOUSES

Section 1841—Interstate Compacts for Portability of Occupational Licenses of Military Spouses: Permanent Authority

This section would amend section 1784(h) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Council of State Governments for the purpose of developing interstate licensure compacts for military spouses.

Section 1842—Permanent Military Spouse Career Accelerator Program

This section would amend section 1784 of title 10, United States Code, to permanently authorize the Military Spouse Career Accelerator program.

Section 1843—Child Care Services and Youth Program Services for Dependents: Period of Services for a Member with a Spouse Seeking Employment

This section would expand eligibility for unemployed military spouses seeking employment to receive child care in Department of Defense Child Development Programs, both on and off installation, from 90-days to 180-days.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS, REPORTS, AND BRIEFINGS

Section 1851—Increased Access to Food on Military Installations

This section would increase access to food on military installations by permitting servicemembers who reside in unaccompanied housing on a military installation to use their common access card to pay for meals at dining facilities, restaurants, and commissaries.

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 2025. As recommended by the committee, division B would authorize appropriations in the amount of \$17,545,079,000 for construction in support of the Active Forces, Reserve Components, defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for fiscal year 2025.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense requested \$14,679,390,000 for military construction, \$447,961,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities and \$1,983,864,000 for military housing for fiscal year 2025. The committee

recommends authorization of appropriations of \$14,654,390,000 for military construction, \$522,961,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities, and \$1,933,864,000 for military housing in fiscal year 2025.

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 2025."

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, 2027, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, 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, 2024, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$2,311,157,000 for Department of the Army military construction and \$752,258,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2025. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$2,149,957,000 for military construction and \$702,258,000 for family housing for the Army in fiscal year 2025.

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) \$69,000,000 for a Motor Pool #70 at Fort Cavazos, Texas; and
- (2) \$78,000,000 for a Motor Pool #71 at Fort Cavazos, Texas.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army also included \$365,071,000 for design activities. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$421,371,000, an increase of \$65,300,000, for design activities.

This increase includes \$10,000,000 for design 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) \$5,300,000 for a Guided Missile Maintenance Building (Design) at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; and

(2) \$50,000,000 for Unaccompanied Housing (Design) at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army also included \$186,119,000 for minor construction activities at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$211,119,000, an increase of \$25,000,000, for minor construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Army also included \$8,500,000 for Horse Farm Land Acquisition at Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, Virginia. The committee does not recommend this project be authorized for appropriations through major military construction.

The committee also recommends authorizing \$457,000,000 for a Joint Inter-Agency Task Force-South Command and Control Facility at Key West Naval Air Station, Florida. However, the committee believes that the Department of the Army cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of \$90,000,000.

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 and family housing. 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 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends the following reductions:

(1) \$195,000,000 from the requested amount for an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Wheeler Army Airfield, Hawaii;

(2) \$95,000,000 from the requested amount for Barracks at Fort Johnson, Louisiana;

(3) \$50,000,000 from the requested amount for Family Housing New Construction (84 units) at Chievres Air Base, Belgium;

(4) \$24,000,000 from the requested amount for an Advanced Individual Training Barracks Complex, Phase 2 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri;

(5) \$45,000,000 from the requested amount for a Component Rebuild Shop (Inc 1) at Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania; and

(6) \$121,000,000 from the requested amount for Barracks at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Army construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 2025.

Section 2103—Authorization of Appropriations, Army

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

Section 2104—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2018 Project at Kunsan Air Base, Korea

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2105—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2019 Project at Mihail Kogalniceanu Forward Operating Site, Romania

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2106—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2020 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2107—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2108—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022
Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2022 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$4,540,899,000 for Department of the Navy military construction and \$622,959,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2025. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$4,104,429,000 for military construction and \$622,959,000 for family housing for the Department of the Navy in fiscal year 2025.

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) \$98,505,000 for a Advanced Helicopter Training System Hangar at Naval Air Station Whiting Field, Florida.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Navy included \$810,775,000 for design activities. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$975,800,000, an increase of \$165,025,000, for design activities. This increase includes \$10,000,000 for design activities at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following design activities requested by the Navy but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) \$2,751,000 for a Child Development Center (Design) at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, Virginia;

(2) \$4,080,000 for a Child Development Center (Design) at Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia;

(3) \$6,871,000 for a Child Development Center (Design) at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida;

(4) \$10,179,000 for Communications Center & Infrastructure Upgrades (Design) at Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island Command, Florida;

(5) \$13,065,000 for Waterfront Emergency Power (Design) at Naval Station Mayport, Florida;

(6) \$15,930,000 for Unaccompanied Housing (Design) at Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia;

(7) \$16,448,000 for a Hurricane Restoration Consolidated A School Dorm (Design) at Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida;

(8) \$35,701,000 for a F35 Aircraft Engine Repair Facility (Design) at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida; and

(9) \$50,000,000 for Unaccompanied Housing (Design) at worldwide unspecified locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Navy included \$223,620,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$258,620,000, an increase of \$35,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction and unspecified worldwide locations. This increase includes \$25,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations and \$10,000,000 for DRPI Unspecified Minor Construction and unspecified worldwide locations.

The committee also recommends authorizing \$241,880,000 for PDI: Defense Access Roads III at Naval Base Guam, Guam. However, the committee believes the Department of the Navy cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of \$140,000,000.

The committee also recommends authorizing \$505,000,000 for a Water Treatment Plant at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii. However, the committee believes the Department of the Navy cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of \$90,000,000.

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 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends the following reductions:

(1) \$85,000,000 from the requested amount for a PDI: Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin, Australia;

(2) \$140,000,000 from the requested amount for an Engineering Test Facility at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Florida;

(3) \$30,000,000 from the requested amount for PDI: Earth Covered Magazines at Joint Region Marianas, Guam;

(4) \$170,000,000 from the requested amount for an Aircraft Hangar & Parking Apron at Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii;

(5) \$140,000,000 from the requested amount for an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina;

(6) \$90,000,000 from the requested amount for a Composite Repair Facility at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina;

(7) \$155,000,000 from the requested amount for a Launcher Equipment Processing Building at Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor, Washington; and

(8) \$155,000,000 from the requested amount for CVN 78 Aircraft Carrier Electric Upgrades at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Department of the Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 2025.

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 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2205—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2020 Project at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2020 project until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2206—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2207—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022
Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2022 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$3,187,126,000 for Department of the Air Force military construction and \$547,799,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2025. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$3,410,837,000 for military construction and \$547,799,000 for family housing for the Department of the Air Force in fiscal year 2025.

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) \$73,000,000 for a F35: Academic Training Center at Ebbing Air National Guard Base, Arkansas;
- (2) \$57,611,000 for a Power Independence, Mission Control Station at Buckley Space Force Base, Colorado;
- (3) \$11,400,000 for Install Wastewater Main, ICBM Road at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Florida;
- (4) \$22,000,000 for a ADAL Child Development Center at Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana;
- (5) \$41,000,000 for a Combat Arms Training & Maintenance Complex at Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina;
- (6) \$45,000,000 for a Human Performance Center Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; and
- (7) \$21,400,000 for Add/Alter Test Cell Delivery Bay, B880 at Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Air Force also included \$446,483,000 for design activities. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$597,283,000, an increase of \$150,800,000, for design activities. This increase includes \$10,000,000 for Design at Unspecified Worldwide Locations. The committee also recommends the inclusion of \$50,000,000 for Unaccompanied Housing (Design) at unspecified worldwide locations not

contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following design activities requested by the Air Force but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

(1) \$5,500,000 for Cooling Water Expansion (Design) at Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee;

(2) \$9,000,000 for Advanced Materials Research Laboratory - C2A (Design) at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio;

(3) \$9,600,000 for Hypersonics Center for Blast, Lethality, and Couple Kinetics Focused Research and Engineering Facilities (Design) at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida;

(4) \$49,800,000 for Weapons Technology Integration Center (Design) at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; and

(5) \$16,900,000 for EMSO Superiority Complex (Design) at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Air Force included \$129,600,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$154,600,000, an increase of \$25,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

Additionally, The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following Cost to Complete projects requested by the Department of the Air Force but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) \$7,000,000 for Cost to Complete - EDI: Munitions Storage Area at Moron Air Base, Spain;

(2) \$8,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Munitions Storage Area at Royal Norwegian Air Force Base Rygge, Norway;

(3) \$8,000,000 for Cost to Complete - DAVS-FEV Storage at Royal Norwegian Air Force Base Rygge, Norway;

(4) \$15,000,000 for Cost to Complete - EDI RADR Storage Facility at Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United Kingdom;

(5) \$20,000,000 for Cost to Complete - PDI: TACMOR Utilities and Infrastructure Support at Palau, Palau;

(6) \$20,500,000 for Cost to Complete - EDI RADR Storage Facility at Royal Air Force Rairford, United Kingdom; and

(7) \$28,000,000 for Cost to Complete - F-35 T-7A East Campus Infrastructure at Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

The committee also recommends authorizing \$148,000,000 for a Multi-Domain Operations Complex at Beale Air Force Base, California. However, the committee believes the Department of the Air Force cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of \$55,000,000.

The committee also recommends authorizing \$215,000,000 for BMT - Classroom/Dining Facility 4 at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas. However, the committee believes the Department of the Air Force cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000.

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 2025, and therefore the committee recommends the following reductions:

- (1) \$75,000,000 from the requested amount for a Sentinel AETC Formal Training Unit at Vandenberg Space Force Base, California;
- (2) \$60,000,000 from the requested amount for a GBSD Re-Entry Vehicle Facility at Vandenberg Space Force Base, California;
- (3) \$85,000,000 from the requested amount for EDI: DABS-FEV Storage at Royal Danish Air Force Base Karup, Denmark;
- (4) \$140,000,000 from the requested amount for a GBSD Consolidated Maintenance Facility at F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming; and
- (5) \$75,000,000 from the requested amount for GBSD Land Acquisition, Phase 2 at F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming.

Strategic Importance of Lajes Field

The committee notes that Lajes Field, Portugal, is home to the 65th Air Base Group and has long served as a strategic asset for the United States military, particularly due to its prime geographic location for operations spanning the Atlantic. This significance is highlighted by the base's operational capabilities, which include the second-largest runway among U.S. utilized bases in Europe. This has established Lajes Field as a critical logistical hub, supporting aircraft transiting the Atlantic.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on the strategic importance of Lajes Field to current and future United States national security operations. The briefing shall include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) strategic value of Lajes Field, including its runway size and fuel storage capacity in the context of broader U.S. operations in the European theater;
- (2) current state of logistical capabilities at Lajes Field and how these support U.S. and allied operations; and
- (3) future infrastructure plans and recommendations on the use of Lajes Field to enhance U.S. strategic interests.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 2025.

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 Project at Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2017 project until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2305—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2306—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2019 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2307—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2020 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2308—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2021 Project at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2021 project until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2309—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2022 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$3,733,163,000 for defense agency military construction and \$52,156,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2025. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$3,636,722,000 for military construction and \$52,156,000 for family housing for defense agencies in fiscal year 2025.

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) \$56,450,000 for Power Generation and Microgrid at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama;
- (2) \$15,330,000 for a Ground Mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Naval Support Activity Bahrain, Bahrain;
- (3) \$22,050,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Major Joseph R. "Beau" Biden III National Guard/Reserve, Delaware;
- (4) \$42,500,000 for an Advanced Microgrid at Naval Support Activity Souda Bay, Greece;
- (5) \$70,480,000 for Power Generation and Microgrid at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois;
- (6) \$39,180,000 for Power Generation and Microgrid at Camp Atterbury-Muscatatuck, Indiana;
- (7) \$13,470,000 for Microgrid Control Systems at Naval Air Station Sigonella, Italy;
- (8) \$45,870,000 for Microgrid and Backup Power at Camp Fuji, Japan;

- (9) \$28,700,000 for Power Plant Resiliency Improvements at Naval Shipyard Portsmouth, Maine;
- (10) \$30,730,000 for Power Generation and Microgrid at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland;
- (11) \$17,920,000 for a Microgrid with Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure at Joint Base Andrews, Maryland;
- (12) \$17,730,000 for a Microgrid with Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey;
- (13) \$53,000,000 for a District Cooling Plant at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio;
- (14) \$40,000,000 for a Power Generation and Microgrid at Joint Base Lewis-McChord - Gray Army Airfield, Washington; and
- (15) \$39,490,000 for Backup Power and Microgrid at Naval Magazine Indian Island, Washington.

The committee also recommends the inclusion of \$103,100,000 for Cost to Complete - ERCIP at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense also included \$367,211,000 for design activities. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$385,131,000, an increase of \$17,920,000, for design activities. The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following design activities requested by the Department of Defense but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

- (1) \$3,420,000 for General Purpose Warehouse (Design) at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; and
- (2) \$14,500,000 for Small Arms Warehouse (Design) at Anniston Army Depot, Alabama.

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense included \$3,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$8,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of Defense included \$11,146,000 for Exercise Related Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$21,785,000, an increase of \$10,639,000, for Exercise Related Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

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 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends the following reductions:

- (1) \$636,000,000 from the requested amount for Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program at unspecified worldwide locations; and
- (2) \$130,000,000 from the requested amount for Kubaski High School at Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler, Japan.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize a list of defense agency construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 authorize a list of energy resilience and conservation investment projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 Fiscal Year 2018 Project at Iwakuni, Japan

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2018 project until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2405—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2019 Project at Iwakuni, Japan

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2019 project until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2406—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2020 Project at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2020 project until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2407—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2408—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Fiscal Year 2022 Project at Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, District of Columbia

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

Section 2409—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2022 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$433,864,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2025. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$433,864,000 NSIP for fiscal year 2025.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Section 2501—Authorized NATO Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

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

Section 2502—Authorization of Appropriations, NATO

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

SUBTITLE B—HOST COUNTRY IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 2511—Republic of Korea Funded Construction Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept 10 military construction projects totaling \$418.6 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 \$188.0 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 \$907,045,000 for National Guard and Reserve facilities military construction for fiscal year 2025. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$1,352,445,000 for National Guard and Reserve facilities military construction for fiscal year 2025.

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) \$55,000,000 for an Army Reserve Training Center at Bell, California;
- (2) \$63,000,000 for a National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop at Gurabo Readiness Center, Puerto Rico; and
- (3) \$39,000,000 for Collective Training Enlisted Barracks at Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Massachusetts.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army for the National Guard and Reserve Components included \$57,037,000 for design activities. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$60,437,000, an

increase of \$3,400,000, for design activities. The committee also recommends the inclusion of funding for the following design activities requested by the Department of the Army for the National Guard Component but not contained in the budget request for military construction:

(1) \$3,400,000 for Readiness Center Addition/Alteration (Design) at Detroit Olympia, Michigan.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army for the Reserve Component included \$3,524,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$13,524,000, an increase of \$10,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army for the National Guard Component included \$45,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$65,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Army for the National Guard component also included \$23,000,000 for a National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop at Vineland, New Jersey. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$29,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000, for a National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop at Vineland, New Jersey.

The committee also recommends authorizing \$138,000,000 for an Aviation Support Facility at Fort Knox, Kentucky. However, the committee believes the Department of the Army Reserve component cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2025, and therefore, consistent with committee practice, recommends an appropriations of \$70,000,000.

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following projects requested by the Department of the Navy for the Reserve Components but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) \$75,000,000 for a Maintenance Hangar at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, Texas.

The committee also recommends the inclusion of \$10,000,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction and unspecified worldwide locations for the Department of the Navy Reserve Components not included in the budget request.

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following projects requested by the Department of the Air Force for the Reserve Component but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) \$42,000,000 for a 512th Operations Group Facility at Dover Air Force Base, Delaware.

The committee also recommends the inclusion of the following Cost to Complete projects requested by the Department of the Air Force for the Air National Guard Component but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

- (1) \$4,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Corrosion Control Facility at Buckley Space Force Base, Colorado;
- (2) \$4,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Construct VM & AGE Complex at Cheyenne Regional Airport, Wyoming;
- (3) \$5,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Special Tactics Complex-3 at Portland International Airport, Oregon;
- (4) \$5,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Special Tactics Complex-2 at Portland International Airport, Oregon;
- (5) \$6,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Small Arms Range at Rickenbacher International Airport, Ohio;
- (6) \$7,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Special Tactics Complex-1 at Portland International Airport, Oregon; and
- (7) \$7,000,000 for Cost to Complete - Base Entry Complex at Tucson International Airport, Arizona.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Air Force for the Reserve Component included \$701,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$10,701,000, an increase of \$10,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

The budget request submitted by the Department of the Air Force for the National Guard Component included \$40,200,000 for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$50,200,000, an increase of \$10,000,000, for Unspecified Minor Construction at unspecified worldwide locations.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

This section would authorize a list of Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 authorize a list of Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 authorize a list of Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 authorize a list of Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 authorize a list of Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2025. 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 Certain Fiscal Year 2020 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2020 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2608—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2021 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Section 2609—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Project for National Guard Readiness Center

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

Section 2610—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022
Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2022 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained \$447,961,000 for activities related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities in fiscal year 2025. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of \$522,961,000 for BRAC activities in fiscal year 2025.

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 \$447,961,000 for activities related to recommendations from the previous BRAC rounds. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$237,556,000, an increase of \$25,000,000, for Army BRAC activities in fiscal year 2025. The committee also recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$136,697,000, an increase of \$25,000,000, for Navy BRAC activities in fiscal year 2025. The committee also recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$146,952,000, an increase of \$25,000,000, for Air Force BRAC activities in fiscal year 2025.

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

3D Printing for Construction

The committee notes that advances in innovative construction technologies, including 3D printing, that are currently being developed in the commercial sector offer the possibility of significantly increasing the speed of construction and lowering cost. The committee is concerned that Department of Defense acquisition processes and training are not keeping pace with these emerging technologies.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 31, 2024, on the Department's efforts to ensure that acquisition processes and training keep pace with innovations in advanced construction technologies.

Air Force Junior Enlisted Unaccompanied Housing Shortfalls

The committee is aware the United States Air Force is experiencing shortfalls in unaccompanied housing (UH) which forces junior Airmen to leave dormitory housing and live on the local economy well before the requirements of the Air Force. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 17, 2025, on efforts to increase unaccompanied housing capacity in the Air Force. The brief should include the following:

(1) the top fifteen locations where the UH shortfalls are most acute and the basis for such shortfall including lack of housing or suboptimal living conditions as measured by the Air Force's Building Condition Index;

(2) a summary of the number of Airmen with less than 3 years of service who were required to depart UH housing by location for fiscal years of 2023, 2024, and 2025;

(3) a description of efforts to address the UH shortage within the next twenty-four months and a summary of any lease agreements and intergovernmental support agreements executed for this purpose;

(4) a summary of recommendations exclusive of military construction funds that could be deployed to address the UH shortage within twenty-four months and the estimated impact that commercializing unaccompanied housing would have on capacity shortfalls; and

(5) additional statutory authorities required to address this shortage.

Air Force Lodging Privatization Workforce Impacts

The Committee notes that the Air Force is in the early stages of privatizing its lodging. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2025, on the Air Force's efforts to address impacts on civilian workforce. The briefing should include:

(1) detailed plans for the privatization of all transient housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretary;

- (2) an estimate on the impact that such privatization will have on employment at transient housing;
- (3) a description of what measures will be taken to minimize job losses among current transient housing employees; and
- (4) timelines for conveyances and other critical milestones.

Briefing on Cost-Savings from Increased Foreign Cost-Sharing in US Military Basing

The committee recognizes the substantial contributions made to maintain U.S. forces operating in Eastern Europe by the Republic of Poland following the signing of the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA) of 2020 with the United States. The agreement allowed for substantial contributions by the Polish government toward the cost of maintaining these forces, including the construction and maintenance of training areas and facilities, as well as logistics support services. To better understand how this model may be replicated elsewhere, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the viability of implementing similar cost-sharing arrangements between the U.S. and other partner nations where U.S. forces are currently stationed. The briefing should include:

- (1) projected cost savings over a 10-year window, beginning on October 1, 2024, between using Polish-Provided Infrastructure (PPL), as defined in the 2020 EDCA compared to projected cost of facility construction and maintenance by the United States;
- (2) projected cost savings over a 10 year window, beginning on October 1, 2024, between using Poland-Provided Logistics Support (PPLS), as defined in the 2020 EDCA;
- (3) identification of partners where a similar cost-sharing agreement could provide substantial cost savings; and
- (4) description of how the cost-sharing agreement affects readiness and effectiveness of US military forces stationed in Poland that are operating under the terms of the cost-sharing agreement.

Briefing on Department of the Air Force Contracting for Architectural and Engineering Services

The Committee believes that procurement of architectural and engineering services has the potential to support small businesses. To better understand how the Department of the Air Force currently contracts for architectural and engineering services to support military construction, 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, 2025. The briefing should include information on Department of the Air Force policies related to contracting for military construction

architectural and engineering services, and how these policies consider small business interests.

Briefing on Operating and Maintenance Costs of Historic Housing

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2025, on operating and maintenance related costs and expenses for historic housing and related quality of life challenges. This briefing should include housing managed by landlords of privatized housing under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, as well as Government-owned housing. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) historic costs of operating and maintaining the historic housing within privatized housing projects over the 10-year period preceding such briefing, disaggregated by project owner, service branch partner, age of housing units, bedroom count, and geographic location;

(2) strategies that have been utilized to reduce operation and maintenance costs associated with such historic homes;

(3) costs of completing the section 106 process under the National Historic Preservation Act, to include time and manpower;

(4) differences in quality that military families experience in historic homes as compared to newer homes; and

(5) interaction of the military service branches with the applicable State Historic Preservation Officer overseeing such historic housing to determine whether any steps have been, or could be, taken to reduce operation and maintenance costs associated with such historic homes and increase quality housing for military families.

Briefing on Quality of Life Standards at Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar

The committee believes that high quality of life standards for United States servicemembers at Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar supports the readiness of the United States Central Command and the United States Air Force Central Command. The committee also recognizes the significant investments made by the Government of the State of Qatar and the U.S. Air Force to construct and improve the facilities at Al Udeid Air Base. 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, 2025, on current quality of life standards and facility conditions at Al Udeid Air Base. The briefing shall include an update on improvements made to base facilities, unaccompanied housing, and services provided to servicemembers and their families including but not limited to education and childcare.

Comptroller General Review of Military Construction Cost Estimation

The committee is concerned with the rate of cost growth in military construction projects. The committee commends Navy Facilities Engineering Systems Command and the Army Corps of Engineers for the efforts they have made to improve cost estimation for military construction and modernization projects. The committee notes that the accuracy of cost estimation seems particularly inconsistent in more complex projects, or those that have associated logistical challenges such as underground, remote, hardened or in-water facilities. The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive review of the Department's efforts to improve cost estimation in complex or high-cost military construction projects as well as large renovation or modernization projects. The review should address the following:

(1) the extent to which the various early contractor involvement models, including integrated design and construction, are being used to ensure more accurate cost estimation earlier in the budgeting process for projects over \$100.0 million;

(2) the extent to which other contracting tools such as risk profiles, economic price adjustments, and un-definitized contract vehicles are impacting cost estimation;

(3) the extent to which cost schedule risk analysis is effectively used to derive an initial cost estimate;

(4) an assessment of whether 35 percent design completion is sufficient for an initial cost estimate;

(5) an assessment of the extent to which the Department is using software enabled sustainment management systems to better plan for investments in restoration, modernization, and recapitalization of infrastructure for existing missions;

(6) the extent to which there are opportunities for improving cost estimation for projects under \$100.0 million; and

(7) an assessment of the efficacy of any staff education programs the Department has implemented to ensure more effective cost estimation.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2025, on the preliminary findings of the review and to provide final results to the House Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Armed Services in a format and timeframe mutually agreed upon.

Defense Community Infrastructure Program and Installation Resilience Efforts

The committee notes that the Defense Community Infrastructure Program (DCIP), administered by the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC), codified in section 2391(d) of title 10, United States Code, authorizes the award of grants to address infrastructure deficiencies in communities that support military installations. The committee further notes that OLDCC also engages with communities for installation resilience initiatives through vulnerability

assessments as well as studies related to transportation, compatible land use, housing, and storm water management. The committee is interested in how OLDCC coordinates the two efforts and how DCIP may support installation resilience efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on DCIP and resilience efforts. The briefing shall include:

- (1) information on how OLDCC administers these two programs;
- (2) the extent to which they are complementary;
- (3) how resilience efforts with communities inform potential DCIP projects;

and

- (4) how DCIP, in general, addresses installation resilience concerns.

Department of Defense Briefing on Extreme Weather Damage to Military Installations

The Committee recognizes that extreme weather events have caused considerable damage to military installations, particularly installations in coastal regions. The Committee further recognizes that damage from extreme weather events has major repercussions to the safety and readiness of our military personnel and can defer valuable financial resources that would otherwise go to modernization and maintenance programs. Given the readiness implications of damage from extreme weather events, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than October 1, 2025, on the damage to military installations caused by extreme weather events and associated financial costs. This briefing should include:

- (1) cost analysis of damage to military installations caused by extreme weather events over the last 10 years;
- (2) analysis of whether damage to military installations resulted from or was exacerbated by deferred maintenance or modernization;
- (3) the current estimate of maintenance backlogs by military department and steps each Department will take to address such backlogs; and
- (4) a list of installation resilience plans that have been completed pursuant to the requirement in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, and a list of installation resilience plans the military departments plan to undertake over the next five years.

Downwinder Commemorative Plaque

The committee is aware of the historical significance of the Manhattan Project and supports the existing monument placed at the Trinity Site commemorating the successful detonation of the world's first atomic bomb on July 16, 1945. Beyond commemorating the scientific achievements of that project, the committee also believes it is integral to remember the full history of the Manhattan Project and urges the Department of the Army to consider how best to communicate

the detrimental health impacts suffered by surrounding downwinder communities in New Mexico who were exposed to radioactive fallout in the years following the test, to include adding an additional commemorative to the site.

Formerly Used Defense Site — Tom Nevers Naval Base

The committee notes the Department's continued efforts and success regarding the clean-up of contaminated formerly used defense sites. The committee also recognizes the recent coastal erosion of Tom Nevers beach, formerly Tom Nevers Naval Base, which has uncovered previously buried infrastructure. Moreover, coastal communities continue to experience increased erosion due to rising water levels and changing weather patterns, which has left structures and shorelines once owned by the Department significantly exposed. 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 February 1, 2025, on the remediation of the formerly used defense site at Tom Nevers Naval Station. This briefing should include the following information:

- (1) the assessment and inspection of Tom-Nevers Naval Base regarding erosion of the former defense site and its infrastructure;
- (2) recommended remediation actions for the site; and
- (3) a timeline with identified milestones to complete the clean-up of the site, to include planned community contact touch points.

Hardened Infrastructure on Guam

The committee notes that Guam's strategic location in the Pacific makes it a critical hub for U.S. military operations, enhancing the U.S. military's ability to project power and maintain stability in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's area of operations. This strategic importance also makes Guam a potential target. Protecting servicemembers and critical infrastructure from attacks is critical to maintaining operational readiness and ensuring the safety of U.S. assets on the island. To better understand efforts to harden infrastructure on the island, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on facility hardening on Guam. The briefing shall include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) resilience and capability of existing infrastructure on Guam to withstand attack;
- (2) utility of hardened structures on Guam, both traditional and modular constructions, to ensure continuity of operations and the safety of military and civilian personnel; and
- (3) financial requirements or other barriers for hardening new or existing structures.

Health and Safety of Military Housing and Buildings

The committee recognizes the critical role that health and safety conditions in military housing and buildings have in the recruitment, retention, and readiness of service members. The committee supports the efforts of the Military Departments to improve indoor environmental conditions, including air, water, and lighting quality as well as to target certifiable standards for indoor spaces that promote the health, well-being, resilience and quality of life for service members and their families. Therefore, not later than March 1, 2025, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the efforts made by the Military Departments to improve indoor environmental conditions in military housing and buildings. For each Military Department, the briefing should include:

(1) a description of initiatives undertaken to improve indoor environmental conditions;

(2) a description of efforts to consider or adhere to third-party, independent indoor health certifications, designations or benchmarks for military housing and facilities;

(3) planned actions and milestones to improve indoor environmental conditions;

(4) information on methodology used or proposed to measure and test indoor environmental conditions; and

(5) a description of the process for evaluating and selecting solutions to improve indoor environmental conditions.

Hunter Hall Army Reserve Center, San Pablo, CA

The committee is aware that the Army Reserve is considering the future of the Hunter Hall Reserve Center in San Pablo, California. The committee understands that both the City of San Pablo and the Department of Homeland Security have expressed interest in the property. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not considered all potential uses for this property, should it be deemed excess property. Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 15, 2024, on the process the Army Reserve is using to determine the future of Hunter Hall Reserve Center. This briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a description of the process by which the Army Reserve is assessing whether Hunter Hall Reserve Center should be declared excess property, to include any reasons why the Department of Defense has chosen not to begin such a screening process;

(2) a description of authorities that would allow the use by a Federal agency, other than the Department of Defense, without the property being declared excess;

(3) potential uses of Hunter Hall Reserve Center, should it not be deemed excess property;

(4) a description of the public engagement plan that will be used to assess public support for any planned future use of Hunter Hall Reserve Center; and

(5) a description of the engagement plan for considering the feasibility of the City of San Pablo's preferred future uses for the property, to include uses should the property be declared excess.

Improving Alternative Transportation Options for Servicemembers

The committee is aware that servicemembers, their families, contractors, visitors, and Department of Defense civilians face challenges in accessing transportation options on military bases due to various security concerns. Civilians operating outside bases can utilize ride sharing and public transportation, but these services are typically unavailable inside the base perimeter. Unfortunately, many servicemembers encounter difficulties reaching the gates to access alternative transportation solutions safely and conveniently.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on alternative transportation options for servicemembers, their families, contractors, visitors, and Department of Defense civilians to access the community outside the military base. The report, at a minimum, should include the following information:

(1) whether the office has considered military base transportation options for servicemembers, their families, contractors, visitors, and Department of Defense civilians and what on-base options the office has considered;

(2) a review of the military bases that have barracks or military housing located more than 1 mile from a military exit; and

(3) the cost associated with conducting a pilot shuttle program on military bases to provide transportation options around a military base and to exit the base.

Infrastructure at Fort McClellan Training Center and Clarke Range Complex

The Army National Guard (ARNG) plays a pivotal role in our national defense as a Reserve force by augmenting Active Forces, supporting operational readiness, and providing crucial capabilities to State governments. The committee recognizes that Fort McClellan Training Center (FMTC), located in Alabama, serves as a significant training and operational base for the ARNG, but currently faces significant infrastructure challenges. The committee is concerned that across the state of Alabama, ARNG facilities have an average Installation Status Report of "poor", indicating several unmet functional needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2025, on the prioritization and execution of facility upgrades at FMTC and the

nearby Clarke Range Complex, ensuring it can support both current and future ARNG missions. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) an assessment of current conditions and future needs of aerial system training facilities, educational facilities, and gunnery ranges at FMTC and Clark Range Complex; and

(2) planned infrastructure projects at FMTC and Clark Range Complex, including timelines for execution and strategies for ensuring they meet future requirements.

Joint Base Lewis-McChord North Clear Zone

The committee commends the Army for executing a cooperative agreement with stakeholders related to the Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) North Clear Zone (NCZ) property acquisition. The committee understands that the cooperative agreement (CA) commits Army Environmental Command and the City of Lakewood to a contract to clear the Joint Base Lewis-McChord North Clear Zone of incompatible land uses. The committee notes that under the agreement, the Air Force provides the funds while the Army manages real estate transactions. The committee is concerned that the first property acquisition took 850 days to complete and the potential impacts of further property acquisition delays on JBLM. The committee is concerned that the current funding process is unable to keep pace with the commercial real estate market and may exacerbate encroachment issues. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to prioritize resolving encroachment in the JBLM NCZ with the goal of processing future property transactions within a calendar year. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 2, 2025, on the status of property acquisition in the North Clear Zone. The briefing shall include a discussion of how to increase the speed and efficiency of these transactions to include the feasibility of setting up an escrow account.

Joint Housing Requirements and Market Analysis for Maui

The committee notes that housing constraints on Maui have been exacerbated by the wildfires that took place in 2023. The committee is aware that availability and affordability of housing could impact the retention and quality of life of Department of Defense employees whether they are servicemembers, Department of Defense civilians, or contractors. In addition, the growing Air Force and Space Force presence, coupled with the loss of affordable housing due to wildfire destruction, may contribute to housing concerns on the island. The committee is concerned that due to the relatively small footprint of personnel, the Department of Defense has failed to analyze the potential impact of the changing housing market on its equities.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 2, 2025, to include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) an analysis of the extent to which the August 2023 fires on Maui have affected the availability and affordability of housing for Department of Defense personnel on Maui;
- (2) an analysis of the number of Department of Defense personnel and their dependents stationed on Maui over the next 10 years;
- (3) an assessment of the feasibility of creating privatized or government-owned housing options located on Maui to create stable housing supply for Department of Defense and Department of Homeland Security personnel;
- (4) an analysis of how growth of other Federal agency populations, to include the Coast Guard, may impact the availability of affordable housing on Maui; and
- (5) any other relevant information, as determined by the Secretary.

Laboratory Systems to Address Water Scarcity

The US Army recognizes the emergence of water scarcity as an issue of concern and includes water efficiency statements and goals in sustainability directives in the Department of Defense Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan. The committee is aware of advancements in laboratory equipment which operates with zero water input or connection to municipal water systems. The committee remains concerned that water scarcity is a national security risk and priority should be given to modernize military treatment facilities with zero water systems when feasible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by 31 January 2025, on the plans to implement laboratory systems and their impact on the water supply in the communities they reside.

Large Unit Apartment-Style Housing for Military Housing Privatization Initiative Feasibility Study

The committee notes that in recent years, the escalating costs of housing in metropolitan areas has posed significant challenges for servicemembers and their families. Given the demographic of many servicemember families, there is significant interest in multi-unit apartment-style living arrangements. Additionally, servicemembers have indicated that integrating essential services such as childcare within residential complexes is a growing need. Long commutes and scarcity of available childcare options complicate the living situations of military families, highlighting an area for improvement in their quality of life.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to conduct a feasibility study and submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1,

2025, on the development of large multi-unit apartment-style housing for Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) housing. This feasibility study should include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) cost implications of constructing and maintaining large multi-unit apartment complexes under MHPI, considering direct costs and long-term savings;
- (2) suitable locations within high-cost metropolitan areas where such housing developments could be most beneficial;
- (3) potential use of these facilities to include spaces dedicated to child development centers; and
- (4) regulatory or financial barriers that might prevent the implementation of such housing projects.

Mitigating Impacts to Treaty Rights from Military Construction Projects

The committee notes that the Navy's plans to expand the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS) and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (IMF) are critical to supporting the Navy's mission, but may impact the tribal treaty rights of first nations in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee has put into place statutory provisions that require consultation when military construction projects have the potential to significantly affect tribal lands, sacred sites, or treaty rights. The committee notes that government to government discussions should, where appropriate, include the provision of proper compensation when a military construction project impacts the exercise of Constitutionally-protected treaty rights. The committee supports the continued discussions between the Navy and impacted tribes to ensure that the PSNS and IMF can continue its mission and ensure proper compensation for the impacts on tribal treaty rights, where appropriate.

Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The committee recognizes the importance of naval aviation and is alarmed at the number of poor and failing facilities that the Department of the Navy identified in its November 9, 2023, report to Congress, particularly at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2025, on the plan for improving the infrastructure and facilities at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi. This briefing shall include:

- (1) a detailed cost analysis for building, remodeling, and restoring unaccompanied housing, family housing, child development centers, youth recreational facilities, and quality of life projects at the installation;
- (2) a review of current infrastructure at the installation and the needs to be repaired or replaced, including, but not limited to, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, water, and electrical systems; and
- (3) an identification of any relevant authorities or funding that might be required to adequately improve the quality of life for service members at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi.

Performance of Servicewomen's Commemorative Partnerships

The committee continues to support efforts of entities that recognize and honor the service that women have provided to the defense of the Nation. Section 362 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283), authorized funds to carry out these efforts, but questions about the interpretation of the authority remain unanswered. In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (H. Rept. 118-125), the committee required a report on planned efforts to support the maintenance and sustainment of military service memorials honoring women in the military, but that report has not yet been delivered. The committee awaits this report, but recommends \$1.0 million, and increase of \$1.0 million, to support such efforts authorized by Public Law 116-283.

Quality of Life Consideration in Selection of Construction Design, Methods, and Materials

Service member quality of life is greatly impacted by the Government-owned buildings and facilities that they live and work in everyday. Whether in repairs, renovations, or new construction, the selection of construction standards and methods may have a positive impact. The committee seeks to better understand how the military services consider potential quality of life impacts in construction and renovation. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later March 1, 2025, on quality of life considerations in selection of construction design, methods, and primary materials. The report should include:

- (1) information on how quality of life considerations inform selection of construction standards, methods and primary materials; and
- (2) current, or planned, policy or guidance related to quality of life considerations in construction or renovation.

Quality of Life Resourcing at Creech Air Force Base

The committee is aware of the unique nature of Creech Air Force Base (AFB), Nevada, due to the remoteness of the installation and the specialized operational requirements of the missions conducted there. The committee is concerned that the Air Force is not adequately considering how to resource Creech AFB given its limited access to services both on base and in the community nearby. Military members at Creech AFB were previously authorized assignment incentive pay to address the remote location. The committee notes that Creech AFB is currently not designated as a “remote and isolated” installation for purposes of morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR), as MWR services are provided through Nellis Air Force Base. The committee is aware of the work done by the Comptroller General in GAO 21-276, "Military Installations: DOD Should Consider Various Support Services when Designating Sites as Remote or Isolated," such as housing,

education services, health care and employment opportunities in accordance with GAO recommendations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, detailing the following:

(1) an assessment of the need for and status of reinstatement of Assignment Incentive Pay based on location for Creech AFB reinstatement;

(2) a review of the need for and impacts of a remote and isolated designation for Creech AFB to provide organic MWR services at the installation;

(3) a review of the need for and impacts of designating Creech AFB as a remote and isolated installation in respect to consideration for additional support services such as housing, education services, health care and employment opportunities as recommended by GAO 21-276; and

(4) an assessment of any other ways in which to mitigate the impact of limited services on servicemembers assigned to Creech AFB.

Report on Enhanced Use Leases for Regenerative Agriculture on Military Installations

The committee notes that enhanced use leases can be a beneficial tool by which the Department of Defense can lease non-excess real property for cash or in-kind consideration. The committee further notes that agricultural leases for farming or grazing are one of the ways that the Department has effectively used their lease authority. The committee is aware that regenerative agriculture may provide increased benefits for the installation and surrounding community including reduced soil erosion, improved soil quality, sequestered carbon, and reduced flood risk due to the improved water holding capacity of the soil. 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 March 1, 2025, on the potential benefits of enhanced use leases for regenerative agriculture on the resilience of its installations. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of how enhanced use leases requiring regenerative agricultural practices could improve installation resiliency;

(2) the potential for cost savings for the Department of Defense of using regenerative agriculture; and

(3) any statutory or policy barriers to promoting regenerative agricultural practices as a lease term in the execution of enhanced use leases at military installations.

Report on Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning Chiller Replacement Standardization Project Lifecycle Cost Analysis

The committee acknowledges the potential positive impacts from the Air Force Civil Engineering Center (AFCEC) class justification and authorization for

other than full and open competition as part of the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning chiller replacement standardization project. However, the committee finds it imperative that decisions to limit full and open competition are grounded in data and metrics which justify the decision. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to submit a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2024, on the rationale for class justification and authorization for other than full and open competition to include a total cost to own analysis for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning chiller replacement standardization project.

Report on the Status of Land Transfer to East Bay Regional Park District

The committee is aware of concerns about the timeline for transfer of the former Oakland, California Army Base property to the East Bay Regional Park District. 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, 2024, on the following:

- (1) the current status of the cleanup efforts;
- (2) the timeline for completion of cleanup and transfer;
- (3) opportunities for the cleanup and transfer of certain partials on a more rapid timeline; and
- (4) obstacles to completion of the transfer and clean up in whole or in part.

Stormwater Mitigation Technologies

The committee is concerned about the efficacy of stormwater runoff mitigation technologies. Toxic chemicals from runoff from highways, training exercises, and military installations entering the ecosystems have potentially catastrophic effects on aquatic ecosystems. The committee understands that the tire-based chemical 6PPD-quinone runs off into streams when it rains and kills coho salmon in large numbers. The committee is encouraged by several promising technologies in stormwater mitigation and research into chemical alternatives to 6PPD-quinone.

Therefore, the committee directs the Executive Director of the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program to provide a briefing, not later than December 31, 2024, to the House Committee on Armed Services on efforts to study stormwater runoff mitigation technologies, including:

- (1) biofiltration and bioretention;
- (2) how technology can adapt to urban environments with limited space;
- (3) include techniques that can be used when retrofitting existing stormwater capture systems on military installations;
- (4) an assessment of the Department of Defense's approach to stormwater; and mitigation and the projected cost of implementing new stormwater mitigation technologies.

Study on Indoor Vertical Farming on Military Installations

The committee is aware that advancements in indoor farming techniques and technologies could be utilized on current and formerly used military installations to support military installations and surrounding communities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2025, on the feasibility and potential benefits of entering into cooperative agreements with indoor vertical farming companies or organizations to operate indoor farms on active military installations and installations closed by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The report should include the following elements:

(1) the suitability of various military installations for co-locating indoor vertical farming operations, considering factors such as available land, infrastructure, water, energy, and security requirements;

(2) the potential benefits of integrating indoor vertical farming operations into military food supply chains and co-locating indoor vertical farming operations with military installations;

(3) an assessment of secondary benefits, including the reuse of water and waste heat, and environmental remediation that would assist the Secretary with existing priorities;

(4) the legal, regulatory, and contractual considerations associated with entering into cooperative agreements with indoor vertical farming companies, including any potential impacts on existing military land use agreements;

(5) the potential impacts of indoor vertical farming initiatives on local communities, including job creation, economic development, and partnerships with the Department of Defense, including the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency;

(6) the potential research and development advancements and benefits to be realized by the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies in entering into cooperative agreements with indoor vertical farming companies; and

(7) any other factors the Secretary of Defense considers relevant to the feasibility and efficacy of establishing indoor vertical farms on military installations.

Technical Assistance for Guam Environmental Protection Agency

The committee notes that Guam Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a critical role in overseeing environmental compliance and inspections for military construction projects on the island. Due to the increasing volume of projects, the agency may not have the capacity to manage necessary permissions and approvals to meet construction schedules. Potential delays threaten the timely completion of construction projections essential for national security and military readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1,

2025, on ways in which the Department of Defense may support Guam EPA for the purposes of accelerating military construction approvals. The briefing shall include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) history of assistance provided by the Department or other Federal agencies to the Guam EPA;
- (2) current timelines for completion of military construction requirements performed by the Guam EPA; and
- (3) any existing mechanisms within the Department of Defense to assist Guam EPA with requirements for military construction projects or additional authorities that may be needed.

Update on Child Development Center Construction at Sheppard Air Force Base

The military construction project for a new Child Development Center (CDC) at Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas, was authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) and subsequently appropriated through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103). The committee is aware that the project was paused during site preparation due to asbestos contamination from previously demolished structures that were buried underneath the site for the new CDC, however the committee believes it is important that construction is resumed as expeditiously as possible.

In order to ensure adequate resourcing and a quick resumption of construction for the new CDC at Sheppard Air Force Base, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025, on the status of construction for the new CDC at Sheppard Air Force Base. This briefing should include the following information:

- (1) plans for area remediation and the expected construction resumption date;
- (2) a detailed cost analysis for remediation, including cost estimates provided by private contractors and military personnel;
- (3) a timeline for the project beginning with the authorization provided in Public Law 117-81 and with detailed descriptions for what actions were taken during the delay to mitigate impact and expedite resumption of construction;
- (4) the impact that the construction delays had on childcare at Sheppard Air Force Base and in the Wichita Falls community; and
- (5) any additional concerns for Sheppard Air Force base and their future military construction projects.

White Sands Missile Range Infrastructure Requirements

The committee notes that White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) holds a critical position within the Department of Defense. This testing ground in New Mexico is critical for the advancement of missile technology and other defense-

related innovations. As defense technologies continue to progress, there is a need to ensure that the infrastructure at WSMR is capable of supporting these advancements. However, many of the facilities at WSMR have become outdated and require modernization to keep pace with its workload requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2025, on WSMR infrastructure requirements. The briefing shall include an assessment of the following elements:

- (1) areas where existing facilities, including but not limited to, test ranges and facilities, storage facilities, administrative buildings, housing facilities, and schools/childcare facilities require modernization or improvements;
- (2) capability gaps where new facility construction is required;
- (2) potential risks if modernization and new construction initiatives are not implemented; and
- (4) current and future plans for construction and modernization initiatives at WSMR.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Section 2801—Development and Operation of the Naval Innovation Center at the Naval Postgraduate School

This section would allow the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract or other agreements with nonprofit organizations for the design, construction, and maintenance of a facility to serve as the Naval Innovation Center at the United States Naval Postgraduate School. It would also allow the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts or donations in support of the Naval Innovation Center.

Section 2802—Assistance for Public Infrastructure Projects and Services

This section would amend section 2391 of title 10, United States Code to authorize the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation to make grants to State, local or regional government organizations to support industrial base resilience and workforce development efforts.

Section 2803—Military Base Reuse Studies and Community Planning Assistance

This section would include Coast Guard installations in military base reuse studies and Secretary of Defense community assistance.

Section 2804—Expansion of Eligible Grant Recipients under the Defense Community Infrastructure Program

This section would clarify that not-for-profit member-owned utility services are eligible participants in the Defense Community Infrastructure Program as well as clarify that covered insular areas are eligible for the waiver of requirements for cost contribution under the program.

Section 2805—Amendments to Defense Laboratory Modernization Program

This section would amend limits for the Defense Laboratory Modernization Program.

Section 2806—Annual Five-Year Plans on Improvement of Department of Defense Innovation Infrastructure

This section would require each Secretary of a military department and the Secretary of Defense to submit, alongside the President's budget request, a five-year plan for the improvement of laboratories; test and evaluation ranges; and other research, development, test, and evaluation infrastructure. This five-year plan should include major lines of effort and milestones, as well as elements on military construction, renovation, and other infrastructure authorities.

Section 2807—Expansion of Stormwater Management Projects for Installation and Defense Access Road Resilience; Modification of Project Priorities

This section would authorize the modification of the stormwater reuse program to minimize runoff of untreated water and designate an official responsible for coordinating regional stormwater management among military departments. This section would clarify that funds are authorized to be used for flood mitigation, stormwater runoff, and projects at installations on or around tidal waters.

Section 2808—Expansion of Authorized Threshold for Certain Minor Military Construction Projects within Area of Responsibility of United States Indo-Pacific Command

This section would increase the minor military construction authority for the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command provided by section 2810 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31).

Section 2809—Notification to Members of Congress for Awards of Contracts for Military Construction Projects

This section would require a notification to Members of Congress on military construction contract awards in their district or contracts awarded to a constituent company.

SUBTITLE B—MILITARY HOUSING REFORMS

Section 2821—Extension of Applicability for Waivers of Covered Privacy and Configuration Standards for Covered Military Unaccompanied Housing

This section would extend the applicability of waivers under section 2856a of title 10, United States Code, from 9 months to 18 months.

Section 2822—Additional Requirements for Database of Complaints Made regarding Housing Units of Department of Defense

This section would amend section 2894a of title 10, United States Code, to direct the Department of Defense to create a tool for servicemembers and their families to compare and rate military housing options in order to provide transparency on living conditions.

Section 2823—Modification to Definition of Privatized Military Housing

This section would clarify that the definition of privatized military housing in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) does not include government-owned housing.

Section 2824—Analysis of Housing Availability for Critical Civilian and Contractor Personnel Near Rural Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to revise the Department of Defense Manual for Housing Management to require availability analysis of suitable housing for civilian personnel and defense contractors in rural locations.

Section 2825—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Certain Department of Defense Travel until Establishment of Certain Complaint Database

This section would limit the expenditure of Secretary of Defense travel funds until the implementation of the complaint database required by section 2894 of title 10, United States Code.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2831—Process for Strategic Basing Actions for the Department of the Air Force

This section would codify the Air Force Strategic Basing process and require additional notification to Congress.

Section 2832—Inclusion of Tribal Governments in Intergovernmental Support Agreements for Installation-Support Services

This section would authorize the Department of Defense to enter into intergovernmental support agreements with Tribal governments.

Section 2833—Improvements Relating to Access to Military Installations in United States

This section would standardize military installation access standards at military installations in the United States.

Section 2834—Deferral of Execution of Certain Requirements for Covered Housing Facilities and Covered Landscape Features; Report

This section would delay requirements for the Secretary of each military department under chapter 3061 of title 54, United States Code, for facilities or landscape features built after 1975. The Secretary of each military department would be responsible for requirements under chapter 3061 of title 54, United States Code, after these covered facilities reach 60 years of age. Each Secretary of a military department would also be required to provide a report to congressional defense committees that identifies facilities built between 1975 and 1985, within their jurisdiction, as well as a strategy for their management or demolition.

Section 2835—Pilot Programs of Department of Army and Department of Navy to Conduct Repair and Maintenance Projects on Covered Historic Facilities

This section would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a pilot program for the repair and maintenance of facilities on an installation built prior to 1919, within their jurisdiction, by adhering to Department of Interior guidance for such activities. The pilot would allow the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to address critical maintenance issues for facilities built prior to 1919 without individual consultation requirements for each project. Each Secretary would be required to select a single installation within their jurisdiction for this pilot program and notify Congress of their selection within 30 days. Authority to obligate funds using this authority would expire at the end of 2029.

Section 2836—Strategy and Assessment with Respect to Non-Operational, Underutilized, and Other Department of Defense Facilities; Briefing Required

This section would require each Secretary of a military department to develop a strategy for the demolition of facilities on military installations, within their jurisdiction, that are in poor or failing condition, not in operational use, or determined by the Secretary to be underutilized. The section would also require an assessment to determine the cost to maintain such facilities and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the required strategy and results of the assessment.

Section 2837—Temporary Authority for Use of Imitative Substitute Building Materials for Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, or Renovation of Covered Historic Facilities

This section would allow each Secretary of a military department to use imitative substitute materials in the maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, or renovation of facilities, within their jurisdiction, built prior to 1919. This authority would be limited to instances where the quality of life, health, and safety of occupants of the facility is a concern, or the use of original building materials is not financially feasible.

Section 2838—Expenditures On Leased Facilities and Real Property Usage in the National Capital Region

This section would require the Department of Defense to decrease expenditures on leased facilities in the National Capital Region by 50 percent over the next 10 years. It would also limit the authorization of funds for travel for the Office of the Secretary of Defense until the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees the briefing required in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) on real property usage within the National Capital Region.

SUBTITLE D—LAND CONVEYANCES

Section 2841—Land Conveyance, Boyle Memorial Army Reserve Center, Paris, Texas

This section would grant permissive authority to the Secretary of the Army to convey to the Paris Junior College located in Paris, Texas, approximately 4 acres, known as the Boyle Memorial Army Reserve Center.

Section 2842—Land Conveyance, Riverdale Park, Maryland

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey 6.63 acres in Riverdale Park, Maryland to the Town of Riverdale Park for the purpose of creating a new municipal and community center.

Section 2843—Transfer Authority, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California

This section would authorize the expedited cleanup and transfer of Department of Defense lands at former Mare Island Naval Shipyard to the city of Vallejo, California.

Section 2844—Release of Interests Retained in Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, for Use of Such Land as a Training Area for the Arkansas Department of Public Safety

This section would allow the Secretary of the Army to release the terms and conditions of a previous conveyance associated with approximately 241.33 acres at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2851—Extension of Prohibition on Joint Use of Homestead Air Reserve Base with Civil Aviation

This section would extend the prohibition on the joint use of Homestead Air Reserve Base with civil aviation until September 30, 2036.

Section 2852—Schedule of Repairs at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to develop and implement a plan for repair or replacement of facilities at Naval Air Station Pensacola damaged by Hurricane Sally. The plan would detail the estimate of cost and schedule for repair or replacement of Hangar 3260 as well as how these infrastructure plans support current and future operational requirements at Naval Air Station Pensacola.

Section 2853—Modification of Requirements

This section would change a funding and reporting requirement established in the Fiscal Year 2024 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 118-31).

Section 2854—Department of Defense Policy Relating to Contractors for Military Construction Projects

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to issue a policy that the Secretary of a military department shall consider contractor and subcontractor proximity when awarding contracts for military construction.

Section 2855—Survey and Procedures for Munitions of Explosive Concern on Military Installations in Guam

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a survey of military installations on Guam to characterize areas by risk of containing munitions of explosive concern. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of the survey conducted.

Section 2856—Market Survey of Domestic Suppliers of Sand and Gravel for Marine Concrete

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a market survey of domestic sources for sand and gravel inputs for marine concrete needed for military construction projects in the Indo-Pacific area. The Secretary would be required to provide a report to congressional defense committees on the results of the market survey.

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

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Countering Unmanned Aerial Systems

The committee understands that the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) recently implemented a pilot program leveraging commercially available technology to detect and respond to unmanned aerial system (UAS) intrusions. The committee is encouraged by NNSA’s innovative approach and its rapid deployment of capabilities in response to emergent challenges. The committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 13, 2024, on the findings of the pilot program and a plan, including associated resource requirements and timelines, to scale counter-UAS capabilities across the nuclear security enterprise.

Maintenance and Recapitalization of Facilities at the Pantex Plant

The committee believes that the Pantex Plant, located in the Texas Panhandle, plays a unique role in sustaining the United States’ nuclear deterrent as the Nation’s only site for nuclear warhead assembly and disassembly operations. While significant attention is devoted to large capital projects, the state of maintenance, repair and recapitalization needs is also vitally important for the achievement of a modern and response nuclear security enterprise. The committee notes National Nuclear Security Administration’s recent investments at the Pantex Plant, including the ongoing recapitalization of bay and cell safety systems, as well as site-wide lighting upgrades. However, the committee remains concerned about outstanding recapitalization and deferred maintenance challenges at the site. The accumulation of these projects can drive higher operating costs, impact quality of

life for employees, and pose a risk to mission delivery. Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2025, on the status of infrastructure maintenance and recapitalization at the Pantex Plant. The report should include:

- (1) a description of identified minor construction and recapitalization projects that support mission requirements;
- (2) a risk-informed and prioritized list of deferred maintenance projects for both active and excess facilities; and
- (3) identification of any excess facilities at the site for which disposition by the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management is required.

Material Staging Facility at Pantex

The committee notes the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) plan to construct a new Material Staging Facility was placed on hold in April 2021, and that NNSA is considering a new path forward for the mission based on a modular approach. Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on future plans to address the material staging needs at the Pantex Plant. This briefing shall include:

- (1) a review of current and future mission needs, including those related to material staging and weapon assembly and disassembly, that are not able to be met by the current staging infrastructure;
- (2) a plan to address mission needs identified in paragraph (1); and
- (3) an estimated cost and schedule of activities described in the plan required in paragraph (2).

Removal of Unexploded Ordnance

The committee notes the continued discovery of munitions and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from Department of Defense and test article missile debris from National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) activities in and around native lands adjacent to Department and NNSA testing facilities, including those of Tribes, Pueblos, Native Hawaiians, and Alaskan Natives. The committee is aware the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program, managed by the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), both oversees and provides funding for removal and remediation of munitions and UXO on native lands, when found, for Department activities as well as its sponsored (funded) activities. The committee is also aware of efforts by DOD to survey and remove munitions and UXO; and NNSA, in coordination with the Department of Energy, to survey and remove munitions debris on native lands. The committee strongly encourages the Department of Defense and NNSA to continue to work with affected Tribes and Pueblos to expedite the identification, removal, and remediation of munitions and UXO on affected native lands, inclusive of current-day boundaries that have been established. The

committee believes that removal of this potentially harmful weapons-related material should be a priority within the Department and NNSA, and both should use modern technologies where possible to proactively locate munitions and UXO before it is inadvertently found by the civilian population.

To better understand ongoing coordination between USACE and NNSA to locate and properly dispose of UXO material on native lands and ways to better survey for UXO, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment, in coordination with the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the following topics, specific to native lands surrounding Department and NNSA testing facilities:

(1) advanced surveillance technologies that exist, such as light detection and ranging (LiDAR), that could locate munitions and UXO on native lands to support removal and remediation, including an estimate of funding required per year to support use of each technology identified and a timeline for implementation of these advanced technologies;

(2) schedule of upcoming surveying activities to locate munitions and UXO on native lands that are adjacent to DOD and NNSA testing facilities, inclusive of current-day boundaries, to include timeline and scope of activities for each survey planned;

(3) a review of records and previous agreements for remediation of weapons-related activities that have taken place on native lands adjacent to Department and/or NNSA testing facilities; and

(4) an overview of program needs for completion of surveying and removal of both Department munitions and UXO and NNSA testing debris munitions on native lands.

The committee encourages USACE and NNSA to share information regarding munitions and UXO removal and remediation activities to the extent practicable with affected native populations, particularly with regard to the briefing required above.

Report on Feasibility of a Nunn-McCurdy Process for National Nuclear Security Administration

The committee notes that the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) continues to experience cost growth across many of its programs and construction projects. Unlike the established Nunn-McCurdy Act process that exists within the Department of Defense to control excessive cost growth of programs, NNSA does not have a comprehensive structure to address significant cost growth once a project has begun. Therefore, the Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 31, 2024 on recommendations and options to apply a Nunn-McCurdy-type process for National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to

address the significant cost growth being experienced across the entire NNSA enterprise.

Resilience of Pantex Plant to Natural Disasters

The committee is aware that in February 2024, the Texas Panhandle experienced the largest wildfire in the history of the state, which also threatened the Pantex Plant. The committee applauds the efforts of first responders and notes that, while the fire did not reach the site boundary, this incident provides an opportunity for critical review of procedures and policies to ensure that this facility is equipped and prepared for natural disasters in the future. Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2024, on the procedures and policies for natural disaster preparedness of the Pantex Plant. The briefing shall include:

- (1) an overview of emergency response plans and relevant policies for natural disasters;
- (2) a summary of federal, state, and local responsibilities during a natural disaster nearing the Pantex Plant;
- (3) an assessment of emergency response materials and their availability and readiness at the Pantex Plant; and
- (4) a description of the lessons learned and assessment of the effectiveness of response activities related to the February wildfires.

Transfer of Responsibility for the Savannah River Site

The committee believes it is important to carefully track the transition of primary responsibility for the Savannah River Site from the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) to the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to ensure the site's vital mission, workforce, and the surrounding community avoid undue disruption. However, the committee notes that structural differences between the budget documents submitted by EM and NNSA do not provide a clear picture of transitioning activities. For example, EM's budget request for Community and Regulatory Support for the Savannah River Site is about \$7.0 million less than the amount provided for the previous fiscal year. Although NNSA's budget does not contain an equivalent account, it has informed the committee that additional funds for the same activities are contained in its request for funds for Operations of Facilities at the Savannah River Site.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2024, detailing the transfer of responsibility for activities and associated funding from EM to NNSA. Further, the committee encourages NNSA to include more detailed information in this respect in future budget submissions.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS 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 2025 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 2025 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

Section 3103—Other Defense Activities

This section would authorize appropriations for other defense activities for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2025 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 2025 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 3111—Prohibition on Admittance to National Security Laboratories and Nuclear Weapons Production Facilities

This section would prohibit any individual who is a citizen or agent of China or Russia from being admitted to non-public areas of a national security laboratory or nuclear weapons production facility. It would also provide the Secretary of Energy with authority to waive this prohibition under certain conditions.

Section 3112—Prohibition on Availability of Funds to Reconvert or Retire W76–2 Warheads

This section would prohibit the National Nuclear Security Administration from reconvertng or retiring W76–2 warheads. This section would also provide a

waiver of this prohibition 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.

SUBTITLE C—OTHER MATTERS

Section 3121—Modification to and Termination of Certain Reporting Requirements Under Atomic Energy Defense Act

This section would modify and terminate outdated reporting requirements related to the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility.

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 2025 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Briefing on the Impact of Inadequate Dredging at Bayonne Dry Dock on U.S. National Security and Infrastructure as well as Potential Solutions

The Committee commends Bayonne Dry Dock in Bayonne, New Jersey for its important work to repair and maintain Military Sealift Command and U.S. Maritime Administration vessels. This work is critical to American national security and the nation's infrastructure and supply chains.

The Committee recognizes that Bayonne Dry Dock has recently experienced logistical problems due to a lack of dredging on the approach to the drydock. Shallow draft impacts the safe passage of vessel traffic and threatens to delay or halt repair and maintenance operations at the facility. The Committee further notes that this dredging concern already delayed repairs on the MARAD Ready Reserve Force vessel MV Charles L. Gilliland for a week in April-May 2024.

The Committee appreciates the expertise of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in conducting rapid emergency dredging operations in similar situations where the repair and maintenance of U.S. Navy and MARAD vessels was at risk.

The Committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Army in consultation with the Administrator of the U.S. Maritime Administration to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2025. The briefing shall include:

(1) details the impact of the dredging problem at Bayonne Dry Dock on U.S. national security, national ship repair and maintenance capacity, maritime infrastructure, and supply chains; and

(2) provide potential solutions that could restore Bayonne Dry Dock's repair and maintenance operations to maximum capacity in a rapid timeframe.

Briefing on the Impact of Seizure of Ports on National Defense

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2024, on the national defense implications of actions by foreign governments to:

(1) nationalize, forcibly limit, or expropriate land owned, held, or controlled directly by a United States person that is, or is necessary to access, a port, harbor, marine terminal, or relevant port infrastructure;

(2) repudiate or nullify any contract, permit, concession, easement, or similar authorization with a United States person related to a port, harbor, marine terminal, relevant port infrastructure, or land necessary to access such site; or

(3) seize ownership or control of land owned, held, or controlled directly by a United States person that is necessary to access a port, harbor, marine terminal, or relevant port infrastructure.

Establishment of Center for Maritime Innovation

Congress authorized, in section 3543 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), the United States Center for Maritime Innovation to support new marine technologies and develop innovative maritime strategies with respect to a wide range of issues, including energy transition, maritime security, U.S. shipbuilding, and safety risks associated with new technologies. Similar innovation centers operate around the globe. The committee strongly urges the Maritime Administration to promptly

establish the Center ensuring it will provide ongoing development of innovative maritime strategies and technologies in collaboration with industry to help the United States remain globally competitive in the maritime industry.

Resilient Maritime Navigation Systems

The committee is aware that the United States Air Force has successfully demonstrated the use of eLoran as a reliable and resilient navigation system in difficult operational environments.

In accordance with the National Timing Resilience and Security Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-282), the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to work with the Secretary of Transportation to deploy an eLoran backup timing system in an expeditious manner to assure safe navigation in U.S. waters.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Section 3501—Authorization of Appropriations for Maritime Administration

This section would authorize funds for the Maritime Administration.

Section 3502—Reauthorization of Maritime Security Program

This section would reauthorize the Maritime Security Program, extend it 2040, and increase the vessel stipend.

SUBTITLE B—MARITIME INFRASTRUCTURE

Section 3511—Port Infrastructure Development Program

This section would extend the eligibility of cruise vessels to receive grants to fund shore power projects under the Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP) through fiscal year 2026, direct the Maritime Administration (MARAD) to update its categorical exclusions, require an extension of the PIDP application deadline when an amended notice of funding opportunity is published, emphasize the efficient approval of PIDP grant contracts, and create a reporting requirement on staffing shortages at MARAD and the Department of Transportation impacting the administration of PIDP.

Section 3512—Sealift Capability

This section would codify and articulate a policy for strategic sealift readiness and the maritime sector. This section would also require an assessment of

maritime infrastructure readiness as well as reports and briefings about shipbuilding and the maritime sector.

SUBTITLE C—REPORTS

Section 3521—Independent Study and Report on Shanghai Shipping Exchange

This section would require an independent study and report on the business practices of the Shanghai Shipping Exchange and impacts to United States interests.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 3531—Extension of Certain Provisions Relating to Tanker Security Fleet Program

This section would reauthorize the Tanker Security Program through 2040.

Section 3532—Requirements for Purchasing Federally Auctioned Vessels

This section would set several requirements for potential purchasers of Government-owned vessels being auctioned by the Federal Government.

Section 3533—Recapitalization of National Defense Reserve Fleet

This section makes technical changes to section 3546 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263; 46 USC 57100 note) to clarify that the Secretary of the Navy shall support the Secretary of the Transportation in construction of a new sealift program.

Section 3534—Policies Regarding Training of Certain Veterans in the State Maritime Academies

This section would authorize an honorably discharged veteran who holds a bachelor's degree to enroll in a State maritime academy and complete a merchant marine officer preparation program approved by the Secretary of Transportation and complete the requirements for the issuance of a license in less than 3 years.

Section 3535—Technical Clarifications

This section would make several technical clarifications to United States Code and previously enacted legislation.

Section 3536—Maritime Workforce Promotion and Recruitment Act

This section would authorize funding for a comprehensive marketing, recruiting, and public relations campaign to expand the maritime workforce.

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 2025

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 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	3,164,183	105,000	3,269,183
Missile Procurement, Army	6,245,770	-278,806	5,966,964
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	3,699,392	326,200	4,025,592
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,702,640	33,262	2,735,902
Other Procurement, Army	8,616,524	-17,759	8,598,765
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	16,214,250	-194,900	16,019,350
Weapons Procurement, Navy	6,600,327	-38,000	6,562,327
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	1,747,883	-263,864	1,484,019
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	32,378,291	-655,942	31,722,349
Other Procurement, Navy	15,877,253	-593,900	15,283,353
Procurement, Marine Corps	4,243,863	-658,400	3,585,463
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	19,835,430	-250,489	19,584,941
Missile Procurement, Air Force	4,373,609		4,373,609
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	709,475		709,475
Other Procurement, Air Force	30,298,764	-97,500	30,201,264
Procurement, Space Force	4,262,979	-323,600	3,939,379
Procurement, Defense-Wide	5,406,751	121,607	5,528,358
Subtotal, Title I—Procurement	166,377,384	-2,787,091	163,590,293
Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	14,073,308	46,248	14,119,556
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	25,697,815	371,500	26,069,315
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	49,108,771	98,215	49,206,986
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Space Force	18,700,153	-132,800	18,567,353
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense- Wide	35,227,834	13,776	35,241,610
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	348,709		348,709
Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	143,156,590	396,939	143,553,529
Title III—Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	59,152,479	-109,703	59,042,776
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	3,360,777		3,360,777
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	8,646,145	5,000	8,651,145
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund	528,699		528,699
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	75,022,582	-62,700	74,959,882
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	10,562,804	688,980	11,251,784
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,341,662		1,341,662
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	338,080		338,080
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	64,617,734	-254,000	64,363,734

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Operation & Maintenance, Space Force	5,292,272	35,000	5,327,272
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	4,173,796		4,173,796
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	7,403,771		7,403,771
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	54,175,850	-1,640,468	52,535,382
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	21,035		21,035
DOD Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	56,176		56,176
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	115,335		115,335
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account	350,116		350,116
Environmental Restoration, Army	268,069		268,069
Environmental Restoration, Navy	343,591		343,591
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	320,256		320,256
Environmental Restoration, Defense	8,800		8,800
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Sites	234,475		234,475
Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance	296,334,504	-1,337,891	294,996,613
Title IV—Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	170,834,234	3,830,000	174,664,234
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions ...	11,046,305		11,046,305
Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel	181,880,539	3,830,000	185,710,539
Title XIV—Other Authorizations			
Working Capital Fund, Army	23,604		23,604
Working Capital Fund, Navy	30,000		30,000
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	86,874		86,874
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund	7,629		7,629
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	2,256		2,256
Working Capital Fund, DECA	1,570,187		1,570,187
National Defense Sealift Fund	0	200,000	200,000
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction	775,507		775,507
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	901,479	24,000	925,479
Office of the Inspector General	547,331		547,331
Defense Health Program	40,273,860	5,000	40,278,860
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	44,218,727	229,000	44,447,727
Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authoriza- tions	831,967,744	330,957	832,298,701
Division B: Military Construction Authorizations			
Military Construction			
Army	2,311,157	-161,200	2,149,957
Navy	4,540,899	-436,470	4,104,429
Air Force	3,187,126	223,711	3,410,837
Defense-Wide	3,733,163	-96,441	3,636,722
NATO Security Investment Program	433,864		433,864
Army National Guard	362,129	86,400	448,529
Army Reserve	255,032	174,000	429,032
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	29,829	85,000	114,829
Air National Guard	190,792	48,000	238,792
Air Force Reserve	69,263	52,000	121,263

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund	497		497
Subtotal, Military Construction	15,113,751	-25,000	15,088,751
Family Housing			
Construction, Army	276,647	-50,000	226,647
Operation & Maintenance, Army	475,611		475,611
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	245,742		245,742
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	377,217		377,217
Construction, Air Force	221,549		221,549
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	326,250		326,250
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	52,156		52,156
Improvement Fund	8,195		8,195
Subtotal, Family Housing	1,983,367	-50,000	1,933,367
Base Realignment and Closure			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army	212,556	25,000	237,556
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	111,697	25,000	136,697
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	121,952	25,000	146,952
Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-wide	1,756		1,756
Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure	447,961	75,000	522,961
Total, Division B: Military Construction Authoriza- tions	17,545,079	0	17,545,079
Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military	849,512,823	330,957	849,843,780
Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations			
Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
Nuclear Energy	150,000		150,000
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	384,957	-384,957	0
Weapons Activities	19,848,644	127,000	19,975,644
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,465,108	-20,000	2,445,108
Naval Reactors	2,118,773	-120,000	1,998,773
Federal Salaries and Expenses	564,475	-25,000	539,475
Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,059,695	-40,000	7,019,695
Other Defense Activities	1,140,023		1,140,023
Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activi- ties	33,731,675	-462,957	33,268,718
Independent Federal Agency Authorization			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	47,000		47,000
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	47,000	0	47,000
Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	33,778,675	-462,957	33,315,718

Function 054, Defense-Related Activities

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Other Agency Authorizations			
Maritime Security Program	318,000	72,000	390,000
Tanker Security Program (previously authorized)	60,000	60,000	120,000
Subtotal, Other Agency Authorizations	378,000	132,000	510,000
Subtotal, 054, Defense-Related Activities	378,000	132,000	510,000
Subtotal, Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations ..	34,156,675	-330,957	33,825,718
Total, National Defense	883,669,498	0	883,669,498
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS			
Title XIV—Armed Forces Retirement Home (Function 700)	100,520	-31,000	69,520
Title XXXIV—Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Function 270)	13,010		13,010
Title XXXV—Maritime Administration (Function 400) ..	481,700	510,900	992,600
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 COM- MITTEE (NON-ADD)			
Defense Production Act	393,377		393,377

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Summary, Discretionary Authorizations Within the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee			
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	849,512,823	330,957	849,843,780
SUBTOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	33,778,675	-462,957	33,315,718
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	378,000	132,000	510,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	883,669,498		883,669,498
Scoring adjustments			
Transfers to non-Defense budget functions (051)	-177,500		-177,500
Subtotal, Scoring Adjustments	-177,500		-177,500
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	393,377		393,377
Indefinite Account: Disposal of DOD Real Property	7,000		7,000
Indefinite Account: Lease of DOD Real Property	33,000		33,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	433,377		433,377
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	11,105,000		11,105,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	11,105,000		11,105,000
Total Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050)	11,560,877		11,560,877
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	849,768,700	330,957	850,099,657
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	33,978,675	-462,957	33,515,718
Defense-Related Activities (054)	11,483,000	132,000	11,615,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary	895,230,375		895,230,375
National Defense Mandatory Programs, Current Law (CBO Baseline)			
Concurrent receipt accrual payments to the Military Retirement Fund	22,973,000		22,973,000
Revolving, trust and other DOD Mandatory	2,053,000		2,053,000
Offsetting receipts	-2,032,000		-2,032,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	22,994,000		22,994,000
Energy employees occupational illness compensation programs	2,943,000		2,943,000
CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support	58,000		58,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	3,001,000		3,001,000
Payment to CIA retirement fund	514,000		514,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	514,000		514,000
Total National Defense Mandatory (050)	26,509,000		26,509,000
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	872,762,700	330,957	873,093,657

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	36,979,675	-462,957	36,516,718
Defense-Related Activities (054)	11,997,000	132,000	12,129,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory	921,739,375		921,739,375

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY							
FIXED WING							
002	FUTURE UAS FAMILY		149,059				149,059
003	SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS		69,573				69,573
ROTARY							
004	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	31	570,655			31	570,655
006	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	24	709,054			24	709,054
007	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP) AP		58,170				58,170
009	CH-47 HELICOPTER	10	699,698	2	105,000	12	804,698
	Two additional aircraft			[2]	[105,000]		
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT							
012	MQ-1 PAYLOAD		14,086				14,086
013	GRAY EAGLE MODS2		23,865				23,865
015	AH-64 MODS		81,026				81,026
016	CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)		15,825				15,825
017	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS		34,565				34,565
018	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN		49,862				49,862
019	COMMS. NAV SURVEILLANCE		61,362				61,362
020	DEGRADED VISUAL ENVIRONMENT		3,839				3,839
021	AVIATION ASSURED PNT		69,161				69,161

022	GATM ROLLUP	4,842		4,842
023	UAS MODS	2,265		2,265
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS			
024	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	139,331		139,331
026	CMWS	51,646		51,646
027	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRC)	257,854	100	257,854
	OTHER SUPPORT			
028	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	31,181		31,181
029	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	14,478		14,478
030	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	27,428		27,428
031	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	3,815		3,815
032	LAUNCHER GUIDED MISSILE: LONGBOW HELFIRE XM2	21,543		21,543
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	3,164,183	2	3,269,183
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY			
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM			
001	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SEN	516,838		516,838
003	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT	69,091		69,091
004	MSE MISSILE	963,060	230	963,060
006	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	482,536	31	531,536
	Army UPL #22/NDOPACOM UPL		[31]	[49,000]
007	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM) AP	10,030		10,030
008	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I	657,581		657,581
009	MID-RANGE CAPABILITY (MRC)	233,037		233,037
010	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM INTERCEP	117,424		314,761
	Army UPL #1			197,337
	cUAS Coyote—Army UPL			[184,837]
	cUAS Coyote—Army UPL			[12,500]
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM			
012	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSL (JAGM)	47,582	23	47,582
013	LONG-RANGE HYPERSONIC WEAPON	744,178		744,178
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS			
014	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	326,120	930	261,462
				-64,658

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Forward funded in FY24 Supplemental				[-48,083]		
	Initial Spares Cost Growth				[-4,000]		
	Recurring Engineering Growth				[-12,575]		
015	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	557	121,448		-99,885	557	21,563
	Forward funded in FY24 Supplemental				[-99,885]		
016	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)		1,168,264		-360,600		807,664
	Forward funded in FY24 Supplemental				[-360,600]		
017	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS) AP		51,511				51,511
018	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	2,508	30,230			2,508	30,230
019	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS)	10	79,387			10	79,387
020	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS)—SYS SUM		3,280				3,280
022	FAMILY OF LOW ALTITUDE UNMANNED SYSTEMS		120,599				120,599
	MODIFICATIONS						
023	PATRIOT MODS		171,958				171,958
024	STINGER MODS		75,146				75,146
025	AVENGER MODS		2,321				2,321
027	MLRS MODS		185,839				185,839
028	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS		49,581				49,581
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
029	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		6,695				6,695
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
030	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		12,034				12,034
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	4,488	6,245,770	31	-278,806	4,519	5,966,964

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

001	ARMORED MULTI PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	81	515,344	8	48,000	89	563,344
	AMPV			[8]	[48,000]		
002	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE (ABV)		5,681				5,681
003	M10 BOOKER	33	460,637			33	460,637
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
004	STRYKER (MOD)		52,471	67	262,000		314,471
	Stryker Upgrade			[67]	[262,000]		
005	STRYKER UPGRADE	38	402,840			38	402,840
006	BRADLEY FIRE SUPPORT TEAM (BFIST) VEHICLE		7,255				7,255
007	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)		106,937				106,937
008	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS		42,574				42,574
009	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	20	417,741	5	2,000	25	419,741
	Paladin Integrated Management			[5]	[2,000]		
010	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 HERCULES)	10	151,657			10	151,657
011	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	28	174,779			28	174,779
012	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	30	773,745		75,000	30	848,745
	Abrams Upgrade				[75,000]		
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
014	PERSONAL DEFENSE WEAPON (ROLL)	2,311	4,869			2,311	4,869
015	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)		3				3
017	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL		3				3
018	MORTAR SYSTEMS		8,353				8,353
019	LOCATION & AZIMUTH DETERMINATION SYSTEM (LADS)		2,543				2,543
020	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)		17,747				17,747
021	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE		5,910		-2,500		3,410
	Forward financed in FY24				[-2,500]		
022	CARBINE		3				3
023	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON		367,292		-58,300		308,992
	XM157 excessive quantity growth				[-58,300]		
024	HANDGUN		34				34
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
025	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS		5,531				5,531

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
026	M777 MODS		25,998				25,998
029	M119 MODIFICATIONS		12,823				12,823
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
031	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		1,031				1,031
032	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		135,591				135,591
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY.	2,551	3,699,392	80	326,200	2,631	4,025,592
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		84,090				84,090
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		41,519		49,112		90,631
	Program increase				[49,112]		
003	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION		205,889		31,150		237,039
	6.8MM munitions—Army UPL				[33,150]		
	Excessive unit cost				[-2,000]		
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES		6,461		2,500		8,961
	Program increase				[2,500]		
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		50,002		15,000		65,002
	Program increase				[15,000]		
006	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES		7,012				7,012
007	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		24,246				24,246
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		82,965				82,965
009	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		150,540				150,540
010	CTG, 50MM, ALL TYPES		20,006				20,006
	MORTAR AMMUNITION						

011	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	40,853	-3,000	37,853
	Excessive unit cost growth		[-3,000]	
012	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	51,282		51,282
013	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	109,370	-4,000	105,370
	Excessive unit cost growth		[-4,000]	
	TANK AMMUNITION			
014	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	378,191		378,191
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION			
015	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	22,957		22,957
016	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	171,657	-8,000	163,657
	M231 Series (DA12) excessive cost growth		[-8,000]	
017	PRECISION ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	71,426		71,426
018	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	160,479		160,479
	MINES			
019	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES	56,032		56,032
020	CLOSE TERRAIN SHAPING OBSTACLE	15,303		15,303
021	MINE, AT, VOLCANO, ALL TYPES	501		501
	ROCKETS			
022	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	833		833
023	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	34,302	-33,000	1,302
	Forward financed in FY24		[-33,000]	
	OTHER AMMUNITION			
024	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES	6,571		6,571
025	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	21,682		21,682
026	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	32,623	-2,500	30,123
	Forward financed in FY24		[-2,500]	
027	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	21,510		21,510
028	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	12,168		12,168
	MISCELLANEOUS			
030	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	4,085		4,085
032	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (AMMO)	16,074		16,074
033	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	3,283		3,283

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
034	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)		18,677				18,677
035	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES		102				102
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
036	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		640,160				640,160
037	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION		135,649		-14,000		121,649
	Excessive Demil				[-14,000]		
038	ARMS INITIATIVE		4,140				4,140
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		2,702,640		33,262		2,735,902
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
001	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:		26,132				26,132
002	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS		59,602				59,602
003	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)		5,265				5,265
004	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)		34,407		10,000		44,407
	GMV- ISV procurement				[10,000]		
006	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLE		653,223		-200,000		453,223
	Program decrease				[-200,000]		
007	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)		19,086		30,000		49,086
	Heavy Dump Truck			57	[57]		
008	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		133,924				133,924
009	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (C)		72,760				72,760
010	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP		36,726				36,726
011	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		98,906				98,906
012	PLS ESP		80,256				80,256
013	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV		949				949

014	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	2,747	2,747	
015	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	169,726	244,726	75,000
	HMMV ABS/ESC			[75,000]
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES			
016	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	3,875	3,875	
017	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	10,792	10,792	
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS			
018	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	127,479	127,479	
019	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC	280,798	280,798	
021	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM)	5,504	5,504	
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS			
024	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	87,058	87,058	
025	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	34,939	34,939	
026	SHF TERM	43,897	43,897	
027	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	235,272	235,272	
028	EHF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION	16,028	16,028	
030	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	534	534	
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM			
032	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI)	61,772	61,772	
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS			
033	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)	704,118	684,618	-19,500
	Program decrease			[-19,500]
034	ARMY LINK 16 SYSTEMS	104,320	104,320	
036	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	20,445	20,445	
037	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	489,754	464,554	-25,200
	LCTRR—program decrease			[-15,200]
	Program decrease			[-10,000]
039	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS	60,611	60,611	
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM			
040	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE-INTEL	15,512	15,512	
042	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	163,077	163,077	
	INFORMATION SECURITY			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
043	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		337			337	
044	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)		157,400			157,400	
047	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)		45			45	
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
049	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		26,446			26,446	
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
050	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		75,505			75,505	
051	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		15,956			15,956	
052	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM		150,779			150,779	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
056	JTT/CIBS-M		9,221			9,221	
057	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS)		96,925			96,925	
059	DCGS-A-INTEL		4,122			4,122	
061	TROJAN		39,344			39,344	
062	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT)		6,541			6,541	
063	CI AND HUMINT INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) CAPABILIT		3,899			3,899	
064	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES		2,089			2,089	
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)						
065	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)		26,327		-26,327	0	
	Award cancellation				[-26,327]		
066	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)		9,956			9,956	
067	MULTI-FUNCTION ELECTRONIC WARFARE (MFEW) SYST		17,004			17,004	
068	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAP.		13,225			13,225	
069	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES		20,951			20,951	
070	CI MODERNIZATION		260			260	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)						

071	SENTINEL MODS	180,253	
072	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	377,443	
073	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	10,864	
074	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	63,122	
075	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	207,352	
076	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE	2,971	
077	FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED (FLIR)	68,504	
078	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (C-SUAS) Army UPL #2	280,086	165,455
	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	184,610	[165,455]
	Program decrease		[-10,500]
	Program decrease		[-10,500]
080	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	9,345	
081	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMCB XM32	2,966	
082	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	4,660	
083	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	6,098	
084	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	21,250	
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS		
085	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE (.....	20,039	
086	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	16,240	
087	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	80,011	
088	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	403,028	
089	AIAMD FAMILY OF SYSTEMS (FOS) COMPONENTS	2,756	
090	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	5,360	
091	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	48,994	
092	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	4,103	
093	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP	6,512	
094	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)	5,017	
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION		
095	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	10,065	
096	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	78,613	
097	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	1,303	
099	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	76,327	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
100	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM		1,667				1,667
101	CSS COMMUNICATIONS		60,850				60,850
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
102A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		1,817				1,817
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
104	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)		32,879				32,879
105	CBRN DEFENSE		57,408				57,408
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						
107	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON		97,231				97,231
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
111	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS		62,469		16,000		78,469
	Silent Tactical Energy Enhanced Dismount (STEED)				[16,000]		
112	RENDER SAFE SETS KITS OUTFITS		16,440				16,440
113	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS		1,922				1,922
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
114	HEATERS AND ECUS		14,355				14,355
115	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)		6,503				6,503
116	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM		141,613				128,746
	Program decrease				-12,867		
117	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER		23,129				23,129
118	FORCE PROVIDER		9,569				9,569
119	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM		46,312				46,312
120	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS		9,217				9,217
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
122	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT		2,879				2,879
123	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER		57,050				57,050

124	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT			
	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	72,157		72,157
125	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT			
	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	26,271		26,271
127	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT			
	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	114	2,000	2,114
	All Terrain Cranes		[2,000]	
128	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)	31,663		31,663
130	CONST EQUIP ESP	8,925		8,925
131	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT			
	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	55,459		55,459
132	MANEUVER SUPPORT VESSEL (MSV)	66,634		66,634
133	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	20,036		20,036
134	GENERATORS			
	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	81,540		81,540
135	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION	12,051		12,051
136	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT			
	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	7,849		7,849
137	TRAINING EQUIPMENT			
	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	40,686		40,686
138	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	174,890		174,890
139	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (STE)	218,183	-21,820	196,363
	Synthetic Training Environment		[-21,820]	
140	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	10,172		10,172
141	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)			
	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	48,329		48,329
142	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	46,128		46,128
143	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPAS)	138,459		138,459
144	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	29,968		29,968
145	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	42,487		42,487
146	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE	26,980		26,980

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
147	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEST AND EVALUATION		90,705				90,705
	OPAZ						
149	INITIAL SPARES—C&E		9,810				9,810
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		8,616,524	57	-17,759	57	8,598,765
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
001	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET		28,554				28,554
002	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	13	1,895,033	-2	-200,000	11	1,695,033
	Correction of F-35 program deficiencies			[-2]	[-200,000]		
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV AP		196,634				196,634
004	JSF STOVL	13	2,078,225	-2	-200,000	11	1,878,225
	Correction of F-35 program deficiencies			[-2]	[-200,000]		
005	JSF STOVL AP		169,389				169,389
006	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT)	19	2,068,657			19	2,068,657
007	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT) AP		422,972				422,972
008	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)		60,175				60,175
009	H-1 UPGRADES (UH-1Y/AH-1Z)		8,701				8,701
010	P-8A POSEIDON		12,424				12,424
011	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE		197,669				197,669
	Production line shutdown early to need				-119,900		-119,900
					[-119,900]		
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
012	MULTI-ENGINE TRAINING SYSTEM (METS)	27	301,303			27	301,303
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
014	KC-130J		33,406	2	200,000	2	233,406
	USN Reserve K-C130J recapitalization program			[2]	[200,000]		

016	MQ-4 TRITON	159,226		159,226
020	MQ-25	501,683	3	501,683
021	MQ-25 AP	51,344		51,344
022	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS	19,081		19,081
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT			
023	F-18 A-D UNIQUE	92,765		92,765
024	F-18EF AND EA-18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM	566,727		566,727
025	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS SERIES	112,672		112,672
026	AEA SYSTEMS	17,460		17,460
027	AV-8 SERIES	3,584		3,584
028	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	146,876		146,876
029	ADVERSARY	49,724		49,724
030	F-18 SERIES	680,613		680,613
031	H-53 SERIES	107,247		107,247
032	MH-60 SERIES	108,072		108,072
033	H-1 SERIES	153,006		153,006
035	E-2 SERIES	148,060		148,060
036	TRAINER A/C SERIES	12,415		12,415
037	C-130 SERIES	188,119		188,119
038	FEWSG	663		663
039	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	13,162		13,162
040	E-6 SERIES	142,368		142,368
041	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	69,495		69,495
042	T-45 SERIES	158,800		158,800
043	POWER PLANT CHANGES	16,806		16,806
044	JPATS SERIES	24,157		24,157
045	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	3,964		3,964
046	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	52,791		52,791
047	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	139,113		139,113
048	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	10,687		10,687
049	ID SYSTEMS	7,020		7,020
050	P-8 SERIES	307,202		307,202

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
051	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION		25,597				25,597
053	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY		235,062		125,000		360,062
	Safety Enhancements				[125,000]		
054	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)		453,226				453,226
055	F-35 STOVL SERIES		282,987				282,987
056	F-35 CV SERIES		183,924				183,924
057	QRC		26,957				26,957
058	MQ-4 SERIES		122,044				122,044
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
063	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		2,094,242				2,094,242
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES						
064	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		572,806				572,806
065	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		105,634				105,634
066	WAR CONSUMABLES		43,604				43,604
067	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		73,307				73,307
068	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		456,816				456,816
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	75	16,214,250	-2	-194,900	73	16,019,350
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
002	TRIDENT II MODS		1,793,867				1,793,867
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
003	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		8,133				8,133
	STRATEGIC MISSILES						
004	TOMAHAWK		32,677				32,677
	TACTICAL MISSILES						

005	AMRAAM	261	279,626	279,626	261	279,626
006	SEAWINDER	157	86,023	86,023	157	86,023
007	STANDARD MISSILE	125	627,386	627,386	125	627,386
008	STANDARD MISSILE AP		127,830	127,830		127,830
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	280	76,108	76,108	280	76,108
010	RAM	148	141,021	141,021	148	141,021
011	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	182	76,838	76,838	182	76,838
013	AERIAL TARGETS		182,463	182,463		182,463
014	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		3,411	3,411		3,411
015	LRASM	90	326,435	326,435	90	326,435
016	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	12	24,882	24,882	12	24,882
017	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM) AP		4,412	4,412		4,412
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES					
018	TOMAHAWK MODS		317,839	317,839		317,839
019	ESSM	369	652,391	652,391	369	634,391
	Program delay					-18,000
						[-18,000]
020	AARGM-ER		213,988	213,988		213,988
021	AARGM-ER AP		34,604	34,604		34,604
022	STANDARD MISSILES MODS		75,667	75,667		75,667
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES					
023	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		1,490	1,490		1,490
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
026	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		351,488	351,488		351,488
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP					
027	SSTD		4,317	4,317		4,317
028	MK-48 TORPEDO		333,147	333,147		333,147
029	ASW TARGETS	79	30,476	30,476	79	30,476
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP					
030	MK-54 TORPEDO MODS		106,249	106,249		106,249
031	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		17,363	17,363		17,363
032	MARITIME MINES		100,065	100,065		80,065
	Excessive cost growth					-20,000
						[-20,000]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT							
033	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		151,809				151,809
034	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		4,039				4,039
DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION							
035	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,669				5,669
GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS							
036	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		12,513				12,513
MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS							
037	CIMS MODS		4,266				4,266
038	COAST GUARD WEAPONS		54,794				54,794
039	GUN MOUNT MODS		82,246				82,246
040	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	12	2,463			12	2,463
041	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS		11,635				11,635
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS							
043	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		240,697				240,697
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	1,872	6,600,327		-38,000	1,872	6,562,327
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS							
NAVY AMMUNITION							
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		33,161				33,161
002	JDAM	1,460	75,134			1,460	75,134
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		58,197				58,197
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		12,501				12,501
005	PRACTICE BOMBS		56,745				56,745
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		73,782				73,782
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		75,416				75,416

008	JATOS	7,407		7,407	
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	29,990	-6,000	23,990	
	Underexecution		[-6,000]		
010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	40,089		40,089	
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	41,223		41,223	
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	47,269		47,269	
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	9,703		9,703	
015	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	1,703		1,703	
016	EXPEDITIONARY LOITERING MUNITIONS	588,005	-225,239	362,766	
	Contract execution		[-225,239]		
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION				
017	MORTARS	127,726		127,726	
018	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS	43,769		43,769	
019	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION	266,277		266,277	
020	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS	21,726		21,726	
021	AMMO MODERNIZATION	18,211		18,211	
022	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	114,684	-32,625	82,059	
	Excess 155mm M795 munitions		[-10,025]		
	Excess M232A1 MACS munitions		[-22,600]		
023	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	5,165		5,165	
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	1,460	-263,864	1,196,136	
	SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY				
	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS				
001	COLUMBIA CLASS SUBMARINE	3,341,235		3,341,235	
002	COLUMBIA CLASS SUBMARINE AP	6,215,939		6,215,939	
	OTHER WARSHIPS				
003	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	1,186,873	-100,000	1,086,873	
	Advance Procurement for CVN 82 and 83		[100,000]		
	Rephasing of incremental funding		[-200,000]		
004	CVN-81	721,045		721,045	
005	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	3,615,904	700,000	4,315,904	2

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Cost growth				[-300,000]		
	One additional ship			[1]	[1,000,000]		
006	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE AP		3,720,303				3,720,303
007	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1	1,061,143		-200,000	1	861,143
	Late contract award				[-200,000]		
009	DDG 1000		61,100				61,100
010	DDG-51	2	4,725,819		50,000	2	4,775,819
	Large Surface Combatant Shipyard Infrastructure				[50,000]		
010A	DDG-51		759,563				759,563
010A	DDG-51		923,808				923,808
011	DDG-51 AP		41,724				41,724
013	FFG-FRIGATE	1	1,170,442	-1	-1,170,442		0
	Program delay			[-1]	[-1,170,442]		
013A	FFG-FRIGATE AP				37,500		37,500
	Frigate industrial base and workforce development				[37,500]		
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
014	LPD FLIGHT II	1	1,561,963			1	1,561,963
019	LHA REPLACEMENT AP		61,118				61,118
021	MEDIUM LANDING SHIP	1	268,068			1	268,068
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST						
024	TOWING, SALVAGE, AND RESCUE SHIP (ATS)				60,000		60,000
	Cost to complete				[60,000]		
027	OUTFITTING		674,600				674,600
029	SERVICE CRAFT		11,426	1	30,000	1	41,426
	Additional YRBM			[1]	[30,000]		
030	AUXILIARY PERSONNEL LIGHTER		76,168				76,168

031	LCAC SLEP	3	45,087	3	45,087	
032	AUXILIARY VESSELS (USED SEALIFT)	2	204,939	1	141,939	
	Cost growth			-1	-63,000	
033	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		1,930,024		[-63,000]	
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	12	32,378,291	12	-655,942	31,722,349
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT					
001	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT		20,840			20,840
002	GENERATORS					
	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E		82,937			82,937
003	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT					
	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT		102,288			102,288
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT					
004	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG		294,625			294,625
005	DDG MOD		861,066			801,066
	Excessive cost growth				-60,000	
	Program decrease				[-60,000]	
	Water Purification				[-5,000]	
006	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT		38,521			38,521
007	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD		2,402			2,402
008	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE		81,602			81,602
009	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM		7,352			7,352
010	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		23,440			23,440
011	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		293,766			273,766
	Excessive cost growth				-20,000	
012	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		43,565			43,565
013	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		7,318			7,318
014	SUBMARINE BATTERIES		30,470			30,470
015	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		38,115			38,115
016	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		407,468			357,468
	Excessive cost growth				-50,000	
					[-50,000]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
017	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP		53,931		-10,000		43,931
	Excessive cost growth				[-10,000]		
018	DSSP EQUIPMENT		4,586				4,586
020	LCAC		11,013				11,013
021	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT		16,650				16,650
022	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		66,351				66,351
023	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		3,254				3,254
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
024	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION		2,392,190		5,000		2,397,190
	Water Purification				[5,000]		
026	REACTOR COMPONENTS		445,974				445,974
	OCEAN ENGINEERING						
027	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		17,499				17,499
	SMALL BOATS						
028	STANDARD BOATS		400,892		-125,000		275,892
	Additional 40-foot patrol boats				[12,000]		
	Insufficient justification				[-125,000]		
	Program decrease				[-12,000]		
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
029	OPERATING FORCES IPE		237,036		-7,500		229,536
	Excessive cost growth				[-25,000]		
	INDOPACOM Mission Network—INDOPACOM UPL				[17,500]		
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
030	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT		56,105				56,105
031	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES		118,247		-20,000		98,247
	Insufficient justification				[-20,000]		

033	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	11,101		7,701
	LCS SUW MM		-3,400	
	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	205,571	[-3,400]	160,571
	Insufficient justification		-45,000	
	Unjustified request		[-30,000]	
035	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV	48,780	[-15,000]	63,780
	Torpedo tube launch and recovery capable UUVs		15,000	
	[15,000]			
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT			
036	LSD MIDLIFE & MODERNIZATION	56,667		56,667
	SHIP SONARS			
037	SPQ-9B RADAR	7,402		7,402
038	AM/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	134,637		134,637
039	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT	502,115		487,115
	Excessive cost growth		-15,000	
040	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	16,731	[-15,000]	16,731
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
041	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	55,484		55,484
042	SSTD	9,647		9,647
043	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	405,854		405,854
044	SURTASS	45,975		45,975
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT			
045	AM/SIQ-32	184,349		184,349
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT			
046	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	362,099		362,099
047	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	4,680		4,680
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
048	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	26,644		26,644
049	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	13,614		13,614
050	ATDLS	68,458		68,458
051	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	3,645		3,645
052	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	16,812		16,812
053	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	41,458		41,458

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
054	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE		3,803				3,803
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
056	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT		90,586				90,586
057	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT		75,508				75,508
058	ID SYSTEMS		59,602				59,602
059	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM (.....		7,287				7,287
060	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		46,106		-10,000		36,106
	Excessive cost growth				[-10,000]		
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
061	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM		7,809				7,809
062	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS		65,113				65,113
063	DCGS-N		16,946				16,946
064	CANES		440,207				440,207
065	RADIAC		38,688				38,688
066	CANES-INTELL		50,654				50,654
067	GPETE		32,005				32,005
068	MASF		24,361				24,361
069	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		6,709				6,709
070	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		4,081				4,081
072	IN-SERVICE RADARS AND SENSORS		228,910				228,910
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
073	BATTLE FORCE TACTICAL NETWORK		104,119		-25,000		79,119
	Excessive cost growth				[-25,000]		
074	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS		24,602				24,602
075	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		103,546				103,546
076	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M		9,209				9,209

077	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	136,846	-25,000	111,846			
	Excessive cost growth		[-25,000]				
078	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	68,334		68,334			
079	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	59,745		59,745			
080	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	163,071	-63,000	100,071			
	Excessive cost growth		[-63,000]				
081	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS						
	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	4,551		4,551			
082	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	162,008		162,008			
083	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	1,100		1,100			
084	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT						
	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	15,506		15,506			
095	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT						
	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	58,213		58,213			
097	SONOBUOYS						
	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	323,441	25,000	348,441			
	Additional Sonobuoys		[25,000]				
098	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
	MINOTAUR	5,431		5,431			
099	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	138,062		138,062			
100	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	121,108		121,108			
101	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	2,244		2,244			
102	ELECTROMAGNETIC AIRCRAFT LAUNCH SYSTEM (EMALS)	14,702		14,702			
103	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	17,982		17,982			
104	AIRBORNE MCM	10,643		10,643			
106	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	110,993		110,993			
107	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL	130,050		130,050			
109	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	6,416		6,416			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
110	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		226			226	
111	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		381,473		-50,000	331,473	
	Excessive cost growth				[-50,000]		
112	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		98,921			98,921	
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
113	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		325,236			325,236	
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
114	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		157,609			157,609	
115	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		25,362			25,362	
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
116	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		26,725			26,725	
117	DIRECTED ENERGY SYSTEMS		3,817			3,817	
118	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		3,193			3,193	
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
119	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		95,557		-50,000	45,557	
	Excessive cost growth				[-50,000]		
120	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		80,248			80,248	
121	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		179,974			179,974	
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
122	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		3,751			3,751	
123	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		5,795			5,795	
124	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		80,260			80,260	
125	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		26,199			26,199	
126	TACTICAL VEHICLES		50,878			50,878	
127	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT		6,454			6,454	

128	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	3,924		3,924	
129	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	103,014	-25,000	78,014	
	Excessive cost growth		[-25,000]		
130	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	1,301		1,301	
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
131	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	56,585	-10,000	46,585	
	Excessive cost growth		[-10,000]		
132	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	5,863		5,863	
133	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	954,467		954,467	
	TRAINING DEVICES				
134	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	5,341		5,341	
135	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT	75,626		75,626	
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
136	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	29,698		29,698	
137	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	10,122		10,122	
139	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	6,590		6,590	
140	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	17,056		17,056	
141	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	33,606	-15,000	18,606	
	Excessive cost growth		[-15,000]		
142	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	47,499		47,499	
143	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	129,484	-10,000	119,484	
	Excessive cost growth		[-10,000]		
144	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	42,026		42,026	
	OTHER				
149	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	130,100		130,100	
150	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	2,195		2,195	
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				
151A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	16,134		16,134	
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
152	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	705,144		705,144	
153	VIRGINIA CLASS (VACL) SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	578,277		578,277	
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	15,877,253	-593,900	15,283,353	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS							
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES							
001	AAV7A1 PIP		2,773				2,773
002	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES	104	810,276		-284,000	104	526,276
	Red Stripe limitation/cost growth				[-284,000]		
003	LAV PIP		761				761
ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS							
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		1,823				1,823
005	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM		139,477				139,477
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION		18,481				18,481
GUIDED MISSILES							
007	TOMAHAWK	22	115,232			22	115,232
008	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	90	144,682			90	144,682
009	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM) AP		30,087				30,087
010	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		369,296		-36,000		333,296
	Excessive missile costs				[-5,000]		
	Forward financed in FY24				[-31,000]		
011	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN	123	61,563			123	61,563
012	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAAWS)		9,521				9,521
013	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW		1,868				1,868
014	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	6	1,584			6	1,584
COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS							
015	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C)		84,764				84,764
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT							
016	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		71,023				71,023

017	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)				
	MODIFICATION KITS	1,559			1,559
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)				
018	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	221,212	-49,100		172,112
	Lack of testing program with Squad Aiming Laser		[-49,100]		
019	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	20,385			20,385
020	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (GATOR)	71,941			71,941
021	INTEL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)				
	ELECTRO MAGNETIC SPECTRUM OPERATIONS (EMSO)	182,465	-129,000		53,465
	Program decrease		[-129,000]		
022	GCS-MC	3,282			3,282
023	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	56,710			56,710
024	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	128,804	-22,500		106,304
	Excess Advanced Signals Processor		[-22,500]		
026	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)	59,077			59,077
027	DCGS-MC	81,507			81,507
028	UAS PAYLOADS	17,232			17,232
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)				
031	EXPEDITIONARY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,042			15,042
032	MARINE CORPS ENTERPRISE NETWORK (MCEN)	283,983	-20,400		263,583
	Network Transport Excess Growth		[-20,400]		
033	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	25,793			25,793
034	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	59,113			59,113
035	RADIO SYSTEMS	258,818			258,818
036	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	39,390			39,390
037	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	21,015			21,015
038	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	19,245			19,245
040	UNMANNED EXPEDITIONARY SYSTEMS	16,305			16,305
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				
041A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	3,266			3,266
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
042	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		26,800				26,800
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
043	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS		17,304				17,304
044	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	672	340,542		-117,400	672	223,142
	Fielding delay schedule impact				[-7,400]		
	Material schedule impact to M2/Ukraine forward funded				[-101,700]		
	Schedule delay trailer impact				[-8,300]		
045	TRAILERS		27,440				27,440
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
046	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		29,252				29,252
047	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		23,411				23,411
048	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		11,366				11,366
049	EOD SYSTEMS		30,166				30,166
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
050	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		56,749				56,749
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
051	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		23,651				23,651
052	TRAINING DEVICES		105,448				105,448
053	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		29,168				29,168
054	ULTRA-LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV)		17,954				17,954
	OTHER SUPPORT						
055	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		26,508				26,508
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
056	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		28,749				28,749
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	1,017	4,243,863		-658,400	1,017	3,585,463

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE									
STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE									
001	B-21 RAIDER	1,956,668							1,956,668
002	B-21 RAIDER AP	721,600							721,600
TACTICAL FORCES									
003	F-35	4,474,156	-6	-461,700	36	4,012,456			
	APG-81 Radars (Qty 34)			[138,300]					
	Correction of F-35 program deficiencies		[-6]	[-600,000]					
004	F-35 AP	482,584				482,584			
005	F-15EX	1,808,472			18	1,808,472			
006	F-15EX AP			271,000		271,000			
	FY26 Aircraft (+24)			[271,000]					
TACTICAL AIRLIFT									
007	KC-46A MDAP	2,854,748		-250,000	15	2,604,748			
	Excessive cost growth			[-140,000]					
	Program decrease			[-110,000]					
OTHER AIRLIFT									
008	C-130J	2,405	2	283,000		285,405			
	2 additional aircraft		[2]	[220,000]					
	NRE Polar Airlift			[63,000]					
UPT TRAINERS									
010	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING T-7A	235,207			7	235,207			
HELICOPTERS									
011	MH-139A	294,095			8	294,095			
012	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	162,685		-25,000		137,685			
	Excess to need			[-5,000]					
	Program decrease			[-20,000]					
MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT									
013	C-40 FLEET EXPANSION	328,689	1	-128,689	2	200,000			
	Two additional C-40B aircraft for the Air National Guard		[2]	[200,000]					
	Unjustified request		[-1]	[-328,689]					
014	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	3,086				3,086			

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
OTHER AIRCRAFT							
016	TARGET DRONES	20	37,581			20	37,581
017	ULTRA	4	35,274			4	35,274
021	RQ-20B PUMA	6	11,283			6	11,283
STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT							
022	B-2A		63,932				63,932
023	B-1B		13,406				13,406
024	B-52		194,832				194,832
025	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES		52,117				52,117
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT							
027	E-11 BACN/HAG		82,939				82,939
028	F-15		45,829				45,829
029	F-16		217,235				217,235
030	F-22A		861,125				861,125
031	F-35 MODIFICATIONS		549,657				549,657
032	F-15 EPAW		271,970				271,970
033	KC-46A MDAP		24,954				24,954
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT							
034	C-5		45,445				45,445
035	C-17A		103,306				136,206
	Mobility connectivity						32,900
							[32,900]
036	C-32A		6,422				6,422
037	C-37A		9,146				9,146
TRAINER AIRCRAFT							
038	GLIDER MODS		2,679				2,679
039	T-6		130,281				130,281

040	T-1	2,205	
041	T-38	115,486	
	OTHER AIRCRAFT		
043	U-2 MODS	69,806	
047	VC-25A MOD	11,388	
048	C-40	7,114	
049	C-130	102,519	
050	C-130J MODS	206,904	
051	C-135	146,564	
052	COMPASS CALL	94,654	
054	RC-135	222,966	
055	E-3	68,192	
056	E-4	28,728	
057	H-1	2,097	
058	MH-139A MOD	5,010	
059	H-60	2,035	
060	HH60W MODIFICATIONS	28,911	
062	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	213,284	
063	OTHER AIRCRAFT	55,122	
064	OTHER AIRCRAFT AP	5,216	
065	MQ-9 MODS	12,351	28,000
	MQ-9 Multi-Domain Operations (M2D0) Kits		[28,000]
066	SENIOR LEADER C3 SYSTEM—AIRCRAFT	25,001	
067	CV-22 MODS	42,795	
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		
068	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	936,212	
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		
069	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	162,813	
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		
070	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	15,031	
072	B-2A	1,885	
073	B-2B	15,709	

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
076	CV-22 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT		12,025				12,025
079	F-16		11,501				11,501
080	F-16		867				867
082	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS		18,604				18,604
085	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		20,004				20,004
086	WAR CONSUMABLES						
	WAR CONSUMABLES		25,908				25,908
087	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
092	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		1,006,272				1,006,272
	F-15EX		40,084				40,084
092A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	121	19,835,430	-3	-250,489	118	19,584,941
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC						
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		37,333				37,333
	BALLISTIC MISSILES						
003	MK21A REENTRY VEHICLE		26,156				26,156
	STRATEGIC						
004	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON		70,335				70,335
005	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON AP		140,000				140,000
	TACTICAL						
006	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES		6,533				6,533
007	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	550	825,051			550	825,051

009	JOINT STRIKE MISSILE	50	165,909	50	165,909
010	LRASMO	115	354,100	115	354,100
012	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	147	107,101	147	107,101
013	AMRAAM	462	447,373	462	447,373
016	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	604	42,257	604	42,257
017	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	868	328,382	868	328,382
018	STAND-IN ATTACK WEAPON (SIAW)	128	173,421	128	173,421
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES				
019	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POL PREVENTION	913		913	
	CLASS IV				
020	ICBM FUZE MOD	104,039	104,039	104,039	104,039
021	ICBM FUZE MOD AP	40,336	40,336	40,336	40,336
022	MM III MODIFICATIONS	24,212	24,212	24,212	24,212
023	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	34,019	34,019	34,019	34,019
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
024	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL)	6,956	6,956	6,956	6,956
025	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN)	103,543	103,543	103,543	103,543
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
028	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	628,436	628,436	628,436	628,436
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				
028A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	707,204	707,204	707,204	707,204
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	2,924	4,373,609	2,924	4,373,609
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE				
	CARTRIDGES				
002	CARTRIDGES	123,034	123,034	123,034	123,034
	BOMBS				
003	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	144,725	144,725	144,725	144,725
004	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)	8,566	8,566	8,566	8,566
005	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	1,500	125,268	1,500	125,268
007	B61-12 TRAINER	11,665	11,665	11,665	11,665
	OTHER ITEMS				

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SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
008	CAD/PAD		40,487				40,487
009	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		7,076				7,076
010	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		617				617
011	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		2,894				2,894
012	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000		5,399				5,399
	FLARES						
013	EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		99,769				99,769
	FUZES						
014	FUZES		114,664				114,664
	SMALL ARMS						
015	SMALL ARMS		25,311				25,311
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	1,500	709,475	1,500		1,500	709,475
	PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE						
	SPACE PROCUREMENT, SF						
001	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM		65,656				65,656
003	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS		4,277				4,277
004	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS		17,264				17,264
005	FABT FORCE ELEMENT TERMINAL		234,655				234,655
006	WIDEBAND GAPPILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)		10,020				10,020
007	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE		2,189				2,189
008	GPSIII FOLLOW ON	2	647,165	-1	-323,600	1	323,565
	Early to need			[-1]	[-323,600]		
009	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT		68,205				68,205
010	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)		835				835
014	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		83,829				83,829

015	MILSATCOM	37,684			37,684
017	SPECIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES	658,007			658,007
018	MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SYSTEM	51,601			51,601
019	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH	1,847,486	7		1,847,486
021	PTES HUB	56,148	12		56,148
023	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LAUNCH	357,178	4		357,178
024	SPACE MODS	48,152			48,152
025	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	63,798			63,798
	SPARES				
026	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	722			722
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES				
027	USF REPLACEMENT VEHICLES	4,919			4,919
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
028	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	3,189			3,189
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE	4,262,979	25	-1	3,939,379
				-323,600	
					24
					43
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE				
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES				
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	6,802			6,802
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES				
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	4,526			4,526
003	CAP VEHICLES	1,151			1,151
004	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES	41,605			41,605
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES				
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	69,546			69,546
006	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	438			438
007	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	99,057			99,057
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT				
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRAASH RESCUE VEHICLES	57,234			57,234
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT				
009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES	22,949			22,949
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU		7,476			7,476	
011	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES		91,001			91,001	
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)						
012	COMSEC EQUIPMENT		63,233			63,233	
013	STRATEGIC MICROELECTRONIC SUPPLY SYSTEM		328,667		-5,000	323,667	
	Program decrease				[-5,000]		
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS						
014	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES		5,616			5,616	
015	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		5,146			5,146	
016	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT		36,449			36,449	
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS						
017	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS		45,820			45,820	
018	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM		13,443			13,443	
019	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED		22,764			22,764	
020	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN		73,412			73,412	
021	3D EXPEDITIONARY LONG-RANGE RADAR		96,022			96,022	
022	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST		31,056			31,056	
023	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL		49,991			49,991	
024	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX		8,897			8,897	
025	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		18,474			18,474	
027	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM		7,376			7,376	
	SPOL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						
028	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		161,928			161,928	
029	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS		1,946			1,946	
030	BATTLEFIELD AIRBORNE CONTROL NODE (BACN)		5			5	
031	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL		11,435			11,435	

032	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	254,106		254,106
033	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	290,877	7,500	298,377
	Infrastructure and communications upgrades		[7,500]	
034	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	60,639		60,639
035	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS)	13,945		13,945
036	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	100,594		100,594
037	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING & MGT SYS	1,236		1,236
039	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	433		433
040	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	21,175		21,175
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS			
041	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPRT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED	201,670		201,670
042	AFNET	69,807		69,807
043	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	5,821		5,821
044	USCENTCOM	19,498		19,498
045	USSTRATCOM	4,797		4,797
046	USSPACECOM	79,783		79,783
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE			
047	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	139,153		139,153
048	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATER	2,222		2,222
049	RADIO EQUIPMENT	53,568		53,568
050	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	60,744		60,744
	MODIFICATIONS			
051	COMM ELECT MODS	73,147		73,147
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP			
052	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	109,562		109,562
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ			
053	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	13,443		13,443
054	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	20,459		20,459
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
055	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	79,854		79,854
056	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	203,531		203,531
057	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	112,280		112,280

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
058	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)		24,563				24,563
059	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		54,455				54,455
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
061	DARP RC135		29,524				29,524
062	DCGS-AF		59,504				59,504
064	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		1,269,904		-100,000		1,169,904
	Expenditure delays				[-100,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
064A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		25,476,312				25,476,312
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
065	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER)		1,056				1,056
066	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		7,637				7,637
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		30,298,764		-97,500		30,201,264
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD						
001	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DPAA	10	518			10	518
002	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		184,095				184,095
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS						
007	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		374				374
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
008	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		25,392				25,392
009	TELEPORT PROGRAM		27,451				27,451
011	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION		25,499				25,499
012	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK		68,786				68,786
013	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY		116,320				116,320

014	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE		54,278		54,278
015	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)		17,213		17,213
	Program decrease			-5,000	
				[-5,000]	
016	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER		50,462		50,462
017	FOURTH ESTATE NETWORK OPTIMIZATION (4ENO)		24,482		24,482
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA				
024	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		53,777		53,777
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCSA				
025	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		2,191		2,191
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS				
026	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		16,345		16,345
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY				
027	THAAD	12	246,995		246,995
028	GROUND BASED MIDCOURSE		20,796		20,796
029	AEGIS BMD	18	85,000	100,000	185,000
	Program decrease—spares			[-85,000]	
	Program increase—restore SM-3 IB production	[18]		[185,000]	
030	BMDs AN/TPY-2 RADARS		57,130		57,130
031	SM-3 IAS	12	406,370		406,370
032	ARROW 3 UPPER TIER SYSTEMS	1	50,000		50,000
033	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD)	1	40,000		40,000
034	DEFENSE OF GUAM PROCUREMENT		22,602	800	23,402
	Guam Defense System—INDOPACOM UPL			[800]	
036	IRON DOME	1	110,000		110,000
037	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	1	32,040		32,040
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA				
038	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		3,717		3,717
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY				
041	VEHICLES		2,754		2,754
042	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		8,783		8,783
043	DIRA CYBER ACTIVITIES		3,429		3,429
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
044	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		1,360				1,360
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMOACT						
045	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		7,332				7,332
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, USCYBERCOM						
046	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS		69,066				69,066
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
046A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		599,781		-1,000		598,781
	Program reduction				[-1,000]		
	AVIATION PROGRAMS						
047	ARMED OVERWATCH/TARGETING	12	335,487			12	335,487
048	MANNED ISR		2,500				2,500
049	MC-12		400				400
050	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		220,301		-1,623		218,678
	MH-60 upgrades unit cost growth				[-1,623]		
051	UNMANNED ISR		41,717				41,717
052	NON-STANDARD AVIATION		7,942				7,942
053	U-28		5,259				5,259
054	MH-47 CHINOOK		157,413		-10,148		147,265
	MH-47 unjustified GFE cost growth				[-10,148]		
055	CV-22 MODIFICATION		49,403				49,403
056	MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		19,123				19,123
057	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE		69,917				69,917
058	AC/MC-130J		300,892				300,892
	SHIPBUILDING						
060	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS		63,850		7,000		70,850
	Deep Submergence Collective Propulsion				[7,000]		

061	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS								
	ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M	139,078							139,078
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS								
062	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	205,814							205,001
	UAS unit growth								-813
									[-813]
063	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,918							3,918
064	OTHER ITEMS <\$5M	79,015							79,015
065	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	66,455							78,455
	Combatant Craft Assault—Three additional craft								12,000
									[12,000]
066	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	20,822							20,822
067	TACTICAL VEHICLES	53,016							42,749
	JLTV unit cost growth								-10,267
	NSCV unit cost growth								[-4,504]
	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <\$5M								[-5,763]
068	Blast Exposure Monitoring (BEMO) Systems Acceleration	358,257							30,658
	NGTC Manpack CERP cost growth								[7,350]
	On The Move Satellite Communication Terminals								[-1,274]
	RAA-VAK								[30,300]
	VAS Lasers unit cost growth								[-3,005]
									[-2,713]
069	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	4,988							4,988
070	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	23,715							23,715
071	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	317,092							317,092
	CBDP								
072	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	215,038							215,038
073	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION	211,001							211,001
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	5,406,751	50	5,406,751	21	121,607	71	5,528,358	
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	166,377,364	16,260	166,377,364	185	-2,787,091	16,445	163,590,293	

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 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY					
BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	310,191		310,191
002	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	78,166		78,166
003	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	109,726	3,000	112,726
		Biotechnology Advancements		[3,000]	
004	0601121A	CYBER COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ALLIANCE	5,525		5,525
005	0601601A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING BASIC RESEARCH	10,309		10,309
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	513,917	3,000	516,917
APPLIED RESEARCH					
006	0602002A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT-APPLIED RESEARCH	8,032		8,032
007	0602134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT ADVANCED STUDIES	6,163		6,163
008	0602141A	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	96,094	10,000	106,094
		Advanced Materials and Manufacturing for Modernization		[2,500]	
		Assured AI-based autonomous rescue missions		[2,500]	
		Autonomous armaments technology for unmanned systems		[2,500]	
		Overmatching the speed of battle		[2,500]	
010	0602143A	SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	102,236		102,236

011	0602144A	GROUND TECHNOLOGY	66,707	1,000	67,707
		Engineered Roadway Repair Materials for Effective Maneuver of Military Assets		[2,500]	
		Isostatic Advanced Armor Production		[6,000]	
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
		Rapidly Deployable Field Stations for Extreme Polar Environments		[2,500]	
012	0602145A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	149,108	9,000	158,108
		Systems Engineering for Autonomous Ground Vehicles		[9,000]	
013	0602146A	NETWORK C3I TECHNOLOGY	84,576	9,500	94,076
		Man-portable doppler radar		[9,500]	
014	0602147A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES TECHNOLOGY	32,089	27,500	59,589
		Advanced Manufacturing of Energetic Materials		[8,500]	
		Low-Cost Missile Systems Development		[10,000]	
		Spectrum Dominance with Distributed Apertures		[9,000]	
015	0602148A	FUTURE VEHICLE LIFT TECHNOLOGY	52,685	2,500	55,185
		High density eVTOL power source development		[2,500]	
016	0602150A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	39,188		39,188
017	0602180A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES	20,319		20,319
018	0602181A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE APPLIED RESEARCH	12,269		12,269
019	0602182A	C3I APPLIED RESEARCH	25,839		25,839
020	0602183A	AIR PLATFORM APPLIED RESEARCH	53,206		53,206
021	0602184A	SOLDIER APPLIED RESEARCH	21,069		21,069
022	0602213A	C3I APPLIED CYBER	28,656		28,656
023	0602386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—APPLIED RESEARCH	11,780		11,780
025	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	19,795		19,795
026	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	68,481	-2,000	66,481
		Intraosseous Antibiotics (IOA) for Osseointegration and Degradable Metal Alloy Orthopedic Im- plants.		[3,000]	
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
		Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) Mitochondria Transplantation Program for Traumatic Brain Injury.		[5,000]	
026A	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	35,766		35,766
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	934,058	57,500	991,558

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
027	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	3,112	8,000	11,112
		Hearing protection communications		[8,000]	
028	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	16,716		16,716
029	0603025A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEMONSTRATION	14,608		14,608
030	0603040A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES	18,263		18,263
031	0603041A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	23,722		23,722
032	0603042A	C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	22,814		22,814
033	0603043A	AIR PLATFORM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,076		17,076
034	0603044A	SOLDIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	10,133		10,133
035	0603116A	LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,969	2,500	36,469
		Hypersonics test range		[2,500]	
037	0603118A	SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	94,899		94,899
038	0603119A	GROUND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	45,880	2,500	48,380
		Rapid entry and sustainment for the Arctic		[2,500]	
039	0603134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT SIMULATION	21,398		21,398
040	0603386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—ADVANCED RESEARCH	36,360		36,360
041	0603457A	C3I CYBER ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	19,616		19,616
042	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	239,597		239,597
043	0603462A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	175,198	20,000	195,198
		Silent Watch HTPM Fuel Cell		[10,000]	
		Tech Development for Ground-to-ground Vehicle Aided Target Recognition		[10,000]	
044	0603463A	NETWORK C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	94,424		94,424
045	0603464A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	164,943	21,000	185,943
		Low-Cost Rocket Propulsion for Affordable Mass on Tgt		[9,000]	
		Virtual Integrated Testbed and Lab for Trusted AI		[12,000]	

046	0603465A	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	140,578	16,000	156,578
		Additive Manufacturing		[10,000]	
		Army Aviation Cybersecurity and Electromagnetic Activity (CEMA)		[3,000]	
		Big Data Analytics		[3,000]	
047	0603466A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	28,333	20,100	48,433
		Counter drone munitions		[12,500]	
		Distributed Gain 300-KW Laser Weapon System		[4,600]	
		RAPID C-sUAS Missile		[3,000]	
049	0603920A	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	9,272		9,272
049A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	155,526		155,526
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,386,437	90,100	1,476,537
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
051	0603305A	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	13,031	3,000	16,031
		Artificial Intelligence Decision Aids for All Domain Operations		[3,000]	
052	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	19,659		19,659
054	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	58,617	8,000	66,617
		Autonomous landmine detection		[8,000]	
055	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	116,027	14,900	130,927
		Assured Precision Weapons and Munitions		[14,900]	
056	0603645A	ARMORED SYSTEM MODERNIZATION—ADV DEV	23,235		23,235
057	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	4,059		4,059
058	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	90,265		90,265
059	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	64,113		64,113
060	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	34,091		34,091
061	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,184		4,184
062	0603801A	AVIATION—ADV DEV	6,591		6,591
063	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	12,445		12,445
064	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	582		582
065	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	24,284	-2,354	21,930
		Soldier Systems Advanced Development—Slow Expenditure		[-2,354]	
066	0604017A	ROBOTICS DEVELOPMENT	3,039		3,039

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
067	0604019A	EXPANDED MISSION AREA MISSILE (EMAM)	102,589		102,589
068	0604020A	CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAM (CFT) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	63,831		63,831
069	0604035A	LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO) SATELLITE CAPABILITY	21,935		21,935
070	0604036A	MULTI-DOMAIN SENSING SYSTEM (MDSS) ADV DEV	239,135		239,135
071	0604037A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) ADV DEV	4,317		4,317
072	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	11,234		11,234
073	0604101A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.4)	1,800		1,800
074	0604103A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TOOL (EWPMT)	2,004	-2,004	
		Award cancellation		[-2,004]	
075	0604113A	FUTURE TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (FUAS)	127,870	-13,730	114,140
		FUAS—Slow Expenditure		[-13,730]	
076	0604114A	LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMD) SENSOR	149,463		149,463
077	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	252,000		252,000
078	0604117A	MANEUVER—SHORT RANGE AIR DEFENSE (M-SHORAD)	315,772	-62,600	253,172
		Excessive Contractor Logistics Support Growth Inc 2		[-25,400]	
		Systems Development Cost Growth Inc 3		[-37,200]	
080	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	24,168		24,168
081	0604121A	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT REFINEMENT & PROTOTYPING	136,029	-19,610	116,419
		Program decrease		[-6,000]	
		Synthetic Training Environment		[-13,610]	
082	0604134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT DEMONSTRATION, PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING	17,341		17,341
085	0604386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—DEMAVAL	20,862		20,862
086	0604403A	FUTURE INTERCEPTOR	8,058		8,058
088	0604531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	59,983	4,500	64,483
		Army UPL #3		[4,500]	
090	0604541A	UNIFIED NETWORK TRANSPORT	31,837		31,837
091	0305251A	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	2,270		2,270

091A	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	277,181	277,181	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	2,343,901	2,274,003	-69,898
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
092	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	7,171	17,171	10,000
		Modular Open System Approach Mission Command Development and Evaluation Capability			[3,000]
		Virtual Modification Work Order Digital Engineering Tool			[7,000]
093	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	35,942	35,942	
094	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	52,586	52,586	
095	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	15,088	15,088	
096	0604611A	JAVELIN	10,405	10,405	
097	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	50,011	50,011	
098	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	982	5,982	5,000
		Integrated Mission Planning and Airspace Control Tools (IMPACT)			[5,000]
099	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	92,540	92,540	
100	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	100,257	89,983	-10,274
		Program decrease			[-10,274]
101	0604645A	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)—ENG DEV	48,097	48,097	
102	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	89,259	89,259	
103	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	3,286	3,286	
104	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	28,427	28,427	
105	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	69,653	78,653	9,000
		Air and Missile Defense Common Operating Picture			[9,000]
106	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	30,097	30,097	
107	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	12,927	12,927	
108	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	8,914	8,914	
109	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	26,352	26,352	
110	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	242,949	217,649	-25,300
		DOTC excessive development growth			[-24,300]
		Underexecution of 50mm munitions			[-1,000]
111	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	41,829	41,829	
112	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	92,300	92,300	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
113	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	7,143		7,143
114	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	19,134		19,134
115	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	165,229	-6,750	158,479
		EACP—Slow Expenditure		[-6,750]	
116	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	76,090		76,090
117	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEB)	1,995		1,995
118	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEMVAL	29,132		29,132
119	0604852A	SUITE OF SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS—EMD	77,864		77,864
120	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	50,495		50,495
121	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	120,076	-10,000	110,076
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
122	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (PPS-A)	126,354		126,354
123	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTC)	20,191		20,191
124	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	31,214		31,214
125	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	11,691		11,691
126	0605036A	COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD)	7,846		7,846
127	0605038A	NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE (NBCRV) SENSOR SUITE	7,886		7,886
128	0605041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT	4,176		4,176
129	0605042A	TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)	4,288		4,288
130	0605047A	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	9,276		9,276
132	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	38,225		38,225
133	0605052A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2—BLOCK 1	167,912		167,912
134	0605053A	GROUND ROBOTICS	28,378	9,000	37,378
		Tethered sUAS		[9,000]	
135	0605054A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	164,734	-6,430	158,304
		Delayed expenditure rate		[-6,430]	
137	0605144A	NEXT GENERATION LOAD DEVICE—MEDIUM	2,931		2,931

138	0605148A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) EMD	157,036	157,036
140	0605205A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.5)	37,876	37,876
141	0605206A	CI AND HUMINT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM-ARMY (CIHEP-A)	1,296	1,296
142	0605216A	JOINT TARGETING INTEGRATED COMMAND AND COORDINATION SUITE (JTIC2S)	28,553	28,553
143	0605224A	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	27,913	27,913
		Multi-Domain Intelligence—NextGen Intel Mission Support	9,000	9,000
		Multi-Domain Intelligence—NextGen Intel Mission Support	[10,000]	[10,000]
144	0605231A	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	184,046	184,046
145	0605232A	HYPERSONICS EMD	538,017	538,017
146	0605233A	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	32,265	32,265
147	0605235A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE CAPABILITY	182,823	118,723
		Delayed expenditure rate	-64,100	-64,100
		Expenditure delay	[-49,100]	[-49,100]
		Expenditure delay	[-15,000]	[-15,000]
148	0605236A	INTEGRATED TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	23,363	23,363
149	0605241A	FUTURE LONG RANGE ASSAULT AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT	1,253,637	1,253,637
150	0605242A	THEATER SIGINT SYSTEM (TSIGS)	6,660	6,660
151	0605244A	JOINT REDUCED RANGE ROCKET (JR3)	13,565	13,565
152	0605247A	SPECTRUM SITUATIONAL AWARENESS SYSTEM (SZAS)	9,330	9,330
153	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	3,030	3,030
154	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AAMD)	602,045	575,045
		Unjustified THAAD integration	-27,000	-27,000
155	0605531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS SYS DEV & DEMONSTRATION	59,563	59,563
157	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	504,841	504,841
158	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	16,565	16,565
159	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PHASE (EMD)	27,013	27,013
160	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	979	979
161	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,930	3,930
163	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	131,096	131,096
163A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	83,136	83,136
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	6,150,910	6,043,056
			-107,854	-107,854

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MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
164	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	71,298	10,500	81,798
		Threat Counter-Artificial Intelligence (TCA)		[10,500]	
165	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	15,788	14,900	30,688
		Replacement of Foreign Engines for Aerial Targets		[14,900]	
166	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	78,613		78,613
167	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	38,122		38,122
168	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	321,755		321,755
169	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	86,645		86,645
171	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	461,085		461,085
172	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	75,591	3,000	78,591
		Rapid Assurance Modernization Program		[3,000]	
173	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	37,604		37,604
174	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	2,201		2,201
176	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	27,420		27,420
177	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	6,245		6,245
178	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	76,088		76,088
179	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	73,220		73,220
180	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	11,257		11,257
181	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	91,895		91,895
182	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	32,385		32,385
183	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	50,766		50,766
184	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	1,659		1,659
185	0605898A	ARMY DIRECT REPORT HEADQUARTERS—R&D - MHA	59,727		59,727
186	0606002A	RONALD REAGAN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE	73,400		73,400
187	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	4,574		4,574
188	0606942A	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	10,105		10,105

		1,707,443	28,400	1,735,843
SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
	OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
190	0603778A	14,188		14,188
191	0605024A	7,489		7,489
192	0607101A	271		271
193	0607131A	9,363		9,363
194	0607136A	25,000		25,000
195	0607137A	4,816		4,816
196	0607139A	67,029	30,000	97,029
	Program increase		[30,000]	
198	0607143A	24,539		24,539
199	0607145A	8,243		8,243
200	0607148A	53,652		53,652
201	0607150A	9,753		9,753
203	0607313A	5,559		5,559
204	0607315A	2,620		2,620
206	0607665A	590		590
207	0607865A	168,458		168,458
208	0203728A	27,582		27,582
209	0203735A	272,926	23,000	295,926
	Program Modernization		[23,000]	
210	0203743A	55,205		42,205
	155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENTS			
	Program rebaseline delay			
211	0203752A	142		142
212	0203758A	1,562		1,562
213	0203801A	1,511		1,511
214	0203802A	23,708		23,708
215	0205412A	269		269
216	0205778A	20,590		20,590
221	0303140A	15,733		15,733
222	0303141A	2,566		2,566

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223	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	26,643		26,643
226	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	5,701		5,701
229	0305219A	MQ-1 GRAY EAGLE UAV	6,681		6,681
230	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	67,187	5,000	72,187
		Development and qualification of ultra high molecular weight polyethylene fiber		[5,000]	
230A	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	32,518		32,518
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	962,094	45,000	1,007,094
SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
231	0608041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	74,548		74,548
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	74,548		74,548
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY	14,073,308	46,248	14,119,556
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY					
BASIC RESEARCH					
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	94,259		94,259
002	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	483,914	5,000	488,914
		Hypersonic T&E workforce development		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	578,173	5,000	583,173
APPLIED RESEARCH					
003	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	23,842		23,842
004	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	120,716	17,000	137,716
		Composite Characterization		[2,500]	
		High-Performance Carbon Fiber for Advanced Rocket Motors		[2,500]	
		Intelligent Data Management for Distributed Naval Platforms		[12,000]	

005	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	53,758	10,000	63,758
		Next generation lithium ion batteries		[5,000]	
		Unmanned Logistics		[5,000]	
006	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	51,202	12,000	63,202
		Embedded Systems Cyber for Critical Naval Infrastructure		[12,000]	
007	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	76,379	-5,000	71,379
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
008	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	91,441	12,500	91,441
009	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	78,930	[10,000]	91,430
		Continuous distributed sensing systems		[2,500]	
		Multi-Frequency Satellite Data Reception and Technological Upgrades			
010	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	7,719	5,000	7,719
011	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	57,525	[2,500]	62,525
		Academic Partnerships for undersea vehicle research		[2,500]	
		Undersea Research Facilities Capability			
012	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	163,673	-5,000	158,673
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
013	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	31,460		31,460
014	0602792N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) APPLIED RESEARCH	127,363	-5,000	122,363
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
015	0602861N	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—ONR FIELD ACTIVITIES	90,939		90,939
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	974,947	41,500	1,016,447
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
016	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	31,556		31,556
017	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,537		8,537
018	0603273N	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	118,624		118,624
019	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	243,247	7,500	250,747
		Expeditionary Airborne Logistics in support of maritime operations		[2,500]	
		KARGO UAS		[5,000]	
020	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	16,188		16,188
021	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	262,869	5,000	267,869

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		Integration of aligned Carbon Nanotube Technology onto mission-critical Navy systems		[5,000]	
022	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	63,084		63,084
023	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,105		5,105
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	97,615		97,615
025	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,050		2,050
026	0603801N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	131,288		131,288
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	980,163	12,500	992,663
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
027	0603128N	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	99,940		99,940
028	0603178N	LARGE UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (LUSV)	53,964		53,964
029	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	41,765	10,000	51,765
		Advanced Component Development & Prototypes		[10,000]	
030	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	23,115		23,115
031	0603239N	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES	7,866	20,000	27,866
		Autonomy Kits for Port and Airfield damage Repair		[20,000]	
032	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	20,033		20,033
033	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,358		3,358
034	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	2,051		2,051
035	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	29,421		29,421
036	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	4,790		4,790
037	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,659		5,659
038	0603525N	PILOT FISH	1,007,324		1,007,324
040	0603536N	RETRACT JUMPER	199,172		199,172
041	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	801		801
042	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,194		1,194
043	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	96,694	7,000	103,694

044	0603562N	New Solutions for Hull Treatments	14,924	[7,000]	14,924
		SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	110,800	6,000	116,800
045	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN		[4,000]	
		Hybrid Robotic Automation Demonstration		[2,000]	
		Intumescent fire protective marine cable coating	52,586		52,586
046	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	368,002		368,002
047	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	93,942	4,000	97,942
048	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS		[4,000]	
		Silicon Carbide Flexible Bus Node	137,372		137,372
049	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	9,132	-15,000	-5,868
050	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)		[-15,000]	
		Unjustified request			
051	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	20,135	7,000	27,135
052	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	189,631	[7,000]	196,631
		Advanced Composites for Wet Submarine Applications			
053	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	28,801		28,801
054	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	10,805		10,805
055	0603599N	FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT	107,658	-10,000	97,658
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
056	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	8,950		8,950
057	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	103,860		103,860
058	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	47,339		47,339
059	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,587		15,587
060	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	23,258		23,258
061	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	60,610	5,000	65,610
		Marine Energy Systems for Sensors and Microgrids		[5,000]	
062	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	9,067		9,067
063	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	459,791	400,000	859,791
		Non-traditional F2T2 Capability—INDOPACOM UPL		[400,000]	
064	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	6,059		6,059
065	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	628,958		628,958
066	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	346,553		346,553

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067	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	99,939		99,939
068	0603764M	LINK EVERGREEN	460,721		460,721
069	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	5,151		5,151
070	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	1,686		1,686
071	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	30,263		30,263
072	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	4,047		4,047
073	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	9,877		9,877
074	0604014N	F/A -18 INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	8,630		8,630
075	0604027N	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	128,997	-5,000	123,997
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
076	0604028N	SMALL AND MEDIUM UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	52,994		52,994
077	0604029N	UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLE CORE TECHNOLOGIES	68,152		68,152
078	0604030N	RAPID PROTOTYPING, EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION	168,855		168,855
079	0604031N	LARGE UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	6,874		6,874
080	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	96,670		96,670
082	0604127N	SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	15,271		15,271
083	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCW)	35,030		35,030
084	0604289M	NEXT GENERATION LOGISTICS	8,114		8,114
085	0604292N	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT (MARITIME STRIKE)	4,796		4,796
086	0604295M	MARINE AVIATION DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	62,317		62,317
087	0604320M	RAPID TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY PROTOTYPE	120,392		120,392
088	0604454N	LX (R)	12,785		12,785
089	0604536N	ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING	21,466		21,466
090	0604636N	COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (C-UAS)	14,185		14,185
091	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	5,667	190,000	195,667
		SLCM-N		[190,000]	
092	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	8,896		8,896

093	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	341,907	341,907
094	0605512N	MEDIUM UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (MUSVS)	101,838	101,838
095	0605513N	UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE ENABLING CAPABILITIES	92,868	92,868
096	0605514M	GROUND BASED ANTI-SHIP MISSILE	50,916	50,916
097	0605516M	LONG RANGE FIRES	30,092	30,092
098	0605518N	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE (CPS)	903,927	903,927
099	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	7,253	7,253
100	0304240M	ADVANCED TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	3,504	3,504
101	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	1,395	1,395
102	0304797N	UNDERSEA ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / MACHINE LEARNING (AI/ML)	28,563	28,563
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	7,465,005	8,084,005

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION				
103	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	26,120	26,120
104	0604038N	MARITIME TARGETING CELL	43,301	43,301
107	0604214M	AV-8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	5,320	5,320
108	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	5,120	5,120
109	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	60,438	60,438
111	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	108,432	108,432
112	0604231N	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	164,391	164,391
113	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	301,384	301,384
114	0604245M	H-1 UPGRADES	39,023	39,023
115	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	53,591	53,591
116	0604262N	V-22A	109,431	109,431
117	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	29,330	29,330
118	0604269N	EA-18	223,266	200,966
		SLM delay		-22,300
				[-22,300]
119	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	189,750	189,750
120	0604273M	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	51,366	51,366
121	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	86,721	86,721
122	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	330,559	340,559
		Network Tactical Common Data Link—Phased Array Antenna Qualification		10,000
				[10,000]

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123	0604282N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NG) INCREMENT II	209,623	-37,400	172,223
		Next Generation Jammer—Low Band		[-37,400]	
124	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	528,234		528,234
125	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	19,744		19,744
126	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	468,297		468,297
127	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	11,066		11,066
128	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	41,419		41,419
130	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	112,231		112,231
131	0604503N	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	97,953		97,953
132	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	84,458		84,458
133	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	10,742		10,742
134	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	10,621		10,621
135	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	107,924		107,924
136	0604530N	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	9,142		9,142
137	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	273,848	7,000	280,848
		Advanced Submarine Control / Precision Maneuvering Unit		[7,000]	
138	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	71,982		71,982
139	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	13,675		13,675
140	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,921		3,921
141	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	79,411		79,411
142	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	137,265		137,265
143	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,810		8,810
144	0604657M	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	33,880		33,880
145	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	10,011		10,011
146	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	1,516		1,516
147	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	170,080		170,080
148	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	74,214	5,000	79,214

149	0604757N	Navy Hypervelocity Projectile (HVP) ship integration	165,599	[5,000]	165,599
150	0604761N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	23,810		23,810
151	0604771N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	8,371		8,371
152	0604777N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	44,326		44,326
155	0604850N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	348,788		298,788
		SSN(X)		-50,000	
		Program delay		[-50,000]	
156	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,218		15,218
157	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	325,004		317,504
		Program decrease		-7,500	
		Program increase		[-10,000]	
		Program increase		[2,500]	
158	0605024N	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	3,317		3,317
159	0605180N	TACAMO MODERNIZATION	775,316		775,316
160	0605212M	CH-53K RDTE	86,093		86,093
161	0605215N	MISSION PLANNING	115,390		115,390
162	0605217N	COMMON AVIONICS	87,053		87,053
163	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	5,697		5,697
164	0605285N	NEXT GENERATION FIGHTER	453,828		363,828
		Program execution and deferment		-90,000	
166	0605414N	UNMANNED CARRIER AVIATION (UCA)	214,919		214,919
167	0605450M	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	20,654		20,654
168	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	39,096		39,096
169	0605504N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME (MMA) INCREMENT III	134,366		134,366
170	0605516N	LONG RANGE FIRES	120,728		120,728
171	0605611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	60,181		55,181
		Slow expenditure rate		-5,000	
172	0605813M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLV) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	10,748		10,748
173	0204202N	DDG-1000	243,042		243,042
174	0301377N	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	19,517		19,517
175	0302315N	NON-KINETIC COUNTERMEASURE SUPPORT	8,324		8,324
179	0304785N	ISR & INFO OPERATIONS	188,392		188,392
180	0306250M	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	7,581		7,581

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		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	7,942,968	-190,200	7,752,768
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
181	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	25,823		25,823
182	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,224		17,224
183	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	65,672		65,672
184	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	6,216		6,216
185	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	43,648		43,648
187	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	1,009		1,009
188	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	137,521		137,521
189	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,536		3,536
190	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	152,176		152,176
191	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	477,823		477,823
192	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	30,603		30,603
193	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	23,668		23,668
194	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	6,390		6,390
195	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	32,700		32,700
196	0605898N	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	42,381		42,381
197	0606295M	MARINE AVIATION DEVELOPMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	5,000		5,000
198	0606355N	WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT	50,652		50,652
199	0305327N	INSIDER THREAT	2,920		2,920
200	0902498N	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES)	2,234		2,234
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,127,196		1,127,196
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
203	0604840M	F-35 C2D2	480,759	-48,000	432,759
		Program carryover		[-48,000]	

204	0604840N	F-35 C2D2	466,186	-46,000	420,186
		Program carryover		[-46,000]	
205	0605520M	MARINE CORPS AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS SYSTEMS	74,119	14,400	88,519
		Counter UAS high powered microwave acceleration		[14,400]	
206	0607658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)	142,552		142,552
207	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	403,494	10,000	413,494
		Outpost Uncrewed Surveillance System		[10,000]	
208	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	61,012		61,012
209	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	96,667		96,667
210	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	29,743		29,743
211	0204136N	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	374,194	-37,400	336,794
		SLM delay		[-37,400]	
212	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	8,420		8,420
213	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	200,739		200,739
214	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	72,473		72,473
215	0204313N	SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	1,428		1,428
216	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	2,238		2,238
217	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	51,346	-5,400	45,946
		Slow expenditure rate		[-5,400]	
218	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	159,648		159,648
219	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	139,164		139,164
220	0205601N	ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE IMPROVEMENT	28,682		28,682
221	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	29,887		29,887
222	0205632N	MK-48 ADCAP	164,935		164,935
223	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	136,276	-13,600	122,676
		Program carryover		[-13,600]	
224	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	167,098		167,098
225	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	145,343		145,343
226	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	18,332		18,332
227	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	77,377	-2,800	74,577
		Slow expenditure rate		[-2,800]	
228	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	33,641		33,641

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229	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	37,372		37,372
231	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	31,359		31,359
232	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	29,638		29,638
233	0208043N	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,559		3,559
237	0303138N	AFLOAT NETWORKS	56,915		56,915
238	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	35,339		35,339
239	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	7,239		7,239
242	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	45,550		45,550
243	0305220N	MQ-4C TRITON	14,402		14,402
245	0305232M	RQ-11 UAV	2,016	12,500	14,516
		Maritimization of the Long-Range Tactical (LRT) SUAS		[12,500]	
247	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	40,267		40,267
248	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	10,917		10,917
250	0305421N	MQ-4C TRITON MODERNIZATION	444,042		444,042
251	0307577N	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	793		793
252	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	10,927		10,927
253	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	28,799		28,799
254	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	4,326		4,326
254A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,235,339		2,235,339
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	6,604,552	-116,300	6,488,252
SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
255	0608013N	RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	14,522		14,522
256	0608231N	MARITIME TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (MTC2)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	10,289		10,289
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	24,811		24,811
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY	25,697,815	371,500	26,069,315

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE			
BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	361,930
		Innovation of quantum materials	7,500
		UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	[7,500]
002	0601103F	SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	7,500
APPLIED RESEARCH			
003	0602020F	FUTURE AF CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	85,477
004	0602022F	UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED RESEARCH CENTER (UARC)—TACTICAL AUTONOMY	8,225
005	0602102F	MATERIALS	142,336
		Program decrease	-7,500
			[-7,500]
006	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	5,235
007	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	138,204
008	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	339,477
		High mach turbine engine	2,500
			[2,500]
009	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	193,029
011	0602298F	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES	9,662
012	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	138,497
013	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	114,962
		Program increase	2,500
			[2,500]
014	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	176,333
		Autonomy and AI research	7,500
		Future Flag Testbed	[2,500]
			[5,000]
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	1,351,437
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
015	0603032F	FUTURE AF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEMOS	248,506
		Program decrease	-10,000
			[-10,000]
016	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	29,661
017	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	12,558
			12,558
			12,558

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018	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	37,935		37,935
019	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	102,529	2,500	105,029
		Reusable Hypersonic Rocket Engine Flight Demo		[2,500]	
020	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY		10,000	
		Medium-Scale CCA Propulsion		[10,000]	
021	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	36,445		36,445
022	0603275F	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	91,885		91,885
024	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,568		19,568
025	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	125,460		125,460
026	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	25,050		25,050
027	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	34,730	2,500	37,230
		Additive manufacturing of super refractory alloys		[2,500]	
028	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	26,172	-5,000	21,172
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
029	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	27,762		27,762
030	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	2,012		2,012
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	820,273		820,273
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
032	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,820		3,820
033	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	24,799		24,799
034	0603790F	MATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,498		4,498
035	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	119,197	-5,000	114,197
		Insufficient justification		[-5,000]	
036	0604001F	MC3 ADVANCED CONCEPTS	10,148		10,148
037	0604003F	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	743,842		743,842
038	0604004F	ADVANCED ENGINE DEVELOPMENT	562,337		562,337

039	0604005F	NC3 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	68,124	68,124	
041	0604007F	E-7	418,513	418,513	-36,150
		E-7—Slow Expenditure			[-36,150]
042	0604009F	AFWERX PRIME	20,580	20,580	10,000
		Program increase			[10,000]
043	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE—BOMBER	2,654,073	2,654,073	
044	0604025F	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	75,051	75,051	
045	0604032F	DIRECTED ENERGY PROTOTYPING	3,712	3,712	
047	0604183F	HYPersonics PROTOTYPING—HYPERSONIC ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE (HACM)	516,971	516,971	
049	0604257F	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS	24,204	24,204	
050	0604288F	SURVIVABLE AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (SAOC)	1,687,500	1,687,500	-240,000
		Late contract award			[-240,000]
051	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,485	3,485	
052	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	154,417	154,417	-10,000
		Program decrease			[-10,000]
053	0604414F	CYBER RESILIENCY OF WEAPON SYSTEMS-ACS	59,539	59,539	
055	0604609F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS & CONCEPT MATURATION	22,667	22,667	
056	0604668F	JOINT TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JTMS)	174,723	174,723	-5,000
		Program decrease			[-5,000]
057	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	4,840	4,840	
058	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	234,342	234,342	-23,000
		Funding carryover			[-23,000]
059	0604860F	OPERATIONAL ENERGY AND INSTALLATION RESILIENCE	63,194	63,194	
060	0605057F	NEXT GENERATION AIR-REFUELING SYSTEM	7,014	7,014	
061	0605164F	AIR REFUELING CAPABILITY MODERNIZATION	13,661	13,661	
062	0606005F	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OFFICE	9,800	9,800	4,800
		Software integration laboratory modernization			[4,800]
064	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	3,306,355	3,306,355	-300,000
		Program delay			[-300,000]
065	0207179F	AUTONOMOUS COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS	51,666	51,666	
066	0207420F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	1,914	1,914	
067	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	18,733	18,733	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
068	0207448F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	42,371		42,371
069	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	8,100		8,100
070	0207522F	AIRBASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS (ABADS)	17,273		17,273
071	0207606F	JOINT SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT (JSE)	191,337		191,337
072	0208030F	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL—AMMUNITION	5,226		5,226
073	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (COL EA)	33,349		33,349
074	0305601F	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS	22,028		22,028
077	0708051F	RAPID SUSTAINMENT MODERNIZATION (RSM)	37,044	20,000	57,044
		CBM+		[20,000]	
078	0808736F	SPECIAL VICTIM ACCOUNTABILITY AND INVESTIGATION	3,006		3,006
079	0808737F	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	5,364		5,364
080	0901410F	CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM	28,995		28,995
081	1206415F	U.S. SPACE COMMAND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	28,392		28,392
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	11,486,204	-584,350	10,901,854
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
082	0604200F	FUTURE ADVANCED WEAPON ANALYSIS & PROGRAMS	7,205	6,000	13,205
		RAACM		[6,000]	
083	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	217,662		217,662
084	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	70,823		70,823
085	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	19,264		19,264
086	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	78,480		78,480
087	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	10,569		10,569
088	0604336F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROTOTYPING	39,079		39,079
089	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	7,157		7,157
090	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	3,427		3,427
091	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	24,178		24,178

092	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	25,502		25,502
093	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	224,783	7,000	231,783
		Advanced Radar Threat System Development		[7,000]	
094	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	623,491		623,491
095	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	10,408		10,408
098	0605056F	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	41,223		41,223
100	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	83,985		83,985
102	0605238F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT EMD	3,721,024		3,721,024
104	0207279F	ISOLATED PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY AND RECOVERY	10,020		10,020
105	0207328F	STAND IN ATTACK WEAPON	375,528		375,528
106	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	7,754		7,754
111	0305155F	THEATER NUCLEAR WEAPON STORAGE & SECURITY SYSTEM	9,018		9,018
113	0401221F	KC-46A TANKER SQUADRONS	93,620		93,620
114	0401319F	VC-25B	433,943		433,943
		Program delay		-108,000	
115	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	26,640	[-108,000]	31,640
		Software Factories		5,000	
116	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	4,960	[5,000]	10,060
		3D Interactive & Immersive Instruction		5,100	
117	1203176F	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	2,269	[5,100]	2,269
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	6,172,012	-84,900	6,087,112
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
118	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	19,927		19,927
119	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	74,228	57,000	131,228
		EGTR Infrastructure Modernization		[12,000]	
		Hypersonic Capability Acceleration		[30,000]	
		Planning & Design		[15,000]	
120	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	39,720		39,720
122	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	14,247		14,247
123	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	936,913	5,300	942,213
		Digital Test Facility Models		[5,300]	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
124	0605827F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL VIG & COMBAT SYS	316,924		316,924
125	0605828F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL REACH	496,740		496,740
126	0605829F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS	521,987	-10,000	511,987
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
128	0605831F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	262,349		262,349
129	0605832F	ACQ WORKFORCE- ADVANCED PRGM TECHNOLOGY	69,319		69,319
130	0605833F	ACQ WORKFORCE- NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	343,180		343,180
131	0605898F	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	6,291		6,291
132	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	94,828	30,000	124,828
		Program increase		[30,000]	
133	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	63,579		63,579
134	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	41,550	-4,100	37,450
		Funding carryover		[-4,100]	
135	0606398F	MANAGEMENT HQ—T&E	7,647		7,647
137	0303255F	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION, AND COMPUTERS (C4)—STRATCOM	19,607	12,000	31,607
		JEMSO dynamic spectrum sharing efforts		[1,000]	
		INC3 STRATCOM		[10,000]	
		STRATCOM UARC Priority Research		[1,000]	
138	0308602F	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	104,133	-15,000	89,133
		Program decrease		[-15,000]	
139	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	25,216		25,216
140	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	10		10
141	0804776F	ADVANCED DISTRIBUTED LEARNING	1,652		1,652
143	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	4,590		4,590
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	3,464,637	75,200	3,539,837

OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

144	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	39,667	750,000	39,667
145	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	22	[200,000]	22
146	0604283F	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	100,183	[350,000]	100,183
147	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	21,443	[300,000]	21,443
150	0604840F	F-35 CZD2	1,124,207	[-100,000]	1,874,207
		Cooperative Avionics Test Bed (CATB) Aircraft			
		F-35 System Digital-Twin Models			
		Mission Software Integration Laboratory (MSIL)			
		Program carryover			
151	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	49,739		49,739
152	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	65,792		65,792
153	0605117F	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	94,188		94,188
154	0605229F	HH-60W	52,314		52,314
155	0605278F	HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E	24,934		24,934
156	0606018F	NC3 INTEGRATION	21,864		21,864
157	0101113F	B-52 SQUADRONS	1,045,570	-7,000	1,038,570
		VLE/LE excessive cost growth		[-7,000]	
158	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	542		542
159	0101126F	B-1B SQUADRONS	17,939		17,939
160	0101127F	B-2 SQUADRONS	41,212		41,212
161	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	62,550		62,550
162	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	13,690		13,690
163	0101318F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—GLOBAL STRIKE	7,330		7,330
165	0101328F	ICBM REENTRY VEHICLES	629,928		629,928
168	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	852		852
169	0102412F	NORTH WARNING SYSTEM (NWS)	103		103
170	0102417F	OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR	383,575		383,575
171	0202834F	VEHICLES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT—GENERAL	6,097		6,097
172	0205219F	MQ-9 UAV	7,074		7,074
173	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	3,372		3,372
176	0207133F	F-16 SQUADRONS	106,952		106,952
177	0207134F	F-15E SQUADRONS	178,603		178,603

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178	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	16,182		16,182
179	0207138F	F-22A SQUADRONS	768,561	-38,400	730,161
		Program delay		[-38,400]	
180	0207142F	F-35 SQUADRONS	47,132		47,132
181	0207146F	F-15EX	56,228		56,228
182	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	34,932		34,932
183	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	53,593		53,593
184	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	743		743
185	0207238F	E-11A	64,127	-8,795	55,332
		E-11A—Slow Expenditure		[-8,795]	
186	0207247F	AF TENCAP	50,263		50,263
187	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	12,723		12,723
188	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	132,475		132,475
189	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	68,743		68,743
190	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	183,532		183,532
191	0207327F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	29,910		29,910
192	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	71,442	-7,140	64,302
		Funding carryover		[-7,140]	
193	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	18,473		18,473
195	0207418F	AFSPECWAR—TACP	2,206		2,206
197	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	46,702		46,702
198	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	4,873		4,873
199	0207439F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE INTEGRATED REPROGRAMMING (EWIR)	17,149		17,149
200	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	12,171		12,171
201	0207452F	DCAPES	8,431		8,431
202	0207521F	AIR FORCE CALIBRATION PROGRAMS	2,223		2,223
203	0207575F	NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS	2,060		2,060

204	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	34,985	34,985
207	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	4,847	4,847
208	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	7,048	7,048
209	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	92,566	92,566
210	0208007F	TACTICAL DECEPTION	539	539
212	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	29,996	29,996
213	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	113,218	113,218
219	0208288F	INTEL DATA APPLICATIONS	988	988
220	0301025F	GEOBASE	1,002	1,002
222	0301113F	CYBER SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	18,141	18,141
228	0301377F	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	1,668	1,668
230	0301401F	AF MULTI-DOMAIN NON-TRADITIONAL ISR BATTLESPACE AWARENESS	3,436	3,436
231	0302015F	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	40,441	40,441
232	0302315F	NON-KINETIC COUNTERMEASURE SUPPORT	15,180	15,180
233	0303004F	EIT CONNECT	32,960	32,960
234	0303089F	CYBERSPACE AND DODIN OPERATIONS	9,776	9,776
235	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	25,500	25,500
236	0303133F	HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO SYSTEMS	8,667	8,667
237	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	94,424	94,424
238	0303248F	ALL DOMAIN COMMON PLATFORM	82,927	82,927
239	0303260F	JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE	7,324	7,324
240	0304100F	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM (SMPES)	69,441	69,441
243	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	85,284	85,284
244	0304310F	COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	4,719	4,719
		AI/ML mental health analytics for suicide prevention and response		10,000
				[10,000]
247	0305015F	C2 AIR OPERATIONS SUITE—C2 INFO SERVICES	13,524	13,524
248	0305020F	CCMD INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1,836	1,836
249	0305022F	ISR MODERNIZATION & AUTOMATION DVMT (IMAD)	22,909	22,909
250	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	5,151	5,151
251	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	304	304
252	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	31,372	31,372
253	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCAL)	15,143	15,143

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254	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	7,685		7,685
257	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	481		481
258	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	6,387		6,387
259	0305158F	TACTICAL TERMINAL	1,002		1,002
260	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	16,006		16,006
262	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	84,363		84,363
263	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	16,323		16,323
264	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	86,476		86,476
265	0305220F	RQ-4 UAV	9,516		9,516
266	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	8,952		8,952
267	0305238F	NATO AGS	865		865
268	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	30,932		30,932
269	0305600F	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	18,670		18,670
271	0305984F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY COMMAND & CTRL (PRC2)	2,831		2,831
272	0307577F	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	3,658		3,658
274	0401119F	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	33,003		33,003
275	0401130F	C-17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	17,395		17,395
276	0401132F	C-130J PROGRAM	34,423		34,423
277	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	7,768		7,768
278	0401218F	KC-135S	31,977		31,977
279	0401318F	CV-22	26,249		26,249
280	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	9,421		9,421
282	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	11,895		11,895
283	0801380F	AF LVC OPERATIONAL TRAINING (LVC-OT)	29,815		29,815
284	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	2,319		2,319
285	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,320		2,320
286	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	4,267		4,267

287	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	3,163		3,163
288	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	18,937	-1,900	17,037
		Funding carryover		[-1,900]	
289	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,634		5,634
290	0901554F	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACNTNG AND MGT SYS (DEAMS)	57,689		57,689
291A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	18,038,552	-17,000	18,021,552
		Program justification review		[-17,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	25,308,906	679,765	25,988,671
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE	49,108,771	98,215	49,206,986
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, SPACE FORCE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601102SF	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	21,349		21,349
002	0601103SF	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	14,731		14,731
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	36,080		36,080
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
004	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	244,964	-10,000	234,964
		Program decrease		[-10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	244,964	-10,000	234,964
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
005	1206310SF	SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	425,166	10,000	435,166
		Defense in Depth as Mission Assurance for Spacecraft Multilevel Security (DIDaMAS-MLS)		[10,000]	
006	1206616SF	SPACE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMO	138,270	10,000	148,270
		Space Assets for Rapid Materiel Delivery in Contested Logistics		[10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	563,436	20,000	583,436
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES			
007	0604002SF	SPACE FORCE WEATHER SERVICES RESEARCH	867		867
008	1203010SF	SPACE FORCE IT, DATA ANALYTICS, DIGITAL SOLUTIONS	88,610		88,610

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009	1203164SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	300,025		300,025
010	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	121,409		121,409
011	1203710SF	EO/IR WEATHER SYSTEMS	76,391		76,391
012	1203955SF	SPACE ACCESS, MOBILITY & LOGISTICS (SAML)	20,000		20,000
013	1206410SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPING	1,701,685		1,701,685
015	1206427SF	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	133,739		133,739
016	1206438SF	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	62,195		62,195
017	1206458SF	TECH TRANSITION (SPACE)	228,547	2,000	230,547
		Hybrid Space Architecture Pilot		[2,000]	
018	1206730SF	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	53,199		53,199
019	1206760SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE (PTES)	79,709		79,709
020	1206761SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE (PTS)	596,996		596,996
021	1206855SF	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS)	1,046,161	-15,000	1,031,161
		Insufficient justification		[-15,000]	
022	1206857SF	SPACE RAPID CAPABILITIES OFFICE	11,361		11,361
023	1206862SF	TACTICALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	30,052		30,052
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	4,550,946	-13,000	4,537,946
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
024	1203269SF	GPS III FOLLOW-ON (GPS IIIIF)	244,752		244,752
026	1206421SF	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	37,078		37,078
027	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	49,207		49,207
028	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	483,605		483,605
029	1206431SF	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	1,020		1,020
032	1206440SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GROUND	558,013		558,013
033	1206442SF	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	202,951		202,951
034	1206443SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GEO	510,806		510,806

035	1206444SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—POLAR	828,878	828,878
036	1206445SF	COMMERCIAL SATCOM (COMSATCOM) INTEGRATION	134,487	134,487
037	1206446SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO)	1,730,821	1,730,821
038	1206447SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—MEDIUM EARTH ORBIT (MEO)	846,349	846,349
040	1206853SF	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	23,392	23,392
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	5,651,359	5,651,359
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
046	1206392SF	ACQ WORKFORCE—SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS	274,424	274,424
047	1206398SF	SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER—MHA	12,867	12,867
049	1206759SF	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT—SPACE	229,665	229,665
050	1206860SF	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	20,134	20,134
052	1206864SF	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	30,279	30,279
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	567,369	567,369
OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT				
055	1203001SF	FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	2,607	2,607
056	1203040SF	DCO-SPACE	104,088	104,088
057	1203109SF	NARROWBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	228,435	228,435
058	1203110SF	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	98,572	98,572
059	1203154SF	LONG RANGE KILL CHAINS	244,121	244,121
061	1203173SF	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	20,844	20,844
062	1203174SF	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	48,900	48,900
063	1203182SF	SPACEFLIGHT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	55,906	55,906
065	1203330SF	SPACE SUPERIORITY ISR	28,227	28,227
067	1203873SF	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE RADARS	12,024	12,024
068	1203906SF	MCMC—TWAA SYSTEM	25,656	25,656
069	1203913SF	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	83,426	83,426
070	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	120,160	120,160
		Unified Data Library	10,000	10,000
		GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	[10,000]	[10,000]
071	1206423SF	ENTERPRISE GROUND SERVICES	217,224	217,224
075	1206770SF	ENTERPRISE GROUND SERVICES	111,284	111,284

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076	1208053SF	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	6,937		6,937
076A	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	5,520,323	-139,800	5,380,523
		Program reduction		[-139,800]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	6,928,734	-129,800	6,798,934
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
077	1208248SF	SPACE DOMAIN AWARENESS/PLANNING/TASKING SW	157,265		157,265
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	157,265		157,265
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, SPACE FORCE	18,700,153	-132,800	18,567,353
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH	15,311	-4,000	11,311
		Program decrease		[-4,000]	
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	303,830		303,830
003	0601108D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	16,518		16,518
004	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	77,132	-15,000	62,132
		Program decrease		[-15,000]	
005	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	99,048	12,000	111,048
		Program increase		[12,000]	
		Ultra-rare pediatric brain and spinal cord tumors		[2,000]	
006	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	169,986		169,986
007	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	99,792	25,000	124,792
		Program increase		[25,000]	
008	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	37,812		37,812
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	819,429	18,000	837,429

009	060200008Z	APPLIED RESEARCH				
010	0602115E	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	19,373	19,373		
011	060212808Z	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	169,198	169,198		
012	060223008Z	PROMOTION AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES	3,191	3,191		
013	060223408Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	38,515	38,515		
014	0602251D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	47,528	47,528		
015	0602303E	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	51,555	51,555		
		Unexplored Systems for Utility-Scale Quantum Computing	397,266	397,266	10,000	407,266
017	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	224,777	224,777	[10,000]	220,777
018	060266808Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	17,652	17,652	[-4,000]	15,152
020	0602675D8Z	SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	5,456	5,456	[-2,500]	5,456
021	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	117,935	117,935		117,935
022	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	337,772	337,772		337,772
023	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	573,265	573,265		573,265
024	06027188R	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION APPLIED RESEARCH	174,955	174,955		164,955
025	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	11,310	11,310	[-10,000]	11,310
026	0602890D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	48,640	48,640		48,640
027	0602891D8Z	FSRM MODELLING	1,897	1,897		1,897
028	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	50,183	50,183		50,183
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	2,290,468	2,290,468	-6,500	2,283,968
029	0603000D8Z	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
030	0603021D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	41,072	41,072		41,072
031	0603121D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION CAPITAL	14,983	14,983		14,983
032	0603122D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,176	5,176		5,176
		COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	76,639	77,500	77,500	154,139
		U.S.-Israel Anti-Tunneling Cooperation			[30,000]	

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033	060313308Z	U.S.-Israel Joint R&D on Emerging Technologies		[47,500]	
		FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	30,007		30,007
034	060314208Z	MISSION ENGINEERING & INTEGRATION (ME&I)	110,628		110,628
035	06031608R	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	418,044	-50,000	368,044
		Program decrease		[-50,000]	
037	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	17,920	10,000	27,920
		Hypersonic Kill Vehicle Hardware-In-The-Loop		[3,000]	
		Kinetic, Non-Kinetic Resource Optimization		[7,000]	
038	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	19,354		19,354
039	060318308Z	JOINT HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & TRANSITION	51,941		51,941
040	06032508Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,826		19,826
042	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	269,700	12,000	281,700
		Longshot		[12,000]	
043	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	225,457		225,457
044	060328808Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	30,594	-2,000	28,594
		Program decrease		[-2,000]	
045	060328908Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	56,390	-5,000	51,390
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
046	060333008Z	QUANTUM APPLICATION	69,290		69,290
047	060334208Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU)	109,614	15,000	124,614
		DIU electric boats		[5,000]	
		DIU NAPP		[5,000]	
		Hypersonic air breathing rocket demo		[5,000]	
048	060337508Z	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	74,549		74,549
049	060337908Z	ADVANCED TECHNICAL INTEGRATION	26,053		26,053
050	06033848P	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	230,051	-7,500	222,551
		Program decrease		[-7,500]	

052	060361808Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,188	20,188
053	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	5,234	5,234
055	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	190,557	168,057
		Integrated Silicon-Based Lasers—program increase		-22,500
		Program decrease		[2,500]
056	0603680S	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	55,366	50,640
		Critical Materials Supply Chain Research		-4,726
		Program decrease		[5,274]
057	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	18,543	18,543
058	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	58,838	54,838
		Prizes for development of technology for thermal destruction of perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances.		-4,000
		Program decrease		[1,000]
059	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	137,246	132,246
		Program decrease		[-5,000]
060	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	2,684	2,684
061	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	257,844	257,844
062	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	336,542	336,542
063	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	886,511	886,511
064	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	267,961	267,961
066	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	16,982	16,982
067	0603838D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION ACCELERATION (DIA)	165,798	155,298
		Program decrease		[-10,500]
		Support for suicide prevention and warfighter resiliency training		[-17,500]
068	0603924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	110,367	120,367
		MACH-TB		[7,000]
069	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	268,722	268,722
070	0603945D8Z	INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES	125,680	105,680
		Program decrease		-20,000
071	0603950D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION NETWORK	21,322	21,322
072	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	167,279	167,279
074	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	197,767	131,617
		Program decrease		-66,150

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		HSVTOL		[-72,150]	
		Next Generation ISR SOF Enhancement		[6,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	5,208,719	-72,876	5,135,843
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES			
075	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	63,162		63,162
076	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	149,704		149,704
077	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	136,513	5,000	141,513
		Program increase		[5,000]	
078	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	367,279	-59,900	307,379
		Insufficient justification		[-59,900]	
079	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	768,227		768,227
080	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEMVAL	304,374		304,374
081	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	209,002		209,002
082	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	609,406		609,406
083	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	495,570		495,570
084	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	649,255	89,200	738,455
		Guam Defense System—INDOPACOM UPL		[89,200]	
085	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS (C2BMC)	569,662		569,662
086	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	47,723		47,723
087	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	54,525		54,525
088	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	27,900		27,900
089	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	197,339		197,339
090	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	300,000		300,000
091	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	367,491		367,491
092	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	604,708	17,400	622,108

093	060392308Z	Advanced Target Front End Configuration 3	9,890	[3,000]	9,890
094	0604011D8Z	Guam Defense System—INDOPACOM UPL	139,427	[14,400]	139,427
095	0604016D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	2,637	6,000	8,637
096	0604102C	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	415,794	[6,000]	492,294
099	0604125D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	16,776	[76,500]	16,776
100	0604181C	Department of Defense Corrosion Policy and Oversight Office	182,283	[3,000]	182,283
101	0604250D8Z	GUAM DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT	994,226	11,200	1,005,426
102	0604294D8Z	Guam Defense System—INDOPACOM UPL	593,609	[16,200]	573,609
103	0604331D8Z	ADVANCED MANUFACTURING COMPONENTS AND PROTOTYPES	152,126	[−5,000]	152,126
104	0604331J	Pele	7,710	[−20,000]	7,710
106	0604400D8Z	Program decrease	2,527	9,500	2,527
107	0604551B	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	7,475	[7,000]	7,475
108	0604555D8Z	Pele	53,705	[2,500]	63,205
110	0604682D8Z	Program decrease	3,559	3,559	3,559
111	060475D8Z	Program increase	10,020	10,020	10,020
112	0604790D8Z	WARGAMING AND SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS (SSA)	53,149	53,149	53,149
113	0604791D8Z	DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM	11,383	11,383	11,383
114	0604826J	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	29,706	29,706	29,706
115	0604873C	MULTI-DOMAIN JOINT OPERATIONS (MDJO)	100,882	100,882	100,882
116	0604874C	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS	1,697,121	1,697,121	1,697,121
117	0604876C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	25,673	25,673	25,673
		IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS			
		BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST			

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118	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	135,019	1,200	136,219
		Guam Defense System—INDOPACOM UPL		[1,200]	
119	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	96,864		96,864
120	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3)	22,220		22,220
121	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	40,006		40,006
122	0604924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPE	2,931		2,931
123	0202057C	SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,771		1,771
124	02080591C	CYBERCOM ACTIVITIES	35,700		35,700
126	02080861C	CYBER TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (CTE)	158,345		158,345
127	0300206R	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS	2,162		2,162
128	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	1,831		1,831
129	0305245D8Z	INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND INNOVATION INVESTMENTS	51,784		51,784
131	03062501C	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	52,715	10,000	62,715
		Program increase		[10,000]	
132	0901579D8Z	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC CAPITAL (OSC)	132,640		132,640
133	1206895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	119,561		119,561
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	11,285,067	146,100	11,431,167
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
134	0604123D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—DEM/VAL ACTIVITIES	371,833	-15,000	356,833
		Program decrease		[-15,000]	
135	0604133D8Z	ALPHA-1 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	53,307		53,307
136	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RT&E SDD	13,549		13,549
137	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	270,265		270,265
138	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	12,893		12,893
139	0605000BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	14,841		14,841
140	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	4,709		4,709

141	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	9,526	9,526
142	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	15,779	15,779
143	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	7,564	7,564
144	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES (DA)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	31,916	31,916
145	0605141BR	MISSION ASSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MARMS)	9,440	9,440
146	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	9,485	9,485
147	0605294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	150,436	140,436
		Program decrease		-10,000
				[-10,000]
148	0605649D8Z	ACQUISITION INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY (AI2)	12,804	12,804
149	0605755D8Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	3,575	3,575
150	0605772D8Z	NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, & COMMUNICATIONS	3,849	3,849
151	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	7,152	7,152
152	0305310D8Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	13,151	13,151
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	1,016,074	991,074
				-25,000
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
154	0603829I	JOINT CAPABILITY EXPERIMENTATION	12,385	12,385
155	0604122D8Z	JADC2 DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTATION ACTIVITIES	222,945	222,945
156	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	11,415	11,415
157	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	9,690	9,690
158	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	782,643	782,643
159	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	1,503	1,503
160	0604944D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS, DOD	4,253	4,253
161	0605001E	MISSION SUPPORT	113,007	113,007
162	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	209,008	209,008
163	0605126I	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	72,005	72,005
165	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	24,669	24,669
166	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	6,289	6,289
167	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	19,871	19,871
168	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	8,580	8,580
169	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO OUSD(INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY)	3,155	3,155

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170	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	79,263		79,263
177	0605711D8Z	CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	11,422		11,422
178	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) ADMINISTRATION.	5,346		5,346
179	0605797D8Z	MAINTAINING TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE	31,629	-5,000	26,629
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
180	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	45,370	-5,000	40,370
		Program decrease		[-5,000]	
181	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	66,247		66,247
182	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	26,935	-2,000	24,935
		Program decrease		[-2,000]	
183	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	37,233		37,233
184	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	14,577		14,577
185	060598KA	MANAGEMENT HQ—DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	3,505		3,505
186	0606005D8Z	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	18,263		18,263
187	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	14,272		14,272
188	0606114D8Z	ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP (AWG) SUPPORT	2,814		2,814
189	0606135D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO) ACTIVITIES	9,262		9,262
190	0606225D8Z	ODNA TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	3,403		3,403
191	0606300D8Z	DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD	6,536	-2,000	4,536
		Program decrease		[-2,000]	
192	0606301D8Z	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES	1,885		1,885
193	0606771D8Z	CYBER RESILIENCY AND CYBERSECURITY POLICY	40,401		40,401
194	0606774D8Z	DEFENSE CIVILIAN TRAINING CORPS	27,054		27,054
195	0606775D8Z	JOINT PRODUCTION ACCELERATOR CELL (JPAC)	5,010		5,010
196	06068538R	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	12,115		12,115
197	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	3,151		3,151

198	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	7,433	7,433
199	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	65,144	65,144
202	0305172K	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	23,311	23,311
204	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	2,988	2,988
205	0305248J	JOINT STAFF OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DATA OFFICER (OCDO) ACTIVITIES	12,700	12,700
206	0804768I	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—NON-MHA	166,021	166,021
207	0808709SE	DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (DEOMI)	315	315
208	0808737SE	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	5,096	5,096
209	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	29,033	29,033
210	0903235K	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER (JSP)	2,244	2,244
210A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	37,738	37,738
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	2,319,134	2,305,134
				-14,000
				2,305,134
211	060401108Z	OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	12,424	12,424
213	060716208Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	4,254	4,000
		CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ELIMINATION TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT		[4,000]
		Development of a fully integrated transportable high-pressure waterjet system for the demilitarization of chemical and biological weapons.		
214	060721008Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	1,099,243	10,500
		Feasibility study by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy on domestic refining of deep sea critical mineral intermediates for national security.		[2,000]
		Radar and Avionics Repair and Sustainment Facilities		[6,000]
		Resilient Manufacturing Ecosystem—program increase		[2,500]
215	060731008Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION MODERNIZATION	11,309	11,309
216	0607327I	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS)	8,654	8,654
217	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	84,098	84,098
218	060775708Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	1,668	1,668
219	0208085JCY	ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	154,375	154,375
220	0208097JCY	CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (CYBER C2)	96,932	96,932
221	0208099JCY	DATA AND UNIFIED PLATFORM (D&UP)	106,053	106,053
225	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	12,843	12,843
226	0302609V	COUNTERING THREATS AUTOMATED PLATFORM	6,057	6,057

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
227	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	51,214		51,214
228	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	4,985		4,985
230	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	31,127		31,127
232	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	31,414		31,414
234	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	24,991		24,991
235	0303171K	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION SERVICES	3,304		3,304
236	0303228K	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	2,371		2,371
242	0305104D8Z	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE (DIB) CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	15,524		15,524
248	0305146V	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	1,800		1,800
249	0305172D8Z	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	42,355		42,355
252	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	6,220		6,220
253	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	20,620		20,620
255	03052088B	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,854		5,854
263	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	1,867		1,867
270	0306250ICY	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	479,672		479,672
271	0307609V	NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (NISS)	38,761		38,761
275	0708012K	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,406		1,406
276	0708012S	PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS	1,861		1,861
277	0708047S	DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM	3,004		3,004
279	11052198B	MQ-9 UAV	34,851		34,851
281	11604038B	AVIATION SYSTEMS	263,712	-6,164	257,548
		AC/MC-130J Mission Systems and MC-130J Modifications		[-1,964]	
		FARA cancellation		[-4,200]	
282	11604058B	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	81,648	-3,446	78,202
		MTUAS Slow Expenditure		[-3,446]	
283	11604088B	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	206,307		206,307
284	11604318B	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	245,882	-8,830	237,052

	NGTC		[-3,559]	
	SOMPE		[-5,271]	
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	539		539
285	1160432BB			
286	1160434BB	31,578		31,578
287	1160480BB	9,025		9,025
288	1160483BB	210,787		210,787
289	1160490BB	17,233		17,233
290A	9999999999	8,686,427	-28,008	8,658,419
	Program reduction		[-28,008]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	12,154,249	-31,948	12,122,301
	SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
292	0608648D8Z	17,907		17,907
293	0303150K	31,619		31,619
294	03062501CY	85,168		85,168
	SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	134,694		134,694
	TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE	35,227,834	13,776	35,241,610
	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
001	06051180TE	136,226		136,226
002	06051310TE	109,561		109,561
003	06058140TE	102,922		102,922
	SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	348,709		348,709
	TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE	348,709		348,709
	TOTAL RDT&E	143,156,590	396,939	143,553,529

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	3,536,069	173,400	3,709,469
	INDOPACOM Campaigning		[173,400]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	216,575		216,575
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	829,985		829,985
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,570,467		2,570,467
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,185,211	-75,000	1,110,211
	Historical underexecution		[-75,000]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,955,482	-40,000	1,915,482
	Historical underexecution		[-40,000]	
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,150,264	-125,000	7,025,264
	Historical underexecution		[-125,000]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	533,892	-25,000	508,892
	Historical underexecution		[-25,000]	
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,220,407		1,220,407
100	MEDICAL READINESS	931,137		931,137
110	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	10,482,544	15,000	10,497,544
	Program increase		[15,000]	
120	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	5,231,918	130,797	5,362,715
	Quality of Life Initiatives		[130,797]	

130	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	309,674	309,674
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	303,660	303,660
150	RESET	319,873	319,873
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	430,724	430,724
170	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	326,399	326,399
180	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	255,639	255,639
190	US FORCES KOREA	71,826	71,826
200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	422,561	422,561
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	597,021	597,021
	Certified remote access	5,000	5,000
	[5,000]		
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	38,881,328	38,940,525
MOBILIZATION			
230	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	567,351	567,351
240	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	405,747	405,747
250	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,298	4,298
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	977,396	977,396
TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
260	OFFICER ACQUISITION	200,754	200,754
270	RECRUIT TRAINING	72,829	72,829
280	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	92,762	92,762
290	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	557,478	557,478
300	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,064,113	1,064,113
310	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,418,987	1,418,987
320	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	214,497	214,497
330	TRAINING SUPPORT	633,316	633,316
340	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	785,440	785,440
350	EXAMINING	205,072	205,072
360	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	245,880	245,880
370	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	246,460	246,460
380	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	206,700	206,700

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,944,288		5,944,288
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
400	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	785,233	-25,000	760,233
	Historical underexecution		[-25,000]	
410	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	926,136		926,136
420	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	738,637		738,637
430	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	411,213		411,213
440	ADMINISTRATION	515,501	-13,900	501,601
	Program decrease		[-14,900]	
	Servicewomen's Commemorative Partnerships		[1,000]	
450	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,167,183	-30,000	2,137,183
	Program decrease		[-30,000]	
460	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	375,963		375,963
470	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	943,764	-50,000	893,764
	Historical underexecution		[-50,000]	
480	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	2,402,405	-50,000	2,352,405
	Historical underexecution		[-50,000]	
490	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	204,652		204,652
500	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	305,340		305,340
510	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	487,742		487,742
520	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	41,068		41,068
530	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	633,982		633,982
540	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	34,429		34,429
590A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,376,219		2,376,219
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	13,349,467	-168,900	13,180,567

	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	59,152,479	-109,703	59,042,776
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	14,098		14,098
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	655,868		655,868
030	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	136,625		136,625
040	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	696,146		696,146
050	AVIATION ASSETS	129,581		129,581
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	404,585		404,585
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	42,942		42,942
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	49,973		49,973
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	578,327		578,327
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	474,365		474,365
110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	26,680		26,680
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	2,241		2,241
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	18,598		18,598
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	3,230,029		3,230,029
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	17,092		17,092
150	ADMINISTRATION	19,106		19,106
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	6,727		6,727
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,477		7,477
180	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	80,346		80,346
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	130,748		130,748
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE	3,360,777		3,360,777
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	886,229	5,000	891,229

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Training Exercise Support—Northern Strike		[5,000]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	200,417		200,417
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	861,685		861,685
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	86,356		86,356
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	345,720		345,720
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,150,777		1,150,777
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	737,884		737,884
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	34,262		34,262
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	221,401		221,401
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,247,797		1,247,797
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,147,554		1,147,554
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,322,621		1,322,621
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	5,287		5,287
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	20,869		20,869
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,268,859	5,000	8,273,859
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	7,849		7,849
160	ADMINISTRATION	49,304		49,304
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	18,585		18,585
190	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	297,594		297,594
200	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	3,954		3,954
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	377,286		377,286
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	8,646,145	5,000	8,651,145
	COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP			

010	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
	IRAQ	380,758		380,758
020	SYRIA	147,941		147,941
	SUBTOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	528,699		528,699
	TOTAL COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP	528,699		528,699
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	6,876,414	-125,000	6,751,414
	Historical underexecution		[-125,000]	
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,980,271	-125,000	2,855,271
	Historical underexecution		[-125,000]	
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	1,444,564		1,444,564
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,747,475		1,747,475
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	2,020,926	-15,000	2,005,926
	Historical underexecution		[-15,000]	
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	7,561,665	10,000	7,571,665
	Automated Inspections Technology Pilot Program		[10,000]	
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,576,167		1,576,167
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	12,121,320		12,121,320
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,722,849		2,722,849
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,845,351		1,845,351
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	429,851		429,851
150	WARFARE TACTICS	1,030,531		1,030,531
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	462,111		462,111
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	2,430,990		2,430,990
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	49,520		49,520
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	93,949		93,949
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	395,278	208,500	603,778
	INDOPACOM Campaigning		[53,000]	
	INDOPACOM Mission Network—INDOPACOM UPL		[106,500]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
220	Joint Training Team—INDOPACOM UPL		[49,000]	
	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	577,882	-15,000	562,882
	Program decrease		[-15,000]	
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,866,966		1,866,966
240	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,596,682		1,596,682
250	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	785,511	-15,000	770,511
	Historical underexecution		[-15,000]	
260	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,824,127	-15,000	1,809,127
	Program decrease		[-15,000]	
270	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	4,654,449	167,500	4,821,949
	Department of the Navy Unfunded Priorities		[50,000]	
	Quality of Life Initiatives		[117,500]	
280	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	6,324,454	9,000	6,333,454
	Program increase		[9,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	63,419,303	85,000	63,504,303
	MOBILIZATION			
290	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	463,722		463,722
300	READY RESERVE FORCE	780,558		780,558
310	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	1,030,030		1,030,030
320	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	173,200		173,200
330	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,800		21,800
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	2,469,310		2,469,310
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
340	OFFICER ACQUISITION	206,282		206,282
350	RECRUIT TRAINING	18,748	4,300	23,048

360	Sea Cadets				
	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	169,044			169,044
370	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,236,735			1,236,735
380	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	357,317			357,317
390	TRAINING SUPPORT	434,173			434,173
400	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	281,107			281,107
410	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	77,223			77,223
420	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	73,510			73,510
430	JUNIOR ROTC	59,649			59,649
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,913,788	4,300		2,918,088
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES				
440	ADMINISTRATION	1,453,465	-74,500		1,378,965
	Program decrease		[-74,500]		
450	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	252,723			252,723
460	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	729,351			729,351
470	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	324,055	-35,000		289,055
	Historical underexecution		[-35,000]		
480	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	69,348			69,348
490	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	275,379			275,379
510	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	609,648	-2,500		607,148
	Program decrease		[-2,500]		
520	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	869,350	-40,000		829,350
	Historical underexecution		[-40,000]		
530	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	980,857			980,857
810A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	656,005			656,005
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	6,220,181	-152,000		6,068,181
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	75,022,582	-62,700		74,959,882
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS				
	OPERATING FORCES				

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	1,848,218	17,000	1,865,218
	Historical underexecution		[-30,000]	
	INDOPACOM Campaigning		[47,000]	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,990,769	-2,000	1,988,769
	Historical underexecution		[-2,000]	
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	241,350		241,350
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	176,356		176,356
060	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	271,819		271,819
070	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,304,957	558,480	1,863,437
	Barracks 2030		[230,480]	
	Quality of Life Initiatives		[35,000]	
	USMC Enterprise-Wide Facilities Modernization		[293,000]	
080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,035,867	125,000	3,160,867
	Barracks 2030		[119,000]	
	Program increase		[6,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,869,336	698,480	9,567,816
TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
090	RECRUIT TRAINING	26,610		26,610
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,418		1,418
110	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	128,502		128,502
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	63,208		63,208
130	TRAINING SUPPORT	553,166		553,166
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	237,077		237,077
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	50,000		50,000
160	JUNIOR ROTC	30,276		30,276
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	1,090,257		1,090,257

	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	96,528	96,528	
190	ADMINISTRATION	442,037	432,537	
	Program decrease		-9,500	
			[-9,500]	
310A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	64,646	64,646	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	603,211	593,711	
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	10,562,804	11,251,784	
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	708,701	708,701	
030	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	10,250	10,250	
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	148,292	148,292	
060	AVIATION LOGISTICS	33,200	33,200	
070	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	21,211	21,211	
080	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	199,551	199,551	
090	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	291	291	
100	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	33,027	33,027	
110	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	50,200	50,200	
120	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	119,124	119,124	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	1,323,847	1,323,847	
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
130	ADMINISTRATION	2,067	2,067	
140	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,575	13,575	
150	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,173	2,173	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	17,815	17,815	
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE	1,341,662	1,341,662	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	132,907		132,907
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	22,073		22,073
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	47,677		47,677
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	122,734		122,734
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	325,391		325,391
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
050	ADMINISTRATION	12,689		12,689
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	12,689		12,689
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE	338,080		338,080
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	910,849	116,000	1,026,849
	INDOPACOM Campaigning		[48,000]	
	Restore KC135		[68,000]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,631,887	10,000	2,641,887
	Historical underexecution		[-10,000]	
	INDOPACOM Campaigning		[20,000]	
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,526,855	-75,000	1,451,855
	Historical underexecution		[-75,000]	
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	4,862,731	-100,000	4,762,731
	Historical underexecution		[-100,000]	
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	4,413,268	107,500	4,520,768

060	Quality of Life Initiatives		[107,500]		245,330
	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	245,330			
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	10,100,030	21,500		10,121,530
	INDOPACOM Campaigning		[21,500]		
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	7,010,770	-150,000		6,860,770
	Historical underexecution		[-150,000]		
090	BASE SUPPORT	11,449,394	15,000		11,464,394
	Program increase		[15,000]		
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,294,815			1,294,815
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,840,433			1,840,433
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	874,283	-10,000		864,283
	Program decrease		[-10,000]		
140	MEDICAL READINESS	567,561			567,561
160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	212,311			212,311
170	US STRATCOM	524,159			524,159
190	US CENTCOM	333,250			333,250
200	US SOCOM	28,431			28,431
210	US TRANSCOM	681			681
220	CENTCOM CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	1,466			1,466
230	USSPACECOM	418,153			418,153
240A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,848,981			1,848,981
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	51,095,638	-65,000		51,030,638
MOBILIZATION					
250	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,502,648			3,502,648
260	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	260,168			260,168
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	3,762,816			3,762,816
TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
270	OFFICER ACQUISITION	219,822			219,822
280	RECRUIT TRAINING	28,133			28,133
290	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	129,859			129,859

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
300	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	624,525		624,525
310	FLIGHT TRAINING	882,998	-35,000	847,998
	Historical underexecution		[-35,000]	
320	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	322,278		322,278
330	TRAINING SUPPORT	192,028	1,000	193,028
	Training Exercise Support—Northern Strike		[1,000]	
340	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	216,939		216,939
350	EXAMINING	7,913		7,913
360	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	255,673		255,673
370	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	361,897		361,897
380	JUNIOR ROTC	74,682	1,000	75,682
	Program increase		[1,000]	
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	3,316,747	-33,000	3,283,747
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES				
390	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,212,268	-6,000	1,206,268
	Program decrease		[-6,000]	
400	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	175,511		175,511
410	ADMINISTRATION	1,381,555	-150,000	1,231,555
	Historical underexecution		[-100,000]	
	Program decrease		[-50,000]	
420	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	34,913		34,913
430	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,933,264		1,933,264
440	CIVIL AIR PATROL	31,520		31,520
460	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	51,756		51,756
480	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	93,490		93,490
480A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,528,256		1,528,256

	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	6,442,533	-156,000	6,286,533
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	64,617,734	-254,000	64,363,734
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	694,469		694,469
020	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	373,584		373,584
030	SPACE OPERATIONS	936,956		936,956
040	EDUCATION & TRAINING	235,459		235,459
060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	80,571		80,571
070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	488,709	35,000	523,709
	Quality of Life Initiatives		[35,000]	
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,346,611		1,346,611
090	SPACE OPERATIONS -BOS	238,717		238,717
100	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	139,983		139,983
100A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	537,908		537,908
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	5,072,967	35,000	5,107,967
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
110	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	35,313		35,313
120	ADMINISTRATION	183,992		183,992
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	219,305		219,305
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	5,292,272	35,000	5,327,272
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,958,968		1,958,968
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	177,080		177,080
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	597,172		597,172
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	123,394		123,394

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	601,302		601,302
060	BASE SUPPORT	585,943		585,943
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	2,331		2,331
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	4,046,190		4,046,190
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
080	ADMINISTRATION	92,732		92,732
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	10,855		10,855
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	17,188		17,188
110	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,304		6,304
120	AUDIOVISUAL	527		527
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	127,606		127,606
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE	4,173,796		4,173,796
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,626,498		2,626,498
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	649,621		649,621
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,004,771		1,004,771
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	458,917		458,917
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,353,383		1,353,383
060	BASE SUPPORT	1,119,429		1,119,429
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	14,291		14,291
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	57,162		57,162
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,284,072		7,284,072

090	ADMINISTRATION	71,454	71,454	
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	48,245	48,245	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	119,699	119,699	
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD	7,403,771	7,403,771	
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE OPERATING FORCES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	461,772	461,772	-23,089
	Program decrease			[-23,089]
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—JTEEP	696,446	696,446	
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	9,100	9,100	
040	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—MISO	253,176	253,176	
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2,082,777	2,082,777	
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	1,197,289	1,197,289	-6,000
	Program decrease			[-6,000]
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	203,622	203,622	
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	3,410,271	3,412,271	2,000
	Preservation of the Force, Muscle Activation Technique (MAT Program)			[2,000]
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	51,263	51,263	
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	1,266,217	1,266,217	
110	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,453,809	1,453,809	
120	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	1,361,360	1,361,360	
130	USCYBERCOM HEADQUARTERS	344,376	344,376	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	12,791,478	12,764,389	-27,089
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
140	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	184,963	184,963	
150	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	132,101	132,101	2,500
	Formerly Used Defense Sites			[2,500]
160	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	31,806	31,806	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	348,870	2,500	351,370
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
170	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	140,375	135,000	275,375
	National Guard Youth Challenge		[90,000]	
	Program decrease		[-5,000]	
	STARBASE		[50,000]	
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	4,961		4,961
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	673,621		673,621
200	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,543,134	-30,863	1,512,271
	Program decrease		[-30,863]	
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	42,541		42,541
220	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	952,464	-30,000	922,464
	Program decrease		[-30,000]	
240	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	9,794		9,794
250	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	39,781		39,781
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	1,104,152	-8,200	1,095,952
	Program decrease		[-8,200]	
290	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	2,614,041	-20,000	2,594,041
	Program decrease		[-20,000]	
300	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	504,896		504,896
310	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	207,918	-31,188	176,730
	Program decrease		[-31,188]	
320	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	412,257	-20,613	391,644
	Program decrease		[-20,613]	
330	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	244,689		244,689
340	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	188,022		188,022

350	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	2,889,957	-500,000	2,389,957
	Reallocation to INDOPACOM unfunded priorities		[-500,000]	
360	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	42,380		42,380
370	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	858,476	-50,000	808,476
	Program decrease		[-50,000]	
390	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY—CYBER	72,952		72,952
400	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	3,559,288	70,000	3,629,288
	Impact Aid		[50,000]	
	Impact Aid: Students with Disabilities		[20,000]	
410	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	605,766		605,766
420	OFFICE OF THE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION	117,081		117,081
460	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	99,583		99,583
470	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,980,715	-437,648	2,543,067
	1260H List Implementation		[5,000]	
	Chief Talent Management Office		[10,000]	
	Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program		[5,000]	
	Program decrease		[-472,648]	
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative		[10,000]	
	Troops to Teachers		[5,000]	
480	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	496,512	-56,096	440,416
	Program decrease		[-56,096]	
480A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	20,630,146	-11,882	20,618,264
	Classified decrease		[-10,000]	
	Classified increase		[10,000]	
	Program reduction		[-11,882]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	41,035,502	-991,489	40,044,013
UNDISTRIBUTED				
490	UNDISTRIBUTED		-624,391	-624,391
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-624,391]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-624,391	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	54,175,850	-1,640,468	52,535,382
	UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES			
	ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	21,035		21,035
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	21,035		21,035
	TOTAL UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	21,035		21,035
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND			
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
010	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	56,176		56,176
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	56,176		56,176
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	56,176		56,176
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID			
	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE			
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	115,335		115,335
	SUBTOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	115,335		115,335
	TOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	115,335		115,335
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT			
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	350,116		350,116
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	350,116		350,116

	TOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	350,116	350,116
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY		
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	268,069	268,069
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	268,069	268,069
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	268,069	268,069
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY		
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	343,591	343,591
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	343,591	343,591
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	343,591	343,591
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE		
100	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	320,256	320,256
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	320,256	320,256
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	320,256	320,256
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE		
	DEFENSE-WIDE		
120	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,800	8,800
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	8,800	8,800
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,800	8,800
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES		
	DEFENSE-WIDE		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
140	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	234,475		234,475	
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	234,475		234,475	
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES	234,475		234,475	
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	296,334,504	-1,337,891	294,996,613	

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
Military Personnel	170,834,234	3,830,000	174,664,234	
BAH Absorption Restoration		[1,270,000]		
Junior enlisted pay increase		[3,260,000]		
Military personnel historical underexecution		[–700,000]		
MERHCF	11,046,305		11,046,305	

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY			
WORKING CAPITAL FUND	21,776		21,776
ARMY ARSENALS INITIATIVE			
SUPPLY MANAGEMENT—ARMY	1,828		1,828
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	23,604		23,604
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY			
SUPPLY MANAGEMENT, NAVY	30,000		30,000
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTERS	30,000		30,000
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY	30,000		30,000
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE			
TRANSPORTATION			
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	86,874		86,874
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	86,874		86,874
NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND			
DEFENSE STOCKPILE	7,629		7,629
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND	7,629		7,629
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE			

DEFENSE AUTOMATION & PRODUCTION SERVICES		3	
ENERGY MANAGEMENT—DEF		2,253	2,253
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE		2,256	2,256
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY			
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA		1,570,187	1,570,187
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY		1,570,187	1,570,187
NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND			
MPF MLP			200,000
New Sealift funding			[200,000]
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE SEALIFT FUND			200,000
CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE			
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—O&M		20,745	20,745
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—RDT&E		754,762	754,762
TOTAL CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE		775,507	775,507
DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE			
COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT		339,292	359,292
Counter Strategic Competitors in the Western Hemisphere			[15,000]
Global Trader in the Office of Naval Intelligence Maritime Intelligence Support			[5,000]
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		314,410	314,410
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM		135,567	139,567
Young Marines			[4,000]
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM		106,043	106,043
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS		6,167	6,167
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE		901,479	925,479
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—O&M		542,107	542,107
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—CYBER		1,988	1,988

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—RDT&E	1,900		1,900
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—PROCUREMENT	1,336		1,336
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	547,331		547,331
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
IN-HOUSE CARE	10,766,432		10,766,432
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	20,599,128		20,599,128
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,048,030		2,048,030
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,469,204		2,469,204
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	341,254		341,254
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	371,817		371,817
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	2,306,692		2,306,692
R&D RESEARCH	41,476	5,000	46,476
Next Generation Blood Products and Platelet Development and Platelet Hemostatic Products		[5,000]	
R&D EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	188,564		188,564
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	328,825		328,825
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	175,518		175,518
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	130,931		130,931
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	88,425		88,425
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	18,697		18,697
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	23,449		23,449
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	243,184		243,184
PROC JOINT OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INFORMATION SYSTEM	30,129		30,129
PROC MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM—DESKTOP TO DATACENTER	75,536		75,536
PROC DOD HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	26,569		26,569
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	40,273,860	5,000	40,278,860

TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	44,218,727	229,000	44,447,727
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TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Guided Missile Maintenance Building (Design)	0	5,300	5,300
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range	23,000		23,000
Army	Belgium	SHAPE Headquarters	Youth Center	45,000		45,000
Army	California	Concord	Ammunition Holding Facility	68,000		68,000
Army	California	Fort Irwin	Training Support Center	44,000		44,000
Army	Florida	Key West Naval Air Station	Joint Inter-Agency Task Force-South Command and Control Facility.	0	90,000	90,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Rheinland- Pfalz	Barracks	61,000		61,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Ansbach	Barracks	100,000		100,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Ansbach	Barracks	91,000		91,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Bavaria	Cost to Complete—Simulations Center	35,000		35,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Wiesbaden	Child Development Center	44,000		44,000
Army	Hawaii	Wheeler Army Air Field	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	231,000	-195,000	36,000
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	Automated Record Fire Plus Range	11,800		11,800
Army	Louisiana	Fort Johnson	Barracks	117,000	-95,000	22,000
Army	Maryland	Fort Meade	Child Development Center	46,000		46,000
Army	Michigan	Detroit Arsenal	Manned/Unmanned Tactical Vehicle Lab	37,000		37,000
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	Advanced Individual Training Barracks Complex, Phase 2.	144,000	-24,000	120,000
Army	New York	Watervliet Arsenal	Fire Station	53,000		53,000
Army	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	Child Development Center	39,000		39,000

Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	Component Rebuild Shop (INC 1)	90,000	-45,000	45,000
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	Missile/Munitions Distribution Facility	62,000		62,000
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Cost to Complete—Rail Yard	44,000		44,000
Army	Texas	Fort Cavazos	Motor Pool #70	0	69,000	69,000
Army	Texas	Fort Cavazos	Motor Pool #71	0	78,000	78,000
Army	Texas	Red River Army Depot	Vehicle Paint Shop	34,000		34,000
Army	Virginia	Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall	Barracks	180,000		180,000
Army	Virginia	Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall	Horse Farm Land Acquisition	8,500	-8,500	0
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Barracks	161,000	-121,000	40,000
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Supply Support Activity	31,000		31,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	273,727	10,000	283,727
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EDI: Minor Construction	14,519		14,519
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Host Nation Support	25,000		25,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Minor Construction	97,000	25,000	122,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: Design	26,011		26,011
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: INDOPACOM Minor Construction Pilot	66,600		66,600
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: Minor Construction	8,000		8,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unaccompanied Housing (Design)	0	50,000	50,000
		Military Construction, Army Total		2,311,157	-161,200	2,149,957
Navy	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	117,380	-85,000	32,380
Navy	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: Maintenance Support Facility	62,320		62,320
Navy	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	Engineering Test Facility	221,060	-140,000	81,060
Navy	Florida	Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island Command	Communications Center & Infrastructure Upgrades (Design)	0	10,179	10,179
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Child Development Center (Design)	0	6,871	6,871
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	F35 Aircraft Engine Repair Facility (Design)	0	35,701	35,701
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Pensacola	Hurricane Restoration Consolidated a School Dorm (Design)	0	16,448	16,448

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Whiting Field	Advanced Helicopter Training System Hangar (INC)	0	98,505	98,505
Navy	Florida	Naval Station Mayport	Waterfront Emergency Power (Design)	0	13,065	13,065
Navy	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	Trident Refit Facility Expansion (INC)	115,000		115,000
Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PDI: Youth Center	78,730		78,730
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Earth Covered Magazines	107,439	-30,000	77,439
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: Defense Access Roads III	0	140,000	140,000
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Dry Dock 3 Replacement (INC)	1,199,000		1,199,000
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Water Treatment Plant	0	90,000	90,000
Navy	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	Aircraft Hangar & Parking Apron	203,520	-170,000	33,520
Navy	Maine	Naval Shipyard Portsmouth	Multi-Mission Dry Dock #1 Extension (INC)	400,578		400,578
Navy	Nevada	Naval Air Station Fallon	Training Range Land Acquisition, Phase 2	48,300		48,300
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	213,520	-140,000	73,520
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Composite Repair Facility	114,020	-90,000	24,020
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	F-35 Aircraft Sustainment Ctr (INC)	50,000		50,000
Navy	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story	Child Development Center (Design)	0	2,751	2,751
Navy	Virginia	Naval Air Station Oceana	Child Development Center (Design)	0	4,080	4,080
Navy	Virginia	Naval Air Station Oceana	Unaccompanied Housing (Design)	0	15,930	15,930
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Containerized Long Weapons Storage Magazine	52,610		52,610
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Conventional Prompt Strike Test Facility	47,130		47,130
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	Cps Weapons Maintenance, OPS & Storage Fac.	52,110		52,110
Navy	Virginia	Norfolk Naval Shipyard	Dry Dock 3 Modernization (INC)	54,366		54,366
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor	Launcher Equipment Processing Building	200,550	-155,000	45,550

Navy	Washington	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	CVN 78 Aircraft Carrier Electric Upgrades	182,200	-155,000	27,200
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	797,446	10,000	807,446
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DPRI Unspecified Minor Construction	21,302	10,000	31,302
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unaccompanied Housing (Design)	0	50,000	50,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	202,318	25,000	227,318
			Military Construction, Navy Total	4,540,899	-436,470	4,104,429
Air Force	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	Joint Integrated Test and Training Ctr (INC)	126,000		126,000
Air Force	Arkansas	Ebbing Air National Guard Base	F35: Academic Training Center	0	73,000	73,000
Air Force	California	Beale Air Force Base	Multi-Domain Operations Complex	0	55,000	55,000
Air Force	California	Vandenberg Space Force Base	GBSD Re-Entry Vehicle Facility	110,000	-60,000	50,000
Air Force	California	Vandenberg Space Force Base	Sentinel AETC Formal Training Unit	167,000	-75,000	92,000
Air Force	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	Power Independence, Mission Control Station	0	57,611	57,611
Air Force	Denmark	Royal Danish Air Force Base	EDI: DABS-FEV Storage	110,000	-85,000	25,000
Air Force	Federated States of Micronesia	Yap International Airport	PDI: Runway Extension (INC)	96,000		96,000
Air Force	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	Install Wastewater Main, Icbm Road	0	11,400	11,400
Air Force	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	Cost to Complete—LRSO Hardware Software Development Test Facility.	8,400		8,400
Air Force	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	Enso Superiority Complex (Design)	0	16,900	16,900
Air Force	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	Hypersonics Center for Blast, Lethality, and Couple Kinetics Focused Research and Engineering Facilities (Design).	0	9,600	9,600
Air Force	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	Weapons Technology Integration Center (Design)	0	49,800	49,800
Air Force	Georgia	Robins Air Force Base	Battle Management Combined OPS Complex (INC)	64,000		64,000
Air Force	Idaho	Mountain Home Air Force Base	Child Development Center	40,000		40,000
Air Force	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: Theater A/C Corrosion Control Ctr (INC 3)	132,700		132,700
Air Force	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	ADAL Child Development Center	0	22,000	22,000
Air Force	Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	MIT-LI/Engineering and Prototype Facility (INC)	76,000		76,000

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Air Force	Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	GBSD Commercial Entrance Control Facility	20,000		20,000
Air Force	Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	Weapons Storage & Maintenance Facility (NC)	238,000		238,000
Air Force	North Carolina	Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base	Combat Arms Training & Maintenance Complex	0	41,000	41,000
Air Force	Norway	Royal Norwegian Air Force Base Rygge	Cost to Complete—Davs-FEV Storage	0	8,000	8,000
Air Force	Norway	Royal Norwegian Air Force Base Rygge	Cost to Complete—Munitions Storage Area	0	8,000	8,000
Air Force	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Advanced Materials Research Laboratory—C2a (De- sign)	0	9,000	9,000
Air Force	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Human Performance Center Laboratory	0	45,000	45,000
Air Force	Oregon	Mountain Home Air Force Base	Homeland Defense Over-the-Horizon Radar (NC)	198,000		198,000
Air Force	Palau	Palau	Cost to Complete—PDI: TACMOR Utilities and In- frastructure Support.	0	20,000	20,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 ADAL Squadron Operations	44,000		44,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 E. Alert Apron Env. Protection Shelters	79,000		79,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 N. Env. Protection Shelters (60 Row)	54,000		54,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 Weapons Generation Facility (NC)	105,000		105,000
Air Force	Spain	Morón Air Base	Cost to Complete—EDI: Munitions Storage Area	0	7,000	7,000
Air Force	Spain	Naval Station Rota	NATO Strategic Airlift Hangar	15,200		15,200
Air Force	Tennessee	Arnold Air Force Base	Add/Altertest Cell Delivery Bay, B880	0	21,400	21,400
Air Force	Tennessee	Arnold Air Force Base	Cooling Water Expansion (Design)	0	5,500	5,500
Air Force	Texas	Dyess Air Force Base	B-21 LRS Fuels Administrative Laboratory	12,800		12,800
Air Force	Texas	Dyess Air Force Base	B-21 Refueler Truck Yard	18,500		18,500
Air Force	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT – Classroom/Dining Facility 4	0	50,000	50,000
Air Force	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	Metc—Barracks/Ships/Dorms #1 (NC)	77,000		77,000
Air Force	Texas	Laughlin Air Force Base	T-7a Ground Based Training System Facility	38,000		38,000
Air Force	Texas	Laughlin Air Force Base	T-7a Unity Maintenance Training Facility	18,000		18,000

Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Fairford	Cost to Complete—EDI RADR Storage Facility	0	20,500	20,500
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Cost to Complete—EDI RADR Storage Facility	0	15,000	15,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Surety: Barrier Systems	185,000		185,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Mildenhall	SOW Campus Infrastructure	51,000		51,000
Air Force	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	Cost to Complete—F-35 T-7a East Campus Infrastructure.	0	28,000	28,000
Air Force	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	T-7a Depot Maintenance Complex (INC)	50,000		50,000
Air Force	Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Dormitory	81,000		81,000
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	439,926	10,000	449,926
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unaccompanied Housing (Design)	0	50,000	50,000
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	129,600	25,000	154,600
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Consolidated Maintenance Facility	194,000	-140,000	54,000
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Land Acquisition, Phase 2	139,000	-75,000	64,000
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Utility Corridor (INC)	70,000		70,000
		Military Construction, Air Force Total		3,187,126	223,711	3,410,837
Def-Wide	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	General Purpose Warehouse (Design)	0	3,420	3,420
Def-Wide	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	56,450	56,450
Def-Wide	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	Small Arms Warehouse (Design)	0	14,500	14,500
Def-Wide	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Ground Test Facility Infrastructure (INC)	80,000		80,000
Def-Wide	Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	Fuels Operations & Lab Facility	14,000		14,000
Def-Wide	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	Fuel Facilities	55,000		55,000
Def-Wide	Arizona	Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	SOF Military Free Fall Advanced Train Complex	62,000		62,000
Def-Wide	Bahrain	Naval Support Activity Bahrain	Ground Mounted Solar Photovoltaic System	0	15,330	15,330
Def-Wide	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Ambulatory Care Center Add/Alt (Area 53)	26,440		26,440
Def-Wide	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Ambulatory Care Center Add/Alt (Area 62)	24,930		24,930
Def-Wide	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Ambulatory Care Center Replacement (Area 22)	45,040		45,040

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Def-Wide	California	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport	Fuel Facilities	19,300		19,300
Def-Wide	California	Naval Base Coronado	SOF Operations Support Facility, Phase 2	51,000		51,000
Def-Wide	Colorado	Fort Carson	Ambulatory Care Center Replacement	41,000		41,000
Def-Wide	Cuba	Naval Station Guantanamo Bay	Ambulatory Care Center Replacement (INC 2)	96,829		96,829
Def-Wide	Delaware	Major Joseph R. "Beau" Biden III National Guard/Reserve Center	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	22,050	22,050
Def-Wide	Florida	Hurlburt Field	SOF Atsoc Operations Facility	14,000		14,000
Def-Wide	Georgia	Hunter Army Airfield	SOF Consolidated Rigging Facility	47,000		47,000
Def-Wide	Georgia	Hunter Army Airfield	SOF Military Working Dog Kennel Facility	16,800		16,800
Def-Wide	Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	Cost to Complete—Spangdahlem Elem. School Re- place.	6,500		6,500
Def-Wide	Greece	Naval Support Activity Souda Bay	Advanced Microgrid	0	42,500	42,500
Def-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Guam High School Temporary Facilities	26,000		26,000
Def-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Gds, Command Center (INC)	187,212		187,212
Def-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: Gds, Elamd, Phase 1 (INC)	278,267		278,267
Def-Wide	Illinois	Rock Island Arsenal	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	70,480	70,480
Def-Wide	Indiana	Camp Atterbury-Muscatauck	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	39,180	39,180
Def-Wide	Italy	Naval Air Station Sigonella	Microgrid Control Systems	0	13,470	13,470
Def-Wide	Japan	Camp Fuji	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	45,870	45,870
Def-Wide	Japan	Fleet Activities Yokosuka	Kinnick High School (INC)	40,386		40,386
Def-Wide	Japan	Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler	Kubasaki High School	160,000	-130,000	30,000
Def-Wide	Korea	Kunsan Air Base	Ambulatory Care Center Replacement	64,942		64,942
Def-Wide	Maine	Naval Shipyard Portsmouth	Power Plant Resiliency Improvements	0	28,700	28,700

Def-Wide	Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	30,730	30,730
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW East Campus Building #5 (INC 2)	265,000		265,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	Ambulatory Care Center (INC)	15,040		15,040
Def-Wide	Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	Microgrid With Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.	0	17,920	17,920
Def-Wide	Maryland	Walter Reed National Military Medical Center	MEDCEN Addition/Alteration (INC 8)	77,651		77,651
Def-Wide	Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	Flightline Fueling Facilities	19,500		19,500
Def-Wide	New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	Microgrid With Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure.	0	17,730	17,730
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	SOF Arms Room Addition	11,800		11,800
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	SOF Armory	25,400		25,400
Def-Wide	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	District Cooling Plant	0	53,000	53,000
Def-Wide	South Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort	Fuel Pier	31,500		31,500
Def-Wide	South Carolina	Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island	Ambulatory Care Clinic Replacement (Dental)	72,050		72,050
Def-Wide	Texas	Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	General Purpose Warehouse	79,300		79,300
Def-Wide	Texas	NSA Texas (NSAT)	Cryptologic Center (INC)	152,000		152,000
Def-Wide	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	Lakenheath High School	153,000		153,000
Def-Wide	Virginia	Fort Belvoir	Defense Health Headquarters	225,000		225,000
Def-Wide	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Fort Story	SOF Human Performance Training Center	32,000		32,000
Def-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	Metro Entrance Pedestrian Access Control Pt.	36,800		36,800
Def-Wide	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord—Gray Army Airfield	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	40,000	40,000
Def-Wide	Washington	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	Hydrant Fueling System	54,000		54,000
Def-Wide	Washington	Naval Magazine Indian Island	Backup Power and Microgrid	0	39,490	39,490
Def-Wide	Washington	Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport	SOF Coldwater Training/Austere Environ. Fac	35,000		35,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete—ERCIP	0	103,100	103,100
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (Defense-Wide)	26,081		26,081
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (DHA)	46,751		46,751
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (DLA)	105,000		105,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (DODEA)	7,501		7,501
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (MDA)	4,745		4,745
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (NSA)	41,928		41,928
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (SOCOM)	35,495		35,495
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (IJS)	1,964		1,964
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design (WHS)	1,508		1,508
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program.	636,000	-636,000	0
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERCIP Design	96,238		96,238
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Exercise Related Minor Construction	11,146	10,639	21,785
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (Defense-Wide)	3,000	5,000	8,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (DHA)	18,000		18,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (DLA)	13,333		13,333
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (DODEA)	7,400		7,400
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (MDA)	5,277		5,277
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (NSA)	6,000		6,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction (SOCOM)	24,109		24,109
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total				3,733,163	-96,441	3,636,722
NATO	Worldwide Unspecified	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	433,864		433,864
NATO Security Investment Program Total				433,864	0	433,864

Army NG	Alaska	Fort Richardson	National Guard Readiness Center	67000		67,000
Army NG	Iowa	Sioux City Army	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	13800		13,800
Army NG	Louisiana	Lafayette Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	33000		33,000
Army NG	Michigan	Detroit Olympia	Readiness Center Addition/Alteration (Design)	0	3,400	3,400
Army NG	Mississippi	Southaven Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	33,000		33,000
Army NG	Montana	Malta Readiness Center	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	14800		14,800
Army NG	Nevada	Hawthorne Army Depot	Automated Qualification/Training Range	18000		18,000
Army NG	New Jersey	Vineland	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	23000		23,000
Army NG	Oklahoma	Shawnee Readiness Center	National Guard Readiness Center	29000		29,000
Army NG	Puerto Rico	Gurabo Readiness Center	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	0	63,000	63,000
Army NG	Utah	Nephi Readiness Center	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	20000		20,000
Army NG	Washington	Camp Murray	National Guard/Reserve Center Building	40000		40,000
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	25529		25,529
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	45000	20,000	65,000
		Military Construction, Army National Guard Total		362,129	86,400	448,529
Army Res	California	Bell	Army Reserve Training Center	0	55,000	55,000
Army Res	California	Camp Parks	Advanced Skills Training Barracks	42000		42,000
Army Res	Georgia	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	Army Reserve Center	78000		78,000
Army Res	Kentucky	Fort Knox	Aviation Support Facility	0	70,000	70,000
Army Res	Massachusetts	Devens Reserve Forces Training Area	Collective Training Enlisted Barracks	0	39,000	39,000
Army Res	New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	Vertical Skills Facility	16000		16,000
Army Res	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	Area Maintenance Support Activity Equipment	22000		22,000
Army Res	Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	Advanced Skills Training Barracks	39000		39,000
Army Res	Virginia	Richmond	Area Maintenance Support Activity/Vms	23000		23,000
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	31508		31,508
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	3524	10,000	13,524
		Military Construction, Army Reserve Total		255,032	174,000	429,032

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
N/MC Res	Texas	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	Maintenance Hangar	0	75,000	75,000
N/MC Res	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Parachute Survival Training Facility	26610		26,610
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCMR Design	663		663
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	0	10,000	10,000
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMCR Design	2556		2,556
		Military Construction, Navy Reserve Total		29,829	85,000	114,829
Air NG	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richard- son	Combat Rescue Helicopter Simulator	19,300		19,300
Air NG	Arizona	Tucson International Airport	Cost to Complete—Base Entry Complex	0	7,000	7,000
Air NG	California	Moffett Air Field	Combat Rescue Helicopter Simulator	12600		12,600
Air NG	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	Cost to Complete—Corrosion Control Facility	0	4,000	4,000
Air NG	Florida	Jacksonville International Airport	F-35 Consolidated Weapons Training	26200		26,200
Air NG	Hawaii	Hickam Air Force Base	Space Control Center	36600		36,600
Air NG	New Jersey	Atlantic City International Air- port	F-16 Mission Training Center	18000		18,000
Air NG	New York	Francis S. Gabreski Airport	Combat Rescue Helicopter Simulator	14000		14,000
Air NG	Ohio	Rickenbacker International Air- port	Cost to Complete—Small Arms Range	0	6,000	6,000
Air NG	Oregon	Portland International Airport	Cost to Complete—Special Tactics Complex – 1	0	7,000	7,000
Air NG	Oregon	Portland International Airport	Cost to Complete—Special Tactics Complex – 2	0	5,000	5,000
Air NG	Oregon	Portland International Airport	Cost to Complete—Special Tactics Complex – 3	0	5,000	5,000
Air NG	Texas	Fort Worth	C-130J ADAL Fuel Cell Building 1674	13,100		13,100
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	10,792		10,792
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	40,200	10,000	50,200
Air NG	Wyoming	Cheyenne Regional Airport	Cost to Complete—Construct Vm & Age Complex ...	0	4,000	4,000

Military Construction, Air National Guard Total		190,792	48,000	238,792
AF Res	Delaware			
AF Res	Georgia	0	42,000	42,000
AF Res	Indiana	22,000		22,000
AF Res	Ohio	21,000		21,000
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	25,000		25,000
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	562		562
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	701	10,000	10,701
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve		69,263	52,000	121,263
FH Con Army	Belgium	100,954		50,954
FH Con Army	Georgia	50,000	-50,000	50,000
FH Con Army	Germany	63,246		63,246
FH Con Army	Japan	31,114		31,114
FH Con Army	Worldwide Unspecified	31,333		31,333
Family Housing Construction, Army Total		276,647	-50,000	226,647
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	18,065		18,065
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	129,703		129,703
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	127,097		127,097
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	62,060		62,060
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	69,579		69,579
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	357		357
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	8,273		8,273
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	60,477		60,477
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army Total		475,611	0	475,611

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
FH Com Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	Replace Andersen Housing, Phase 10 (42 Units)	93,112		93,112
FH Com Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	Replace Andersen Housing, Phase 9 (136 Units)	103,863		103,863
FH Com Navy	Japan	Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni	Construction Improvements (64 Units)	35,438		35,438
FH Com Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	13,329		13,329
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Marine Corps Total				245,742	0	245,742
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	16,839		16,839
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	60,283		60,283
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	67,412		67,412
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	109,504		109,504
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	61,240		61,240
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	427		427
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	17,332		17,332
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	44,180		44,180
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps Total				377,217	0	377,217
FH Com AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	MHPI Restructure—Jber Phase III	120,000		120,000
FH Com AF	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	Construct 2 Gqg Units	4,350		4,350
FH Com AF	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	KMC 02—Construct Two Car Garages (5 Units)	1,400		1,400
FH Com AF	Japan	Yokota Air Base	Family House Improvements 8b West (19 Units)	26,242		26,242
FH Com AF	Japan	Yokota Air Base	Family House Improvements 9, Phase 2 (32 Units)	39,000		39,000
FH Com AF	Texas	Lackland Air Force Base	MHPI Restructure—Lackland	24,000		24,000
FH Com AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design	6,557		6,557
Family Housing Construction, Air Force Total				221,549	0	221,549

FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	24,230	24,230
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	32,508	32,508
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	6,278	6,278
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	127,023	127,023
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	71,384	71,384
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	2,426	2,426
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	12,446	12,446
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	49,955	49,955
	Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force Total			326,250	0
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	687	687
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	91	91
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	32,983	32,983
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	13,986	13,986
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	36	36
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	4,358	4,358
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	15	15
	Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide Total			52,156	0
FHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—FHIF	8,195	8,195
	DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund Total			8,195	0
UHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—UHIF	497	497
	Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund Total			497	0
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment and Closure	212,556	237,556
	Base Realignment and Closure—Army Total			212,556	237,556
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment and Closure	111,697	136,697
	Base Realignment and Closure—Navy Total			111,697	136,697
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment and Closure	12,192	146,952

SEC. 4601, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total						
				121,952	25,000	146,952
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INT-4: DLA Activities	1756		1,756
	Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-Wide Total			1,756	0	1,756
	Total, Military Construction			17,545,079	0	17,545,079

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 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation			
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Nuclear Energy	150,000	0	150,000
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	384,957	-384,957	0
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National nuclear security administration:			
Weapons activities	19,848,644	127,000	19,975,644
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,465,108	-20,000	2,445,108
Naval reactors	2,118,773	-120,000	1,998,773
Federal salaries and expenses	564,475	-25,000	539,475
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	24,997,000	-38,000	24,959,000
Environmental and other defense activities:			
Defense environmental cleanup	7,059,695	-40,000	7,019,695
Other defense activities	1,140,023	0	1,140,023
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	8,199,718	-40,000	8,159,718
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	33,196,718	-78,000	33,118,718

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Total, Discretionary Funding	33,731,675	-462,957	33,268,718
Nuclear Energy			
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	150,000		150,000
Total, Nuclear Energy	150,000	0	150,000
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D			
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D Program	384,957	-384,957	0
Program decrease		[-384,957]	
Total, Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	384,957	-384,957	0
Stockpile Management			
Stockpile Major Modernization			
B61-12 Life Extension Program	27,500		27,500
W88 Alteration Program	78,700		78,700
W80-4 Life Extension Program	1,164,750		1,164,750
W80-4 ALT SLCM	0	70,000	70,000
Program increase		[70,000]	
W87-1 Modification Program	1,096,033		1,096,033
W93 Program	455,776		455,776
B61-13	16,000		16,000
Total, Stockpile Major Modernization	2,838,759	70,000	2,908,759
Stockpile services			
Stockpile Sustainment	1,356,260		1,356,260
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	54,100	-5,000	49,100
Program reduction		[-5,000]	

Production Operations	816,567	816,567
Nuclear Enterprise Assurance	75,002	75,002
Subtotal, Stockpile Services	-5,000	2,296,929
Total, Stockpile Management	65,000	5,205,688
Weapons Activities		
Production Modernization		
Primary Capability Modernization		
Plutonium Modernization		
Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization		
Los Alamos Plutonium Operations	984,611	984,611
21-D-512 Plutonium Pit Production Project, LANL	470,000	470,000
15-D-302 TA-55 Reinvestments Project, Phase 3, LANL	39,475	39,475
Subtotal, Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization	0	1,494,086
Savannah River Plutonium Modernization		
Savannah River Plutonium Operations	75,332	75,332
21-D-511 Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility, SRS	1,200,000	1,200,000
Subtotal, Savannah River Plutonium Modernization	0	1,275,332
Enterprise Plutonium Support	121,964	121,964
Total, Plutonium Modernization	0	2,891,382
High Explosives and Energetics		
High Explosives & Energetics	16,000	16,000
High Explosives Binder—NNSA UPL	[16,000]	[16,000]
15-D-301 HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	20,000	15,000
21-D-510 HE Synthesis Formulation and Production, PX	[20,000]	20,000
Program increase	36,000	166,675
Total, High Explosives and Energetics	36,000	166,675
Total, Primary Capability Modernization	36,000	3,022,057
Secondary Capability Modernization		
Secondary Capability Modernization	755,353	755,353
18-D-690 Lithium Processing Facility, Y-12	260,000	260,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
06-D-141 Uranium Processing Facility, Y-12	800,000		800,000
Total, Secondary Capability Modernization	1,815,353	0	1,815,353
Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment			
Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	661,738		661,738
Total, Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	661,738	0	661,738
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	141,300		141,300
22-D-513 Power Sources Capability, SNL	50,000		50,000
Warhead Assembly Modernization	34,000		34,000
Capability Based Investments	153,244		153,244
Total, Production Modernization	5,877,692	36,000	5,913,692
Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering			
Assessment Science	907,333		907,333
Engineering and Integrated Assessments	418,000		418,000
Inertial Confinement Fusion	682,830		682,830
Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation	286,489	10,000	296,489
High Explosives Binder—NNSA UPL		[10,000]	
Advanced Simulation and Computing	879,500		879,500
Total, Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering	3,174,152	10,000	3,184,152
Academic Programs and Community Support	128,188	-15,000	113,188
Community Capacity Building Program		[-15,000]	
Total, Academic Programs and Community Support	128,188	-15,000	113,188

Infrastructure and Operations			
Operations of facilities	1,305,000		
Safety and environmental operations	191,958		
Maintenance and repair of facilities	881,000		
Recapitalization	778,408		
Construction:			
25-D-511 PULSE New Access, MNSS	25,000		
25-D-510 Plutonium Mission Safety & Quality Building, LANL	48,500		
23-D-517 Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade, LANL	70,000		
24-D-510 Analytic Gas Laboratory, PX	36,000		
Program increase	[36,000]		
Total, Construction	143,500		
Total, Infrastructure and operations	3,299,866		
Secure transportation asset			
Operations and equipment	236,160		
Program direction	135,264		
Total, Secure transportation asset	371,424	0	141
Defense Nuclear Security			
Operations and Maintenance	1,126,000		
Program decrease	[-5,000]		
Construction:			
17-D-710 West end protected area reduction project, Y-12	54,000		
Total, Defense nuclear security	1,180,000	-5,000	
Information technology and cybersecurity	646,000		
Legacy contractor pensions	30,634		
Total, Weapons Activities	19,848,644	127,000	19,975,644
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs			
Global material security			
International nuclear security	87,768	-5,000	82,768
Program reduction		[-5,000]	
Radiological security	260,000		260,000
Nuclear smuggling detection and deterrence	196,096	-14,000	182,096
Insufficient justification		[-14,000]	
Total, Global material security	543,864	-19,000	524,864
Material management and minimization			
Reactor Conversion and Uranium Supply	145,227		145,227
Plutonium Disposition	193,045		193,045
Nuclear Material Removal and Elimination	38,825		38,825
Total, Material management & minimization	377,097	0	377,097
Nonproliferation and arms control	224,980		224,980
Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D			
Proliferation Detection	317,158	-1,000	316,158
Arms Control Advancement Initiative		[-1,000]	
Nuclear Detonation Detection	323,058		323,058
Forensics R&D	37,759		37,759
Nonproliferation Stewardship Program	124,875		124,875
Total, Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D	802,850	-1,000	801,850
Nonproliferation Construction:			
18-D-150 Surplus Plutonium Disposition Project, SRS	40,000		40,000

Total, Nonproliferation construction	40,000	0	40,000
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	1,988,791	-20,000	1,968,791
Legacy contractor pensions	7,128		7,128
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program	536,189		536,189
Use of prior-year balances	-67,000		-67,000
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,465,108	-20,000	2,445,108
Naval Reactors			
Naval reactors development	868,380	-20,000	848,380
Insufficient justification		[-20,000]	
Columbia-Class reactor systems development	45,610		45,610
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	763,263		763,263
Construction:			
25-D-530 Naval Examination Acquisition Project	45,000		45,000
22-D-532 KL Security Upgrades	41,670		41,670
14-D-901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF	292,002	-100,000	192,002
Program reduction		[-100,000]	
Total, Construction	378,672	-100,000	278,672
Program direction	62,848		62,848
Total, Naval Reactors	2,118,773	-120,000	1,998,773
Federal Salaries And Expenses			
Program Direction	564,475	-25,000	539,475
Program decrease		[-5,000]	
Insufficient justification		[-20,000]	
Total, Office Of The Administrator	564,475	-25,000	539,475
Defense Environmental Cleanup			

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SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Closure sites:			
Closure sites administration	1,350		1,350
Richland:			
River corridor and other cleanup operations	133,000		133,000
Central plateau remediation	773,030		773,030
Richland community and regulatory support	11,130		11,130
Construction:			
22-D-401 Eastern Plateau Fire Station	13,500		13,500
22-D-402 L-897, 200 Area Water Treatment Facility	7,800		7,800
23-D-404 181D Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	18,886		18,886
23-D-405 181B Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	1,168		1,168
24-D-401 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Supercell 11 Expansion Proj	25,000		25,000
Total, Construction—Richland	66,354	0	66,354
Total, Richland	983,514	0	983,514
Office of River Protection:			
Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning	466,000		466,000
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	832,065		832,065
Construction:			
01-D-16D High-Level Waste Facility	608,100		608,100
01-D-16E Pretreatment Facility	20,000		20,000
15-D-409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System	37,500		37,500
23-D-403, Hanford 200 West Area Tank Farms Risk Management Project	37,500		37,500
Total, Construction—Office of River Protection	703,100	0	703,100
Total, Office of River Protection	2,001,165	0	2,001,165

Idaho National Laboratory:			
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	430,678		430,678
Idaho community and regulatory support	3,315		3,315
Construction:			
22-D-404 Additional ICDF Landfill Disposal Cell and Evaporation Ponds Project	25,250	0	25,250
Total, Construction—Idaho	25,250	0	25,250
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	459,243	0	459,243
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites			
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,917		1,917
LLNL Excess Facilities D&D	0		0
Nuclear facility D & D			
Separations Process Research Unit	845		845
Nevada Site	63,377		63,377
Sandia National Laboratories	1,816		1,816
Los Alamos National Laboratory	273,610		273,610
Los Alamos Excess Facilities D&D	1,622		1,622
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	343,187	0	343,187
Oak Ridge Reservation:			
OR Nuclear facility D & D	342,705	0	342,705
Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	342,705	0	342,705
U233 Disposition Program	60,000		60,000
OR cleanup and disposition	72,000		72,000
Construction:			
14-D-403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility	30,000		30,000
17-D-401 On-site waste disposal facility	40,000		40,000
Total, Construction—Oak Ridge	70,000	0	70,000
Total, OR cleanup and waste disposition	202,000	0	202,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	House Change	House Authorized
OR community & regulatory support	5,700		5,700
OR technology development and deployment	3,300		3,300
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	553,705	0	553,705
Savannah River Sites:			
Savannah River risk management operations	400,538		400,538
Construction:			
19-D-701 SR Security Systems Replacement	6,000		6,000
Total, Savannah River Risk Management Operations	406,538	0	406,538
SR Community and Regulatory Support	5,198		5,198
Savannah River National Laboratory Operations & Maintenance	90,000		90,000
Radioactive Liquid Tank Waste Stabilization and Disposition	971,235	10,000	981,235
Program increase		[10,000]	
Construction:			
20-D-401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #10, 11, 12	82,500		82,500
Total, Construction—Savannah River sites	82,500	0	82,500
Total, Savannah River sites	1,555,471	10,000	1,565,471
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant			
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	413,874		413,874
Construction:			
15-D-411 Safety significant confinement ventilation system, WIPP	10,346		10,346
15-D-412 Utility Shaft, WIPP	1,200		1,200
Total, Construction—Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	11,546	0	11,546
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	425,420	0	425,420

Program Direction	334,958	-10,000	324,958
Insufficient justification		[-10,000]	
Program Support	105,885	-40,000	65,885
Community Capacity Building Program		[-40,000]	
Safeguards and Security	265,197		265,197
Technology Development and Deployment	30,600		30,600
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,059,695	-40,000	7,019,695
Other Defense Activities			
Environment, health, safety and security			
Environment, health, safety and security	141,908		141,908
Program direction	90,555		90,555
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	232,463	0	232,463
Office of Enterprise Assessments			
Enterprise Assessments	30,022		30,022
Program direction	64,132		64,132
Total, Office of Enterprise Assessments	94,154	0	94,154
Specialized security activities	390,000		390,000
Office of Legacy Management			
Legacy management	181,289		181,289
Program direction	23,969		23,969
Total, Office of Legacy Management	205,258	0	205,258
Defense-related administrative support	213,649		213,649
Office of hearings and appeals	4,499		4,499
Subtotal, Other Defense Activities	1,140,023	0	1,140,023
Total, Other Defense Activities	1,140,023	0	1,140,023

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SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
AIR FORCE	Acq Workforce- Cyber, Network, & Bus Sys, Program decrease	-10,000
AIR FORCE	Administration, Historical underexecution	-100,000
AIR FORCE	Administration, Reallocation for committee amendments	-50,000
AIR FORCE	Air & Space Operations Center (AOC), Funding carryover	-7,140
AIR FORCE	Air Force Studies And Analysis Agency, Funding carryover	-1,900
AIR FORCE	Air Operations Training (OJT, Maintain Skills), Historical under-execution	-75,000
AIR FORCE	B-52 Squadrons, VLF/LF excessive cost growth	-7,000
AIR FORCE	Battlespace Knowledge Development And Demonstration, Program decrease	-5,000
AIR FORCE	C-40 Fleet Expansion, Unjustified Request	-328,689
AIR FORCE	Classified Programs, Program justification review	-17,000
AIR FORCE	Combat Enhancement Forces, Historical underexecution	-10,000
AIR FORCE	Combat Rescue Helicopter, Excess to need	-5,000
AIR FORCE	Combat Rescue Helicopter, Reallocation for committee amendments	-20,000
AIR FORCE	Cyberspace Activities, Program decrease	-25,000
AIR FORCE	Depot Purchase Equipment Maintenance, Historical underexecution	-100,000
AIR FORCE	Divestment of A-10 Aircraft	-3,851,964
AIR FORCE	Divestment of B-1 Aircraft	-668,300
AIR FORCE	Divestment of B-2 Aircraft	-210,700
AIR FORCE	Divestment of E-11 Aircraft	-341,412
AIR FORCE	Divestment of EC-130H Aircraft	-189,728
AIR FORCE	Divestment of F-15C/D Aircraft	-2,959,622
AIR FORCE	Divestment of F-16C/D Aircraft	-2,029,804
AIR FORCE	Divestment of HH-60G Helicopters	-904,007
AIR FORCE	Divestment of KC-135R/T Aircraft	-644,846
AIR FORCE	Divestment of T-1A Aircraft	-285,406
AIR FORCE	Divestment of T-38A/C Aircraft	-511,500
AIR FORCE	Divestment of UH-1 OSA Aircraft	-37,000
AIR FORCE	Divestment of UH-1N Aircraft	-90,000
AIR FORCE	E-11A - Slow Expenditure	-8,795
AIR FORCE	E-7 - Slow Expenditure	-36,150
AIR FORCE	Enterprise Information Services (EIS), Program decrease	-15,000
AIR FORCE	F-22A Squadrons, Program delay	-38,400
AIR FORCE	F-35 C2D2, Program Carryover	-100,000
AIR FORCE	F-35, Correction of F-35 Program Deficiencies	-600,000
AIR FORCE	Flight Training, Historical underexecution	-35,000
AIR FORCE	Flying Hour Program, Historical underexecution	-150,000
AIR FORCE	Future Af Integrated Technology Demos, Program decrease	-10,000
AIR FORCE	Hard and Deeply Buried Target Defeat System (HDBTDS) Program, Reallocation for committee amendments	-10,000
AIR FORCE	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile - Dem/Val, Insufficient Justification	-5,000
AIR FORCE	Joint Transportation Management System (JTMS), Program decrease	-5,000
AIR FORCE	KC-46A MDAP, Excessive cost growth	-140,000
AIR FORCE	KC-46A MDAP, Reallocation for committee amendments	-110,000
AIR FORCE	Logistics Operations, Reallocation for committee amendments	-6,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
AIR FORCE	Materials, Program decrease	-7,500
AIR FORCE	Next Generation Air Dominance, Program Delay	-300,000
AIR FORCE	Requirements Analysis and Maturation, Funding carryover	-4,100
AIR FORCE	Special Update Program, Expenditure delays	-100,000
AIR FORCE	Strategic Microelectronic Supply System, Program decrease	-5,000
AIR FORCE	Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC), Late contract award	-240,000
AIR FORCE	Tech Transition Program, Funding carryover	-23,000
AIR FORCE	VC-25B, Program delay	-108,000
ARMY	120mm Mortar, All Types, Excessive unit cost growth	-4,000
ARMY	155mm Self-Propelled Howitzer Improvements, Program rebase-line delay	-13,000
ARMY	60mm Mortar, All Types, Excessive unit cost growth	-3,000
ARMY	Administration, Reallocation for committee amendments	-14,900
ARMY	Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense (AIAMD), Unjustified THAAD integration, Reallocation for committee amendments	-27,000
ARMY	Army Tactical Command & Control Hardware & Software, EACP - Slow Expenditure	-6,750
ARMY	Artillery Projectile, 155mm, All Types, M231 Series (DA12) excessive cost growth	-8,000
ARMY	Aviation Assets, Historical underexecution	-40,000
ARMY	Conventional Munitions Demilitarization, Excessive Demil	-14,000
ARMY	COTS Communications Equipment, LCTRR - Program Decrease	-15,200
ARMY	COTS Communications Equipment, Reallocation for committee amendments	-10,000
ARMY	Divestment of Fixed Wing Special Electronic Mission Aircraft (SEMA) Aircraft	-30,815
ARMY	Divestment of UH-60L Blackhawk Helicopters	-31,812
ARMY	Electronic Warfare Planning And Management Tool (EWPMT), Award Cancellation	-2,004
ARMY	Emerging Technology Initiatives, Delayed Expenditure Rate	-6,430
ARMY	EW Planning & Management Tools (EWPMT), Award Cancellation	-26,327
ARMY	Force Readiness Operations Support, Historical underexecution	-125,000
ARMY	Future Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (FTUAS), FTUAS - Slow Expenditure	-13,730
ARMY	Grenades, All Types, Forward Financed in FY24	-2,500
ARMY	Ground Soldier System, Program Decrease	-12,867
ARMY	Ground Technology, Program decrease	-10,000
ARMY	Guided MLRS Rocket (GMLRS), Forward funded in FY24 Supplemental	-360,600
ARMY	Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit (HMS), Program Decrease	-19,500
ARMY	Information Technology Development, Program decrease	-10,000
ARMY	Javelin (AAWS-M) System Summary, Forward funded in FY24 Supplemental	-48,083
ARMY	Javelin (AAWS-M) System Summary, Initial Spares Cost Growth	-4,000
ARMY	Javelin (AAWS-M) System Summary, Recurring Engineering Growth	-12,575
ARMY	Joint Battle Command - Platform (JBC-P), Program Decrease	-10,500
ARMY	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle Family Of Vehicle, Program decrease	-200,000
ARMY	Land Forces Operations Support, Historical underexecution	-75,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
ARMY	Land Forces Systems Readiness, Historical underexecution	-25,000
ARMY	Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,274
ARMY	Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicles, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000
ARMY	Maneuver - Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD), Excessive Contractor Logistics Support Growth Inc 2	-25,400
ARMY	Maneuver - Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD), Systems Development Cost Growth Inc 3	-37,200
ARMY	Medical Technology, Program decrease	-10,000
ARMY	Next Generation Squad Weapon Ammunition, Excessive unit cost	-2,000
ARMY	Next Generation Squad Weapon, XM157 excessive quantity growth	-58,300
ARMY	Other Personnel Support, Historical underexecution	-50,000
ARMY	Other Service Support, Historical underexecution	-50,000
ARMY	Precision Sniper Rifle, Forward Financed in FY24	-2,500
ARMY	Rocket, Hydra 70, All Types, Forward Financed in FY24	-33,000
ARMY	Service-wide Communications, Program decrease	-30,000
ARMY	Service-wide Transportation, Historical underexecution	-25,000
ARMY	Soldier Systems - Advanced Development, Soldier Systems Advanced Development - Slow Expenditure	-2,354
ARMY	Strategic Mid-Range Capability, Delayed Expenditure Rate	-64,100
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment (STE), Synthetic Training Environment	-21,820
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment Refinement & Prototyping, Reallocation for committee amendments	-6,000
ARMY	Synthetic Training Environment Refinement & Prototyping, Synthetic Training Environment	-13,610
ARMY	Tow 2 System Summary, Forward funded in FY24 Supplemental	-99,885
ARMY	Weapons and Munitions - Eng Dev, DOTC excessive development growth	-24,300
ARMY	Weapons and Munitions - Eng Dev, Underexecution of 50mm munitions	-1,000
CBDP	Chemical and Biological Defense Program - Advanced Development, Program decrease	-7,500
CBDP	Chemical and Biological Defense Program, Reallocation for committee amendments	-4,000
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency, Program decrease	-30,863
DCSA	Defense Counterintelligence And Security Agency, Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency	-30,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	Classified Programs, Classified decrease	-10,000
DEFENSE-WIDE	Classified Programs, Program reduction	-12,882
DEFENSE-WIDE	Undistributed, Foreign currency fluctuations	-624,391
DEFENSE-WIDE	Classified Programs, Program reduction	-28,008
DHRA	Defense Human Resources Activity, Reallocation for committee amendments	-8,200
DHRA	R&D in Support of DOD Enlistment, Testing and Evaluation, Program decrease	-2,000
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency, Program decrease	-20,000
DISA	Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS), Program decrease	-5,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency, Program decrease	-20,613
DLA	Manufacturing Technology Program, Program decrease	-10,000
DLA	Microelectronics Technology Development and Support, Program decrease	-5,000
DLSA	Defense Legal Services Agency, Program decrease	-31,188
DOE EM	Defense Environmental Cleanup, Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund	-1,996,957
DOE EM	Defense Environmental Cleanup, Program Direction, Insufficient Justification	-10,000
DOE EM	Defense Environmental Cleanup, Program Support, Community Capacity Building Program	-200,000
DOE NNA	Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D, Proliferation Detection, Arms Control Advancement Initiative	-5,000
DOE NNSA	Academic Programs and Community Support, Community Capacity Building Program	-75,000
DOE NNSA	Defense Nuclear Security, Operations and Maintenance, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000
DOE NNSA	Global Material Security, Nuclear Smuggling Detection and Deterrence, Insufficient Justification	-70,000
DOE NNSA	Global material security, International Nuclear Security, Program Reduction	-25,000
DOE NNSA	Naval Reactors, Naval Reactors Construction, 14-D-901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project NRF	-100,000
DOE NNSA	Naval Reactors, Naval Reactors Development, Insufficient Justification	-20,000
DOE NNSA	NNSA, Federal Salaries and Expenses, Program Direction, Insufficient Justification	-60,000
DOE NNSA	Office of the Administrator, Federal Salaries and Expenses, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000
DOE NNSA	Stockpile Management, Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition, Program Reduction	-77,515
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Reallocation to INDOPACOM unfunded priorities	-500,000
DTRA	Counter Weapons Of Mass Destruction Advanced Technology Development, Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Advanced Technology Development	-50,000
DTRA	Counter Weapons Of Mass Destruction Applied Research, Program decrease	-10,000
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Defense Threat Reduction Agency	-50,000
DTRA	DTRA Basic Research, Program decrease	-4,000
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff, Program decrease	-23,089
MDA	AEGIS BMD, Program decrease - spares	-85,000
MDA	Ballistic Missile Defense Terminal Defense Segment, Insufficient Justification	-59,900
MILITARY PERSONNEL	Military Personnel, Historical Underexecution	-700,000
NAVY	5 Inch/54 Gun Ammunition, Under execution	-6,000
NAVY	Acquisition, Logistics, And Oversight, Historical underexecution	-40,000
NAVY	Administration, Reallocation for committee amendments	-74,500

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
NAVY	Anti-Ship Missile Decoy System, Excessive Cost Growth	-50,000
NAVY	Artillery Munitions, Excess 155mm M795 munitions	-10,025
NAVY	Artillery Munitions, Excess M232A1 MACS munitions	-22,600
NAVY	Auxiliary Vessels (Used Sealift), Cost growth	-63,000
NAVY	Aviation Improvements, Program Carryover	-13,600
NAVY	Aviation Logistics, Historical underexecution	-15,000
NAVY	Battle Force Tactical Network, Excessive Cost Growth	-25,000
NAVY	C4ISR Equipment, Excessive Cost Growth	-15,000
NAVY	Carrier Replacement Program, Rephasing of incremental funding	-200,000
NAVY	CVN Refueling Overhauls, Late contract award	-200,000
NAVY	DDG 1000 Class Support Equipment, Excessive Cost Growth	-50,000
NAVY	DDG Mod, Excessive Cost Growth	-60,000
NAVY	DDG Mod, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000
NAVY	Digital Warfare Office, Program decrease	-5,000
NAVY	Divestment of Ah-1Z Helicopter	-11,121
NAVY	Divestment of AV-8B Aircraft	-14,913
NAVY	Divestment of C-2A Aircraft	-29,516
NAVY	Divestment of CH-53E Helicopter	-29,944
NAVY	Divestment of E-2C Aircraft	-29,624
NAVY	Divestment of EP-3E Aircraft	-26,634
NAVY	Divestment of F/A-18C Aircraft	-51,509
NAVY	Divestment of F/A-18D Aircraft	-63,133
NAVY	Divestment of F/A-18F Aircraft	-24,185
NAVY	Divestment of MH-53E Helicopter	-51,045
NAVY	Divestment of NP-3C Aircraft	-2,349
NAVY	Divestment of P-3C Aircraft	-2,349
NAVY	Divestment of RQ-21A Aircraft	-40
NAVY	Divestment of T-44C Aircraft	-8,538
NAVY	Divestment of TH-57B Aircraft	-8,394
NAVY	Divestment of TH-57C Aircraft	-9,325
NAVY	Divestment of USNS Choctaw County (T-EPF 2)	-190,000
NAVY	Divestment of USNS Fall River (T-EPF 4)	-175,000
NAVY	Divestment of USNS John Glenn (T-ESD 2)	-162,500
NAVY	Divestment of USNS Millinocket (T-EPF 3)	-177,000
NAVY	Divestment of USNS Spearhead (T-EPF 1)	-172,000
NAVY	Divestment of USS Germantown (LCS 42)	-26,429
NAVY	Divestment of USS Montgomery (LCS 8)	-330,600
NAVY	Divestment of USS Jackson (LCS 6)	-332,900
NAVY	Divestment of VH-3D Helicopter	-318
NAVY	E-2D Adv Hawkeye, Production line shutdown early to need	-119,900
NAVY	EA-18, SLM Delay	-22,300
NAVY	Enterprise Information, Program decrease	-15,000
NAVY	ESSM, Program delay	-18,000
NAVY	Expeditionary Loitering Munitions, Contract Execution	-225,239
NAVY	F/A-18 Squadrons, SLM Delay	-37,400
NAVY	F-35 C2D2, Program Carryover	-94,000
NAVY	FFG-Frigate, Program delay	-1,170,442
NAVY	Fleet Air Training, Historical underexecution	-125,000
NAVY	Frigate Development, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000
NAVY	Frigate Development, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
NAVY	Future Naval Capabilities Applied Research, Program decrease	-5,000
NAVY	Ground/Air Task Oriented Radar (G/ATOR), Slow expenditure rate	-5,400
NAVY	Information Technology Development, Program decrease	-10,000
NAVY	Innovative Naval Prototypes (INP) Applied Research, Program decrease	-5,000
NAVY	Items Less Than \$5 Million, Excessive Cost Growth	-25,000
NAVY	Joint Strike Fighter CV, Correction of F-35 Program Deficiencies	-200,000
NAVY	JSF STOVL, Correction of F-35 Program Deficiencies	-200,000
NAVY	LCS In-Service Modernization, Insufficient Justification	-30,000
NAVY	LCS In-Service Modernization, Unjustified Request	-15,000
NAVY	LCS MCM Mission Modules, Insufficient Justification	-20,000
NAVY	LCS SUW Mission Modules, LCS SUW MM	-3,400
NAVY	Littoral Combat Ship (LCS), Unjustified Request	-15,000
NAVY	Marine Corps Assault Vehicles System Development & Demonstration, Slow expenditure rate	-5,000
NAVY	Marine Corps Ground Combat/Supporting Arms Systems, Slow expenditure rate	-2,800
NAVY	Maritime Mines, Excessive Cost Growth	-20,000
NAVY	Medical Activities, Historical underexecution	-35,000
NAVY	Mission And Other Flight Operations, Historical underexecution	-125,000
NAVY	Naval Mission Planning Systems, Excessive Cost Growth	-10,000
NAVY	Navy Multiband Terminal (NMT), Excessive Cost Growth	-63,000
NAVY	Next Generation Fighter, Program Execution & Deferment	-90,000
NAVY	Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) Increment II, Next Generation Jammer - Low Band	-37,400
NAVY	Operating Forces IPE, Excessive Cost Growth	-25,000
NAVY	Other Weapon Systems Support, Historical underexecution	-15,000
NAVY	Physical Security Equipment, Excessive Cost Growth	-10,000
NAVY	Planning, Engineering, and Program Support, Reallocation for committee amendments	-2,500
NAVY	Ship Missile Support Equipment, Excessive Cost Growth	-50,000
NAVY	SSN Acoustic Equipment, Excessive Cost Growth	-15,000
NAVY	SSN(X), Program delay	-50,000
NAVY	Standard Boats, Insufficient Justification	-125,000
NAVY	Standard Boats, Reallocation for committee amendments	-12,000
NAVY	Strategic Platform Support Equip, Excessive Cost Growth	-10,000
NAVY	Submarine Broadcast Support, Excessive Cost Growth	-25,000
NAVY	Submarine Support Equipment, Excessive Cost Growth	-20,000
NAVY	Supply Equipment, Excessive Cost Growth	-10,000
NAVY	Virginia Class Submarine, Cost Growth	-300,000
NAVY	Warfighter Sustainment Applied Research, Program decrease	-5,000
OSD	Advanced Innovative Analysis and Concepts, Program decrease	-5,000
OSD	Advanced Innovative Technologies, Program decrease	-5,000
OSD	Advanced Manufacturing Components and Prototypes, Reallocation for committee amendments	-3,000
OSD	Analytic Assessments, Program decrease	-2,000
OSD	Basic Research Initiatives, Program decrease	-15,000
OSD	Chief Digital And Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) - Dem/Val Activities, Program decrease	-15,000
OSD	Civil Military Programs, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
OSD	Cyber Security Research, Program decrease	-2,500
OSD	Defense Innovation Acceleration (DIA), Program decrease	-17,500
OSD	Defense Science Board, Reallocation for committee amendments	-2,000
OSD	Defense Technology Analysis, Program decrease	-5,000
OSD	Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology Program, Program decrease	-25,000
OSD	International Innovation Initiatives, Program decrease	-20,000
OSD	Maintaining Technology Advantage, Program decrease	-5,000
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense, Reallocation for committee amendments	-472,648
OSD	Strategic Environmental Research Program, Reallocation for committee amendments	-5,000
OSD	Trusted & Assured Microelectronics, Program decrease	-30,000
SOCOM	Aviation Systems, AC/MC-130J Mission Systems and MC-130J Modications	-1,964
SOCOM	Aviation Systems, FARA Cancellation	-4,200
SOCOM	Intelligence Systems Development, MTUAS Slow Expenditure	-3,446
SOCOM	Intelligence Systems, UAS Unit Growth	-813
SOCOM	MH-47 Chinook, MH-47 Unjustified GFE Cost Growth	-10,148
SOCOM	Rotary Wing Upgrades And Sustainment, MH-60 Upgrades Unit Cost Growth	-1,623
SOCOM	SOF Advanced Technology Development, HSVTOL	-72,150
SOCOM	Special Operations Command Maintenance, Reallocation for committee amendments	-6,000
SOCOM	Tactical Vehicles, JLTU Unit Cost Growth	-4,504
SOCOM	Tactical Vehicles, NSCV Unit Cost Growth	-5,763
SOCOM	Warrior Systems <\$5M, NGTC Manpack CERP Cost Growth	-1,274
SOCOM	Warrior Systems <\$5M, RAA-VAK	-3,005
SOCOM	Warrior Systems <\$5M, VAS Lasers Unit Cost Growth	-2,713
SOCOM	Warrior Systems, NGTC	-3,559
SOCOM	Warrior Systems, SOMPE	-5,271
SOCOM	Divestment of MC-12W Aircraft	-28,800
SOCOM	Divestment of PC-12 Aircraft	-8,800
SPACE FORCE	Classified Programs, Program Reduction	-139,800
SPACE FORCE	Evolved Strategic Satcom (ESS), Insufficient Justification	-15,000
SPACE FORCE	GPSIII Follow On, Early to need	-323,600
SPACE FORCE	Space Technology, Program decrease	-10,000
USMC	Administration, Reallocation for committee amendments	-9,500
USMC	Amphibious Combat Vehicle Family Of Vehicles, Red Stripe limitation/cost growth	-284,000
USMC	Electro Magnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO), Reallocation for committee amendments	-107,000
USMC	Electro Magnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO), Reallocation for committee amendments	-22,000
USMC	Field Logistics, Historical underexecution	-2,000
USMC	Ground Based Air Defense, Excessive missile costs	-5,000
USMC	Ground Based Air Defense, Forward Financed in FY24	-31,000
USMC	Intelligence Support Equipment, Excess Advanced Signals Processor	-22,500

SAVINGS TABLE, FY 2025 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

SERVICE/COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION OF SAVINGS/PLATFORM DIVESTED	TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS
USMC	Items Under \$5 Million (Comm & Elec), Lack of testing program with Squad Aiming Laser	-49,100
USMC	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle, Fielding delay schedule impact	-7,400
USMC	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle, Material schedule impact to M2/Ukraine forward funded	-101,700
USMC	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle, Schedule delay trailer impact	-8,300
USMC	Marine Corps Enterprise Network (MCEN), Network Transport Excess Growth	-20,400
USMC	Operational Forces, Historical underexecution	-30,000
WHS	Washington Headquarters Services, Program decrease	-24,826
WHS	Washington Headquarters Services, Reallocation for committee amendments	-31,270
TOTAL FYDP SAVINGS		-30,534,354

COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES



U.S. House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET
Washington, DC 20515-6065

May 29, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers:

I am writing you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. H.R. 8070 contains provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important legislation, I am willing to waive the Committee on the Budget's right to a sequential referral. I do so with the mutual understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on the Budget does not waive any future jurisdictional claim 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 its 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. 8070 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. 8070. I look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J.C. Arrington".

Jodey C. Arrington
Chairman
Committee on the Budget

cc: The Honorable Adam Smith, Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services
The Honorable Brendan Boyle, Ranking Member, Committee on the Budget
The Honorable Mike Johnson, Speaker
The Honorable Jason Smith, Parliamentarian

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U.S. House of Representatives
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May 30, 2024

The Honorable Jodey C. Arrington
Chairman, Committee on the Budget
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Arrington,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

MAJORITY MEMBERS:

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Chairwoman

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COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2176 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6100

MINORITY MEMBERS:

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Ranking Member

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JOE COURTNEY, CONNECTICUT
GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLÁN,
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
FREDERICA S. WILSON, FLORIDA
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TERESA LEGER FERNÁNDEZ,
NEW MEXICO
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JAMAAL BOWMAN, NEW YORK

May 29, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

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. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, 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 Committee on Education and the Workforce or any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 8070 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Virginia Foxx".

Virginia Foxx
Chairwoman

cc: House Committee on Education and
the Workforce Ranking Member Bobby Scott

House Armed Services Committee
Ranking Member Adam Smith

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
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BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Virginia Foxx
Chairwoman, Committee on Education and Workforce
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairwoman Foxx,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. I agree that the Committee on Education and 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 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

CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, WASHINGTON
CHAIR

FRANK PALLONE, JR., NEW JERSEY
RANKING MEMBER

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6115
Majority (202) 225-3641
Minority (202) 225-2927

May 28, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

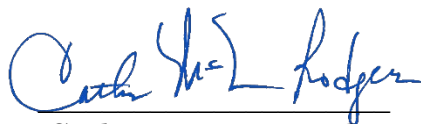
Dear Chairman Rogers:

I write to you concerning H.R. 8070, the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025.” 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. 8070 and requests your support when such a request is made.

I would appreciate your response confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 8070 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

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

U.S. House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-6035

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BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Cathy McMorris Rodgers
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chair McMorris Rodgers,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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



One Hundred Eighteenth Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Foreign Affairs
2170 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers:

Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, 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. 8070, 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. 8070 moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael T. McCaul".

MICHAEL T. McCAUL
Chairman

CC: Hon. Mike Johnson, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives
Hon. Gregory Meeks, Ranking Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Hon. Adam Smith, Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services
Hon. Jason Smith, Parliamentarian, U.S. House of Representatives

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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

U.S. House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-6035

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BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Michael T. McCaul
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman McCaul,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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



One Hundred Eighteenth Congress
Committee on Homeland Security
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

May 29, 2023

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Homeland Security 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 in the committee report on H.R. 8070 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark E. Green".

Mark E. Green, MD
Chairman

Cc: The Honorable Bennie Thompson, Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security
The Honorable Adam Smith, Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services
The Honorable Jason Smith, Parliamentarian

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

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U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
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MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Mark E. Green, MD
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Green,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

BRYAN STEIL, WISCONSIN
CHAIRMAN

BARRY LOUDERMILK, GEORGIA
H. MORGAN GRIFFITH, VIRGINIA
GREGORY F. MURPHY, NORTH CAROLINA
STEPHANIE I. BICE, OKLAHOMA
MIKE CAREY, OHIO
ANTHONY D'ESPOSITO, NEW YORK
LAUREL M. LEE, FLORIDA

MICHAEL PLATT
STAFF DIRECTOR

One Hundred Eighteenth
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
1309 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-6157
(202) 225-8281 | CHA.HOUSE.GOV

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RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

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DEREK KILMER, WASHINGTON
NORMA J. TORRES, CALIFORNIA

JAMIE FLEET
MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on House Armed Services
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

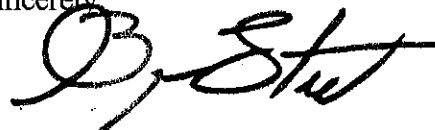
Dear Chairman Rogers:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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
Committee on House Administration

CC: The Honorable Mike Johnson, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives
The Honorable Joe Morelle, Ranking Member, Committee on House Administration
The Honorable Adam Smith, Ranking Member, Committee on House Armed Services
Mr. Jason Smith, Parliamentarian, U.S. House of Representatives

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U.S. House of Representatives
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MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Bryan Steil
Chairman, Committee on House Administration
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Steil,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

2138 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6216

(202) 225-6906

judiciary.house.gov

May 28, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers:

I write regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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

cc: The Honorable Jerrold Nadler, Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary
The Honorable Adam Smith, Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services
The Honorable Jason Smith, Parliamentarian

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

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U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
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STEVEN HORSFORD, NEVADA
JIMMY PANETTA, CALIFORNIA
MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Jordan,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Natural Resources
Washington, DC 20515

May 28, 2024

Hon. Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

Dear Chairman Rogers: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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 of 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. 8070 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
Committee on Natural Resources

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
JOE WILSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MICHAEL R. TURNER, OHIO
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LANCE GOODEN, TEXAS

CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

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JIMMY PANETTA, CALIFORNIA
MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Bruce Westerman
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Westerman,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

MAJORITY (202) 225-5074
MINORITY (202) 225-5051
<https://oversight.house.gov>

May 29, 2023

Hon. Mike Rogers
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

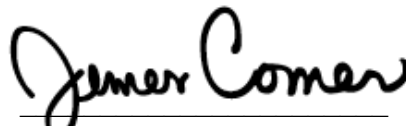
Dear Chairman Rogers,

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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

Committee on Oversight & Accountability

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
JOE WILSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MICHAEL R. TURNER, OHIO
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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

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STEVEN HORSFORD, NEVADA
JIMMY PANETTA, CALIFORNIA
MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable James Comer
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Accountability
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Comer,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
2321 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6301
(202) 225-6371
www.science.house.gov

May 29, 2024

HON. MIKE ROGERS
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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 D. LUCAS
CHAIRMAN

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
JOE WILSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MICHAEL R. TURNER, OHIO
DOUG LAMBORN, COLORADO
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LANCE GOODEN, TEXAS

CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
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STEVEN HORSFORD, NEVADA
JIMMY PANETTA, CALIFORNIA
MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Frank D. Lucas
Chairman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Lucas,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

Congress of the United States
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Small Business
2361 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-6515

May 29, 2024

HON. MIKE ROGERS,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
JOE WILSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MICHAEL R. TURNER, OHIO
DOUG LAMBORN, COLORADO
ROBERT J. WITTMAN, VIRGINIA
AUSTIN SCOTT, GEORGIA
SAM GRAVES, MISSOURI
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TRENT KELLY, MISSISSIPPI
MIKE GALLAGHER, WISCONSIN
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MARK ALFORD, MISSOURI
CORY MILLS, FLORIDA
RICHARD McCORMICK, GEORGIA
LANCE GOODEN, TEXAS

CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

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STEVEN HORSFORD, NEVADA
JIMMY PANETTA, CALIFORNIA
MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Roger Williams
Chairman, Committee on Small Business
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Williams,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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



Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Sam Graves
Chairman

Jack Ruddy, Staff Director

Rick Larsen
Ranking Member

Katherine W. Dedrick, Democratic Staff Director

May 29, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States House of Representatives
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Rogers,

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the *Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025*. 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 the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure'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. 8070 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
Committee on Transportation
and Infrastructure

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
JOE WILSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MICHAEL R. TURNER, OHIO
DOUG LAMBORN, COLORADO
ROBERT J. WITTMAN, VIRGINIA
AUSTIN SCOTT, GEORGIA
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PAT FALLON, TEXAS
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DALE W. STRONG, ALABAMA
MORGAN LUTTRELL, TEXAS
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NICK LALOTA, NEW YORK
JAMES C. MOYLAN, GUAM
MARK ALFORD, MISSOURI
CORY MILLS, FLORIDA
RICHARD McCORMICK, GEORGIA
LANCE GOODEN, TEXAS

CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

ADAM SMITH, WASHINGTON,
RANKING MEMBER
JOE COURTNEY, CONNECTICUT
JOHN GARAMENDI, CALIFORNIA
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BILL KEATING, MASSACHUSETTS
ANDY KIM, NEW JERSEY
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STEVEN HORSFORD, NEVADA
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MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Sam Graves
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Graves,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

REPUBLICANS

MIKE BOST, ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN
AUMUA AMATA COLEMAN RADEWAGEN, AMERICAN SAMOA
JACK BERGMAN, MICHIGAN
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MATT REEL
DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR

U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

364 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515

<http://veterans.house.gov>

May 29, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

Dear Chairman Rogers:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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

Cc: The Honorable Mike Johnson, Speaker of the House
The Honorable Steve Scalise, Majority Leader
The Honorable Mark Takano, Ranking Member, House Veterans' Affairs Committee
Mr. Jason Smith, Parliamentarian

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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

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BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Mike Bost
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Bost,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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



U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
1139 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
Washington, DC 20515

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Mike Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
2216 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515


Dear Chairman Rogers,

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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

cc: The Honorable Mike Johnson, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives
The Honorable Adam Smith, Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services
The Honorable Richard Neal, Ranking Member, Committee on Ways and Means
Mr. Jason Smith, Parliamentarian, U.S. House of Representatives

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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

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MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Jason Smith
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Smith,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

UNCLASSIFIED

MICHAEL R. TURNER, OHIO
CHAIRMAN

(202) 225-4121
www.intelligence.house.gov

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

JAMES A. HIMES, CONNECTICUT
RANKING MEMBER



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE

May 29, 2024

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. 8070, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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. 8070 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael R. Turner".

Michael R. Turner
Chairman

UNCLASSIFIED

MIKE ROGERS, ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN
JOE WILSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
MICHAEL R. TURNER, OHIO
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CHRIS VIESON, STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6035
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

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STEVEN HORSFORD, NEVADA
JIMMY PANETTA, CALIFORNIA
MARC A. VEASEY, TEXAS

BRIAN GARRETT, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

May 30, 2024

The Honorable Michael R. Turner
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Turner,

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025. 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

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:

MAY 29, 2024

HONORABLE MIKE ROGERS
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

Re: Direct Spending and Revenue Effects of H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Congressional Budget Office has completed an estimate of the direct spending and revenue effects of H.R. 8070, the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on May 22, 2024. This estimate is based on the Committee Print 118-36, which was posted to the website of the House Committee on Rules on May 24, 2024.

Enacting the bill would have an insignificant net effect on direct spending and revenues each year and in total over the 2025-2034 period, CBO estimates. Provisions that would affect direct spending and revenues include the following:

- Some provisions in H.R. 8070 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 would increase revenues from criminal fines by less than \$500,000.

Because the bill would affect direct spending and revenues, statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8070 would not increase net direct spending by more than \$2.5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 8070 would not increase on-budget deficits by more than \$5 billion in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.

Our complete cost estimate for H.R. 8070, including a discussion of discretionary authorizations and mandates under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, will be provided as soon as it is available.

I hope this information is useful to you. If you wish further details on this analysis, we would be pleased to provide them.

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 2025 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	AGENCY	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT (Dollars in Thousands)	MEMBER(S)
4601	Army	Guided Missile Maintenance Building (Design)	Anniston Army Depot, AL	5,300	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	Army	Joint Inter-Agency Task Force-South Command and Control Facility	Key West Naval Air Station, FL	90,000	Gimenez, Carlos A. (FL)
4601	Navy	Advanced Helicopter Training System Hangar (Inc)	Naval Air Station Whiting Field, FL	98,505	Gaetz, Matt (FL)
4601	Navy	Child Development Center (Design)	Naval Air Station Oceana, VA	4,080	Kiggans, Jennifer A. (VA)
4601	Navy	Child Development Center (Design)	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, VA	2,751	Kiggans, Jennifer A. (VA)
4601	Navy	Child Development Center (Design)	Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL	6,871	Waltz, Michael (FL)/ Rutherford, John H. (FL)
4601	Navy	Communications Center & Infrastructure Upgrades (Design)	Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island Command, FL	10,179	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	Navy	F35 Aircraft Engine Repair Facility (Design)	Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL	35,701	Rutherford, John H. (FL)
4601	Navy	Hurricane Restoration Consolidated A School Dorm (Design)	Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL	16,448	Gaetz, Matt (FL)
4601	Navy	PDI: Defense Access Roads III	Navy Base Guam, GU	140,000	Moylan, James C. (GU)
4601	Navy	Unaccompanied Housing (Design)	Naval Air Station Oceana, VA	15,930	Kiggans, Jennifer A. (VA)
4601	Navy	Water Treatment Plant	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI	90,000	Case, Ed (HI)
4601	Navy	Waterfront Emergency Power (Design)	Naval Station Mayport, FL	13,065	Rutherford, John H. (FL)
4601	Air Force	ADAL Child Development Center	Barksdale Air Force Base, LA	22,000	Johnson, Mike (LA)
4601	Air Force	Add/Alter/Test Cell Delivery Bay, B880	Arnold Air Force Base, TN	21,400	DesJarlais, Scott (TN)

4601	Air Force	Advanced Materials Research Laboratory - C2A (Design)	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH	9,000	Turner, Michael R. (OH)
4601	Air Force	BMT – Classroom/Dining Facility 4	Joint Base San Antonio, TX	50,000	Gorzales, Tony (TX)
4601	Air Force	Combat Arms Training & Maintenance Complex	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, NC	41,000	Davis, Donald (NC)
4601	Air Force	Cooling Water Expansion (Design)	Arnold Air Force Base, TN	5,500	Desjarlais, Scott (TN)
4601	Air Force	EMSO Superiority Complex (Design)	Eglin Air Force Base, FL	16,900	Gaetz, Matt (FL)
4601	Air Force	F35: Academic Training Center	Ebbing Air National Guard Base, AK	73,000	Womack, Steve (AR)
4601	Air Force	Human Performance Center Laboratory	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH	45,000	Turner, Michael R. (OH)
4601	Air Force	Hypersonics Center for Blast, Lethality, and Couple Kinetics Focused Research and Engineering Facilities (Design)	Eglin Air Force Base, FL	9,600	Gaetz, Matt (FL)
4601	Air Force	Install Wastewater Main, ICBM Road	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, FL	11,400	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	Air Force	Multi-Domain Operations Complex	Beale Air Force Base, CA	55,000	Garamendi, John (CA)
4601	Air Force	Power Independence, Mission Control Station	Buckley Space Force Base, CO	57,611	Crow, Jason (CO)
4601	Air Force	Weapons Technology Integration Center (Design)	Eglin Air Force Base, FL	49,800	Gaetz, Matt (FL)
4601	Defense-Wide	General Purpose Warehouse (Design)	Anniston Army Depot, AL	3,420	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	Defense-Wide	Small Arms Warehouse (Design)	Anniston Army Depot, AL	14,500	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	Army National Guard	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Gurabo Readiness Center, PR	63,000	González-Colón, Jennifer (PR)
4601	Army National Guard	Readiness Center Addition/Alteration (Design)	Detroit Olympia, MI	3,400	James, John (MI)
4601	Army Reserve	Army Reserve Training Center	Bell, CA	55,000	Garcia, Robert (CA)
4601	Army Reserve	Aviation Support Facility	Fort Knox, KY	70,000	Guthrie, Brett (KY)
4601	Army Reserve	Vertical Skills Instruction Facility	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ	16,000	Kim, Andy (NJ)
4601	Navy Reserve	Maintenance Hangar	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth, TX	75,000	Ellzey, Jake (TX)
4601	Air Force Reserve	512th Operations Group Facility	Dover Air Force Base, DE	42,000	Blunt Rochester, Lisa (DE)

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. 8070 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 \$895.2 billion of discretionary funding to support national defense requirements. The bill authorizes funding sufficient to provide a 19.5 percent pay raise for junior enlisted and a 4.5 percent pay raise for all other servicemembers, 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 this legislation does not relate 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).

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 8070 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. 8070. The record of these votes is contained in the following pages.

The committee ordered H.R. 8070 to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a vote of 57-1, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 1

H.R. 8070

On Banks Log 3732—Prohibits institutions of higher education that conduct DOD-funded research funded from entering into agreements with covered nations or foreign entities of concern or to request a waiver prior to entering into the contract.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell			
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	35	22	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 2

H.R. 8070

On Banks Log 3733r2—Prohibits principal investigators of DOD-funded research into critical and emerging tech at institutions of higher education from seeking or accepting employment with a foreign entity of concern for 10 years after the end of their involvement in this research.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell			
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	35	22	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 3

H.R. 8070

On Banks Log 3739—Prevents any funds from being appropriated to any institution of higher education which conducts fundamental research with any entities of concern or an academic institution of a military, law enforcement, intelligence, or security agency of the PRC.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell			
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	35	22	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 4

H.R. 8070

On Gaetz Log 3775—Removing union requirements for competitive bidding on DoD 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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell			
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	26	31	0				
Total:							

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 5

H.R. 8070

On Kim Log 4126—The Secretary of Defense shall issue a new policy requiring the consideration of the location of contractors for military construction projects, and the accessibility of prime contractors and subcontractors considered local to the contract award location.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlihan	x		
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell			
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta	x		
Mr. Mills		x		Mr. Veasey	x		
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	31	26	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 6

H.R. 8070

On DesJarlais Log 3787r1—Prohibits funds from being used by DOD to implement any rule based on the ANPRM titled “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Minimizing the Risk of Climate Change in Federal Acquisitions”.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell			
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta	x		
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey	x		
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	30	27	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 7

H.R. 8070

On Gaetz Log 3780—Unlocking Eglin test range by authorizing full testing in the Gulf range.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell			
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	30	27	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 8

H.R. 8070

On Garamendi Log 4200—Removes the requirement for delivery of unfunded priority lists.

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. Gaetz		x		Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace		x		Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills				Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	11	46	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 9

H.R. 8070

On Banks Log 3726—Requires the SECDEF to ensure all personnel decisions regarding military accessions, promotions, and command selections be based on merit and demonstrated performance and without regard to race and other subjective criteria.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell	x		
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta	x		
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey	x		
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	30	28	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 10

H.R. 8070

On Banks Log 3727r1—Requires that all admittees to the military service academies be selected on the basis of merit and on objective candidate scores.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlihan		x	
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	30	28	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 11

H.R. 8070

On McCormick Log 3836r3—Amending FY24 NDAA (PL 118-31)
 Sec. 1555 Certification Requirement Regrading Contracting for
 Military Recruiting.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlihan		x	
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace			x	Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	29	28	1				
Total:							

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 12

H.R. 8070

On Gaetz Log 4314r2—Prohibition on the transfer of cluster munitions.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace		x		Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	10	48	0				
Total:							

May 24, 2024 (7:39 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 13

H.R. 8070

On Jackson (TX) Log 3763—Prohibits funds from being used to transport Palestinian refugees to the United States.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	29	29	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 14

H.R. 8070

On Tokuda Log 4657—Perfecting Amendment: Strikes subsection (c) and related definitions in subsection (d) of Banks 4566r1.

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. Gaetz		x		Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace		x		Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell	x		
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta	x		
Mr. Mills		x		Mr. Veasey	x		
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	28	30	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 15

H.R. 8070

On Garamendi Log 4231—Enables Presidential flexibility to determine necessary and appropriate nuclear posture levels.

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. Gaetz		x		Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace		x		Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills		x		Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	13	45	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 16

H.R. 8070

On Garamendi Log 4206r1—Changes the requirement for plutonium pit production to be “as soon as technically feasible”.

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. Gaetz		x		Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace		x		Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell	x		
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills		x		Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	24	34	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 17

H.R. 8070

On Garmendi Log 4219r2—Pauses funding for Sentinel program until program review is completed.

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. Gaetz		x		Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace		x		Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills		x		Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	9	49	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 18

H.R. 8070

On Moulton Log 4051r1—Amendment to delete requirement that a third missile defense site be located on the East Coast.

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. Gaetz		x		Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks		x		Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace		x		Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell	x		
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta	x		
Mr. Mills		x		Mr. Veasey	x		
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	28	30	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 19

H.R. 8070

On Moulton Log 4071—Requires briefing on the consequences of the intelligence leak around Russia’s development of a nuclear weapon in space.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlihan	x		
Mr. Bacon		x		Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman		x		Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz		x		Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain		x		Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)		x		Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon		x		Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez		x		Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad		x		Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong		x		Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell		x		Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota		x		Ms. Sewell	x		
Mr. Moylan		x		Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford		x		Mr. Panetta	x		
Mr. Mills		x		Mr. Veasey	x		
Dr. McCormick		x					
Mr. Gooden		x					
Recorded Vote	31	27	0				
Total:							

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 20

H.R. 8070

On Waltz Log 3740—Edits the provision signed into law in the FY24 NDAA, reverting it back to the House-passed language to create sex-neutral physical fitness for combat MOS'; adds 2 additional combat MOSs.

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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan		x	
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin		x	
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill		x	
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar		x	
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden		x	
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs		x	
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland		x	
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan		x	
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)		x	
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez		x	
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio		x	
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda		x	
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis		x	
Mrs. Kiggans		x		Mrs. McClellan		x	
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell		x	
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford		x	
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta		x	
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey		x	
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	29	29	0				
Total:							

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RECORDED VOTE NO. 21

H.R. 8070

On 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. Gaetz	x			Ms. Houlahan	x		
Mr. Bacon	x			Ms. Slotkin	x		
Mr. Banks	x			Ms. Sherrill	x		
Mr. Bergman	x			Ms. Escobar	x		
Mr. Waltz	x			Mr. Golden	x		
Mrs. McClain	x			Ms. Jacobs	x		
Dr. Jackson (TX)	x			Ms. Strickland	x		
Mr. Fallon	x			Mr. Ryan	x		
Mr. Gimenez	x			Mr. Jackson (NC)	x		
Ms. Mace	x			Mr. Vasquez	x		
Mr. Finstad	x			Mr. Deluzio	x		
Mr. Strong	x			Ms. Tokuda	x		
Mr. Luttrell	x			Mr. Davis	x		
Mrs. Kiggans	x			Mrs. McClellan	x		
Mr. LaLota	x			Ms. Sewell	x		
Mr. Moylan	x			Mr. Horsford	x		
Mr. Alford	x			Mr. Panetta	x		
Mr. Mills	x			Mr. Veasey	x		
Dr. McCormick	x						
Mr. Gooden	x						
Recorded Vote	57	1	0				
Total:							

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.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
RANKING MEMBER, READINESS
STRATEGIC FORCES
SEAPOWERS & PROJECTION FORCES

TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE
WATER RESOURCES
HIGHWAYS & TRANSIT
COAST GUARD & MARITIME
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE
ON WEAPONIZATION



JOHN GARAMENDI
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

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27 May 2024

Additional View of Congressman John Garamendi:

The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2025 authorizes monumental investments in our service members including significant pay raises for service members, substantial investments in military construction, and long overdue improvements to housing conditions. The bill also increases support for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions and offers permanent career development support for military spouses. Furthermore, it enhances military readiness and industrial base resilience through various infrastructure projects and defense innovation support. It also provides considerable funding for shipbuilding, including stipends for the Maritime Security Program, support for Maritime Academies, and commitments to recapitalization of older ships.

While I applaud these efforts, I have grave concern for the direction of the nuclear enterprise and the continued steadfast support of the Sentinel and Plutonium modernization programs. Our approach to nuclear security should be governed by rationality, not fear. It is our job in Congress to provide oversight and ensure a comprehensive consideration of nuclear security, including the role of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs). Dictating a fixed number of 400 ICBMs restricts flexibility and locks the administration into an outdated focus on land-based nuclear forces. Removing this mandate allows the President to adjust nuclear posture levels as needed. The current number of 400 is an arbitrary requirement not a data-driven benchmark. We need a responsible, tailored nuclear posture that allows the flexibility to reduce emphasis on weapons in favor of arms control agreements and peace in order to develop a modern, rational nuclear strategy.

The cost of nuclear modernization has been spread across over 18 different funding lines throughout the President's budget and the true costs of nuclear modernization is being overlooked. For example, there have been significant increases in the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) budget on projects like plutonium processing facilities, with one facility costing at least \$11 billion. The Government Accountability Office also reports numerous planning and execution issues, and the NNSA acknowledges the impracticality of meeting current metrics. Yet despite this, Congress is unwilling to adjust the law to reflect these realities. Unrealistic laws drive wasteful spending on failing projects instead of promoting effective oversight and new solutions.

Historically, nations have collapsed by overspending on outdated defense strategies, and I fear we are repeating these mistakes. Each year, we approve increased spending without ensuring it enhances stability and security. The escalating costs of the Sentinel program—from an initial \$60 billion to over \$131 billion—illustrates this issue. Despite these rising costs and the critical Nunn-McCurdy breach, the Department of Defense insists on continuing the Sentinel program. This approach jeopardizes national security. We must pause the Sentinel program until a thorough review confirms its necessity, cost-effectiveness, and priority.

Our decisions should be guided by careful consideration, not momentum or fear. We need to reassess our spending to ensure it aligns with our limited resources and strategic needs.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John Garamendi".