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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
117–397

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

H.R. 7900

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

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117TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
117–397

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

JULY 1, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH of Washington, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 7900]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7900) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are 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.

The title of the bill is amended to reflect the amendment to the text of the bill.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The bill would: (1) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for procurement and for research, development, test, and evaluation; (2) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for operation and maintenance and for working capital funds; (3) authorize for fiscal year 2023 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 appro-

47–904

priations for fiscal year 2023 for military construction and family housing; (6) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for the Department of Energy national security programs; and (7) authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for the Maritime Administration.

RATIONALE FOR THE COMMITTEE BILL

H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, 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. 7900 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.

H.R. 7900 authorizes a defense enterprise that draws on all sources of our national power, one that draws on our diversity, vibrant economy, dynamic civil society, innovative technological base, enduring democratic values, and our broad and deep network of partnerships and alliances around the world.

Central to H.R. 7900 is the focus on improving the lives of our men and women in uniform. The committee believes our service members confront unique, complex challenges and deserve our support.

H.R. 7900 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. 7900 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. 7900 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 rule XIII, (1) the following hearing was used to develop or consider H.R. 7900:

On April 5, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of Defense".

(2) The following related hearings were held:

On March 1, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "Engagement with Allies and Partners".

On March 8, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activity in North and South America".

On March 9, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Indo-Pacific Region".

On March 17, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in the Greater Middle East and Africa".

On March 30, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "National Security Challenges and U.S. Military Activities in Europe".

On April 27, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2023 Budget".

On April 28, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "Member Day".

On May 11, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "Fiscal Year 2023 Defense Budget Request from the Department of the Navy".

On May 12, 2022, the committee held a hearing, "Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Request".

In addition, the seven subcommittees of the committee conducted 26 hearings and 7 markups to develop and consider H.R. 7900.

COMMITTEE POSITION

On June 22, 2022, the Committee on Armed Services held a markup session to consider H.R. 7900. The committee ordered the bill H.R. 7900, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 57–1, a quorum being present.

EXPLANATION OF THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute during the consideration of H.R. 7900. The title of the bill is amended to reflect the amendment to the text of the bill. 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 discretionary budget authority of $802.4 billion for national defense programs within the jurisdiction of the committee for fiscal year 2023. Of this amount, $772.5 billion was requested for Department of Defense programs, $29.5 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 of $839.3 billion in fiscal year 2023. The committee authorization represents a $71.1 billion increase above the national defense levels provided for in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

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 2023 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 2023 is $826.7 billion, based on assumptions provided by the Congressional Budget Office. In addition to funding for programs addressed in this bill, the total 050 request includes discretionary funding for national defense programs not in the committee's jurisdiction, discretionary funding for programs that do not require additional authorization in fiscal year 2023, and mandatory programs.

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.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

AH–64 Apache manned-unmanned teaming capabilities

The budget request included $85.8 million for the AH–64 Modification program. The committee recognizes that the AH–64E Apache attack helicopter currently serves a dual role in Army aviation as the lead aircraft in a manned-unmanned teaming combination performing the armed reconnaissance mission. Since the retirement of the OH–58 Kiowa Warrior, the Apache, teamed with either the RQ–7 Shadow unmanned aerial vehicle or the MQ–1C Gray Eagle unmanned aircraft system, has filled the armed reconnaissance capability gap. The committee notes that the Army's Future Attack and Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA) will eventually fill this gap after 2030. Until FARA is operational and fielded, Apache

manned-unmanned teaming (MUMT) will remain a critical capability.

The committee understands that the Army has funded the manned-unmanned teaming—expanded effort to ensure reliability of Apache mission command, control, and communications while operating with the unmanned aircraft. The committee is aware that an open system design could allow for future incorporation of enhanced communication and navigation ability for operations in a radio frequency-contested environment. The committee encourages the Apache program to continue investing in upgraded MUMT capability to maintain armed reconnaissance relevancy.

Accordingly, the committee recommends $100.8 million, an increase of $15.0 million, for the AH–64 Modification program, specifically for additional manned-unmanned teaming—expanded systems.

Army high-altitude intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

The committee notes that intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems fill critical roles in support of military operations across the globe. Demand for ISR continues to increase as the joint force reorients toward strategic competition. The committee recognizes that the Army has successfully augmented current service ISR capabilities with contractor-owned, contractor-operated (COCO) platforms to meet mission requirements and reduce operating costs for the military. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to continue utilizing the COCO model for ISR requirements in areas of operation of high value at the direction of the geographic combatant commanders, while developing an acquisition strategy to meet enduring ISR requirements.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, regarding the plan to implement a program of record to fill the gap in ISR capabilities, including for high-altitude capabilities, to meet validated ISR mission requirements.

Degraded visual environment systems for CH–47F Chinook

The budget request included $11.2 million for CH–47 Cargo Helicopter Modifications. The committee has encouraged and supported efforts by the military services to develop and field modernized degraded visual environment (DVE) systems on rotary wing aircraft. Uncharted wires and low visibility brownout conditions present military helicopters with additional hazards during training and operational missions, sometimes leading to aircraft damage, aircraft loss, or aircrew fatalities. Collaboration between U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and the Army resulted in cost and scheduling efficiencies in fielding a DVE Quick Reaction Capability on 15 medical evacuation and 25 special operations aircraft in advance of a combat deployment.

The committee believes that enhanced DVE should remain a priority for rotary aviation communities and has urged the services to continue collaborating with the aim of developing and acquiring common systems where possible. Despite this guidance, the Army does not have a plan to integrate a DVE system on the remainder of its CH–47F fleet. The committee understands that the currently

fielded DVE system on USSOCOM's MH–47G could be integrated onto the CH–47F with very little engineering, providing economic order savings across components as well as potentially lifesaving capability to Army aviators.

The committee is concerned that, in light of an unfunded modernization program for the CH–47F, this aircraft could be flying for several more decades without this critical capability. The committee notes that Army aviation has the opportunity to integrate a DVE system on its CH–47 helicopters with minimal integration and qualifications costs within a year. Accordingly, the committee recommends $36.2 million, an increase of $25.0 million, for the CH–47 Cargo Helicopter Modification program, specifically for procurement and integration of degraded visual environment capability for the CH–47F aircraft.

Longer-Range Munitions for the AH–64 Apache Helicopter

The committee supports the Army's interim long-range precision munition program to field a longer-range munition on the AH–64 Apache attack helicopter. The committee understands that, to date, this capability has been added to only two of the Army's Combat Aviation Brigades. The committee further notes that the Army's enduring program to field a future long-range precision munition will not provide operational capability until the end of this decade to the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft. Given that the Army expects to fly the Apache until at least 2050, the Army should consider additional options to enhance the lethality and survivability of its Combat Aviation Brigades.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by February 15, 2023, on options to field longer-range precision munitions to the AH–64 Apache helicopter fleet. The briefing should include, at a minimum: the Army's current plan for fielding additional long-range munitions to the Apache, or a schedule for developing such a plan; the annual costs of upgrading the fleet using a federated model over the next 5–7 years; and opportunities for expediting fielding to a majority of its Combat Aviation Brigades by 2027.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System

The committee is aware that the Army is analyzing cost reduction initiatives for the Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System Extended Range (GMLRS–ER) rocket. The committee applauds this effort and encourages the Army to examine all cost reduction measures, including the qualification of a second source for the solid rocket motor (SRM). As the Army prepares to transition to the GMLRS–ER rocket, the committee further notes that having two qualified suppliers of SRMs will provide the service with a surge capacity, eliminate a single point failure disrupting production, and appropriately exercise the nation's SRM industrial base.

Tube-launched, optically tracked, wireless-guided missile system modernization

The committee supports the Army's continued investment in the tube-launched, optically tracked, wireless-guided (TOW) missile system to defeat known and future armored threats. The committee understands that the Army has two emerging requirements aimed at modernizing the TOW missile: the Close Combat Missile System-Heavy (CCMS–H) and the Multi-Purpose Guided Missile that is directly associated with the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle. However, the committee is concerned that the Army may be developing duplicative or redundant combat vehicle missile programs that may be unaffordable and could require a change in the TOW missile infrastructure fielded today.

Therefore, 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 23, 2022, on the Army's efforts to modernize the TOW missile system. The report shall address issues including, but not limited to:

(1) details of requirements of the CCMS–H and the Multi-Purpose Guided Missile;

(2) schedules and cost estimates for developing and procuring the CCMS–H and the Multi-Purpose Guided Missile;

(3) whether these new missile requirements maintain the TOW Form Fit Factor and if not, a breakout of schedules and cost estimates specific to the modification of existing TOW launchers fielded to the Army, Marine Corps, and allied nations;

(4) any and all efforts to upgrade the current TOW2B missile configuration to prevent obsolescence and increase capability; and

(5) opportunities to leverage the TOW Form Fit Factor to address adjacent mission requirements, including short-range air defense and counter-unmanned aerial systems.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Acquisition of Armored Vehicle Track Shoes and Pads

The Committee is aware of the Army's efforts to manage strategic risk in the armored vehicle industrial base including its emphasis on the importance of the transparency and access to data on capabilities and capacities throughout the relevant supply chains necessary for realistic and timely risk assessment. The management challenges faced by the Army when confronted with evidence of risk in the armored vehicle industrial base and supply chains are compounded by instability in demand or unreliable investment over time to procure the types and quantities of components, parts, or supplies for such vehicles.

The committee notes that sometimes overlooked for track-laying armored vehicles are the track shoes and pads necessary for their combat and training readiness. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than March 15, 2023, on its assess-

ment and plans for the management of risk in the armored vehicle track industrial base. This assessment and plan shall include:

(1) An identification and assessment of track on-hand inventories and for how long current inventories will meet estimated requirements;

(2) An identification and assessment of track production sources, capabilities, and capacities to sustain inventories required for current and future demand through 2027; and,

(3) An identification of planned schedule and funding profiles for each type of armored vehicle track required.

Comptroller General Review of Army Medium Caliber Weapon System

The committee recognizes the efforts of the Army to upgrade and improve the lethality of the Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicle with an unmanned turreted autocannon, known as the Medium Caliber Weapons System (MCWS). The committee notes, however, that questions have been raised about the Army's requirements for the system related to lethality and survivability during the acquisition process. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the Medium Caliber Weapon System (MCWS). The report shall include the following:

(1) an assessment of the requirements determination and acquisition process throughout technology research, development, testing, and procurement of the MCWS;

(2) a review of actions coordinated and taken by acquisition program officials and the Army Futures Command's Cross Functional Team regarding the requirements determination and acquisition processes, including those related to integration of the MCWS into the Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicle;

(3) an assessment of MCWS requirements determination, technology research, development, testing, and procurement schedule and funding profiles including operational needs statements or other requests originating from Army deployed or forward stationed units;

(4) an analysis of MCWS program costs, including a comparison of MCWS costs to those for similar combat systems in the Army and Marine Corps;

(5) an assessment of lessons learned, if any, by acquisition program and Cross Functional Team officials, how those lessons were distributed, and actions taken by officials relative to those lessons for the improvement of requirements determination, technology development, testing, and production; and

(6) an assessment of safety risks and mitigation procedures implemented by testing, acquisition program, and Cross Functional Team officials throughout MCWS program technology development and testing.

M240 small arms industrial base

The committee remains concerned that the Army is underestimating risk in the small arms industrial base, particularly with respect to the family of M240 medium machine guns. The committee notes that the Army has programmed no funding for M240

procurement in fiscal year 2023. The committee understands that the Army has achieved the procurement objective for the M240 medium machine gun and that current M240 acquisition and sustainment strategies rely on replacement of individual parts instead of new production. The committee is concerned about the impact of this strategy on the industrial base and the potential risk of eliminating a production line that would be difficult and costly to reestablish at a later date. The committee understands that the M240 provides a vital capability for both the U.S. military as well as for foreign allies that also use the platform. The ongoing crisis in Ukraine has highlighted both the need for active production lines for critical equipment as well as the risks associated with not having them when unforeseen events arise. The committee is concerned that the resulting small arms industrial base will lack the capacity and capability necessary to support current and future Department of Defense and allied requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, that includes, but is not limited to:

(1) the state of the small arms industrial base both currently and as envisioned based on the fiscal year 2023 Future Years Defense Program;

(2) envisioned future requirements for M240 weapons, including foreign military sales;

(3) the impacts to the small arms industrial base of shuttering legacy production lines such as the M240; and

(4) options to sustain the small arms 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.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Modernization of conventional ammunition production

The committee appreciates the Army's ongoing efforts to modernize the conventional ammunition industrial base. Aging infrastructure and outdated manufacturing processes create potentially unsafe conditions for the ammunition production workforce, as well as unforeseen cost and schedule constraints due to potential mechanical failures and supply chain risk. The committee also applauds the Army's 15-year modernization plan for the organic industrial base. Army modernization priorities, such as the new 6.8 Next Generation Squad Weapon projectile, require a modern and safe manufacturing process in order to achieve an affordable and reliable projectile.

However, the committee is concerned that the base budget funding is not adequate to achieve timely and efficient industrial facilities modernization. The committee encourages the Army to review the current government-owned, contractor-operated management and operational model for potential opportunities for efficiencies and contractor incentives for long-term cost and production stability. Finally, the committee also encourages the Army to continue

to seek opportunities to accelerate and prioritize in the base budget conventional ammunition industrial facilities modernization.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Army and Marine Corps requirements for soft armor

The committee is concerned that the Army and the Marine Corps have not increased the objective requirements for soldier protection programs. The committee is aware that next-generation aramid (NGA) delivers an approximate 30 percent increase in tenacity over existing para-aramid fibers, enabling a previously unattainable level of weight reduction to woven ballistic protection. The inherent flame resistance of NGA provides fire protection at minimal additional weight or cost, thus enabling best-in-class fragment and ballistic protection in flexible soft body armor. It is inherently more flexible than ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene, making it ideal for conforming to female soldiers. NGA will deliver immediate benefits to active soft armor programs, enabling weight reduction to Army and Marine Corps programs like the Soldier Protection System, Modular Scalable Vest, Ballistic Combat Shirt, and Blast Pelvic Protector. Additionally, NGA potential applications include material hybridized rifle-resistant helmets, ballistic plates, vehicle spall liners, and hard armor.

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 December 23, 2022, on updating military requirements, incorporating the gains made by NGA.

CMOSS standards evaluation and enforcement

The committee remains concerned that the Army has not planned for appropriate resourcing to evaluate Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (C5ISR)/Electronic Warfare Modular Open Suite of Standards (CMOSS) compliance in future CMOSS embedded computing-related procurements, such as that of the forthcoming CMOSS Mounted Form Factor. The committee is also concerned about the Army's available resources to evaluate third-party software offerings for compliance to the multiple CMOSS software standards. Given CMOSS is intended as a regularly evolving suite of standards, failure to resource regularly assured compliance with these standards before, during, and after procurement risks the interoperability of entire Army systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than December 23, 2022, on plans to ensure appropriate evaluation and certification of Army modular open systems architecture (MOSA) standards. This report shall include, but is not limited to, plans to establish, fund, and manage dedicated engineering technical responsibility, and the acquisition and competition plan for CMOSS Mounted Form Factor capability. This report shall also include what dedicated staffing and laboratory resources have been established, or are still re-

quired, to certify and validate the implementation of Army MOSA interfaces for industry and government.

Integrated tactical edge network technologies

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is developing and prototyping next-generation integrated sensor and communication technologies in support of programs such as Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2). These next-generation technologies could provide critical data and voice communications capabilities as the Department begins to address the threat of near-peer adversaries and turns its focus to the great power competition as laid out in the 2022 National Defense Strategy. The committee is also aware that existing technologies could support an accelerated integration of next-generation technologies using cellular-based secure tactical edge networks that can operate in contested and congested environments.

The committee recommends the Department continue to prioritize the development, prototyping, testing, and potential procurement of such government and commercial next-generation integrated sensor and communication technologies. Accordingly, 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 April 15, 2023, on the Department's plans for Government and commercially developed next-generation integrated sensor and communication technologies. The required briefing shall:

(1) identify and evaluate costs and benefits of government and commercially available integrated tactical edge network technologies based on cellular networks; and

(2) identify and evaluate risks related to the operational use of next-generation commercially available integrated sensor and communication technologies, including but not limited to the use of cellular-based communications in contested or denied conditions.

Textiles industrial base study

The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's industrial base stability and future production capacity for individual soldier and Marine clothing equipment, specifically including textiles and body armor. Prior year budget requests planned for funding of this equipment out of overseas contingency operations (OCO) funds. After the realignment of OCO funds back into the base budget, the committee believes there is no sustainable and stable plan from the Department of Defense for the industrial base to meet the current, future, and potential surge needs of individual soldier clothing, textiles, and body armor. Therefore, 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 by December 23, 2022, on plans to secure, fund, and stabilize these industrial base capabilities. The report shall address the following:

(1) the Department of Defense's historic spending on clothing and textiles and body armor;

(2) the minimum sustainment rate for the clothing and textiles industrial base across the Future Years Defense Program;

(3) the minimum sustainment rate for helmets, hard armor, soft armor, and flame-resistant uniforms;

(4) the impact to the industrial base if the Department is not resourced to meet the minimum sustainment rates for the above;

(5) the service-level cost share of the above;

(6) the Department's expected annual operational demand and consumption rate for the above; and

(7) the Department's plan for a sustainable organizational clothing and individual equipment strategy to include Arctic, sub-Arctic, jungle, and arid environments.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

F/A–18E/F advanced electronic warfare suite upgrade

The committee notes there is an operational need for an integrated electronic warfare suite to ensure the F/A–18 E/F Block III strike fighter aircraft fleet remains relevant and survivable in highly contested, anti-access/area denial environments. The committee recognizes that the Commander for Naval Air Forces (CNAF) noted on the CNAF's fiscal year 2023 annual priorities list a requirement for F/A–18E/F to be equipped with an advanced electronic warfare (ADVEW) suite. The committee notes the ADVEW suite is intended to serve as an upgrade for the existing AN/ALQ–214A(V) radio frequency countermeasure and AN/ALR–67(V) radar warning receiver (RWR) systems and is integrated with the APG–79 wide band receiver, active electronically scanned array (AESA) radar that is scheduled to be deployed on F/A–18E/F Block III configured aircraft as well as on the next generation of naval aviation platforms. The committee is aware of the need to expand the service life of the F/A–18E/F fleet and supports the Navy's efforts to improve the F/A–18E/F readiness and capabilities beyond 2030.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. European Command and the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2023, on the Navy's plan to ensure the tactical relevance and survivability of the F/A–18 E/F with the ADVEW suite. The briefing should include:

(1) the mission systems, if any, that are primary drivers in achieving tactically relevant primary mission capable or fully mission capable F/A–18E/F aircraft, given the context of operating in an increasingly contested environment against potential near-peer adversaries;

(2) how the Navy will leverage highly advanced compact, electronic antenna solutions that provide low-risk modifications on aircraft size, weight, and power, as well as assessing integration objectives for minimal hardware changes, ease of installation, and upgradeability to the existing F/A–18E/F fleet;

(3) how new ADVEW capabilities will fully integrate with current and expanded APG–79 AESA radars;

(4) any additional resources required to maintain the survivability of the F/A–18E/F fleet until the Navy's Next Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) is operational; and

(5) an integrated master schedule for F/A–18E/F ADVEW suite and Block III upgrades.

Tactical strike-fighter and electronic attack aircraft inventory management and shortfall of the Navy

The committee continues to be frustrated by the Navy's year-to-year significant revisions regarding strike-fighter inventory management (SFIM) analyses and results. The committee recalls that in the Navy's fiscal year 2022 analysis, the Navy claimed that the strike-fighter shortfall would be resolved to zero in 2025, 5 years earlier than planned as compared to the fiscal year 2021 budget submission analyses. However, the committee was suspicious of the Navy's fiscal year 2022 analyses because the Navy had delayed the fielding of its planned F/A–XX aircraft to replace the F/A–18E/F aircraft, removed numerous F/A–18E/F Block II aircraft from the planned Service-Life Modification (SLM) program, and the Navy's F–35C procurement quantity had still not reached 24 aircraft per year. The committee believed that those significant factors would exacerbate the shortfall and would not contribute to the expedited timing of resolving the shortfall in 2025 as compared to the 2030 date stated during the fiscal year 2021 budget submission.

The committee notes that for the fiscal year 2023 budget submission and accompanying SFIM analyses, the Navy delayed procurement of 31 new F–35C aircraft and removed 19 fielded F/A–18E/F Super Hornet aircraft from the SLM program in its Future Years Defense Plan, thereby extending the Navy's strike-fighter shortfall projection to now reach zero in fiscal year 2031, 6 years later than last year's analyses. Additionally, the committee discovered that the Navy's current SFIM analyses do not include the statutory mandate in section 8062(e) of title 10, United States Code, to maintain 10 aircraft carrier air wings (CVW) beginning on or after October 1, 2025, and therefore determining that the Navy does not actually account for the strike-fighter force structure required to be maintained according to statute. Further, the Navy still plans its strike-fighter inventory without including traditional margin for attrition reserve aircraft that would backfill forces in cases of training or contingency operational losses of aircraft. The Navy should plan for 54 aircraft per CVW but instead only plans for 44 aircraft per CVW. The Navy remains overly optimistic assuming better than currently performing SLM program execution by assuming a 12-month aircraft turnaround time beginning in fiscal year 2024. Currently, the basic capabilities SLM program is averaging an 18-month to 29-month turnaround time for aircraft and has yet to perform the more complex SLM process which begins to integrate Block III capabilities in fiscal year 2023 at a currently estimated cost of $27.5 million per aircraft.

The committee is also concerned by the Navy's proposal to put into long-term storage, beginning in fiscal year 2024, the entire fleet of land-based EA–18G "Growler" electronic attack aircraft supporting expeditionary squadrons (VAQ), consisting of 25 total aircraft. The committee notes that the five expeditionary VAQ squadrons are separate from the Navy's CVW squadrons that deploy on aircraft carriers. The land-based VAQ squadrons traditionally deploy to overseas basing locations to provide electronic attack capabilities to the joint force, the same forces that the Department

of Defense deployed in late March 2022 to support Ukrainian contingency operations in the European theater.

Therefore, the committee includes a provision elsewhere in this Act that would require the Secretary of the Navy to maintain a minimum quantity of high-demand, low-density EA–18G aircraft capabilities to meet Department of Defense combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations. The committee also expects the Navy to include in future SFIM analyses excursions that integrate the 10 CVW requirement mandated by section 8062(e) of title 10, United States Code, and a force structure composition consisting of 54 strike-fighter aircraft per CVW.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Low-Cost Munitions Ordnance

The committee continues to support the development and production of the Advanced Low-Cost Munitions Ordnance (ALaMO), a guided 57mm projectile with fire-and-forget capability. This projectile has the potential to counter the growing threats posed by small boat swarms, unmanned aerial systems, and other emerging threats. The Committee is also aware that the ALaMO round has been tested to confirm its effectiveness, providing confidence that the munition program is ready to enter full rate production in 2023. Furthermore, the Navy's affordability objective for the ALaMO round has faced an unstable production profile throughout its low-rate initial production phase. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023 on the ALaMO inventory objective, an assessment of the most efficient procurement rate to meet the inventory objective, and savings, if any, that could be achieved through multiyear procurement.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Additive manufacturing in shipbuilding and ship repair

The committee remains concerned with shipbuilding supply chains, and how existing challenges induce cost and schedule risk into our shipbuilding programs. The committee believes that additive and advanced manufacturing capabilities could induce some resiliency into the supply chain and assist with construction and repair techniques. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the use of additive manufacturing capabilities in traditional shipbuilding and repair; the feasibility of entering into public-private partnerships with agencies or organizations with expertise in these areas; and an assessment of how public-private partnerships could eliminate or mitigate known capability gaps.

Assessment of the Navy's amphibious warfare fleet

The Navy and Marine Corps have identified amphibious capabilities as an area of emphasis in future conflicts and are reviewing the requirements and acquisition of the fleet of assets dedicated to this mission. The committee is concerned about the potential impacts this has for the acquisition of amphibious ships that are best suited for prosecuting a future amphibious invasion. Further, the committee is also concerned about the broader implications of the importance of amphibious warfare capabilities, the probability of such a conflict, and the cost of building and maintaining a fleet that can prosecute such a conflict. The committee is interested to learn more about the analysis, decision-making processes, and the frequency with which the Navy and Marine Corps review requirements for amphibious warfare and align these requirements with acquisition programs. Specifically, the committee seeks to understand how the potential changes to requirements would impact the acquisition plans identified in the most recent 30-year shipbuilding plan.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Navy's plans for the future amphibious warfare fleet. At a minimum, the review shall address the following elements:

(1) analysis of the current amphibious warfare fleet;

(2) Navy and Marine Corps future plans for the fleet and how it will be positioned to evolve as technology changes;

(3) an assessment of the costs of building and maintaining a fleet whose primary mission is amphibious conflict, such as the light amphibious warship, large deck amphibious ships, and LPD-class ships; and

(4) other items the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Briefing on the Navy's Hospital Ship Modernization Program

The committee supports efforts to modernize the United States Navy's fleet of hospital ships to ensure that military medical readiness is at an all-time high as the Department of Defense shifts its primary focus to the Indo-Pacific. The committee is aware of the unique capabilities a smaller and more agile hospital ship will bring to the Navy's ability to provide medical needs to its distributed fleet. Further, the committee notes the importance of having hospital ships with the capabilities to support aircraft performing medical evacuation or casualty evacuation missions.

The committee believes this modernization program will increase flexibility and enhance the military's ability to provide care to service members in a complex environment. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to deliver a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2023, on the Navy's efforts to modernize its hospital ships and provide an update on how the plan fits into the National Defense Strategy.

Constellation-class guided missile frigate industrial base and workforce

The committee expects that the new Constellation-class guided-missile frigate (FFG–62) will have an important role in the Navy battle force, and as a new ship class, will need to robustly build out a new industrial base, which includes shipbuilder manufacturing capacity, a unique supply base, and a skilled workforce. This is critical as FFG–62 ramps up production. The committee has previously supported additional investments to expand the capacity and capabilities of ship-specific industrial bases like those for DDG–51 destroyers, Columbia-class ballistic missile submarines, and Virginia-class attack submarines, which have resulted in positive impacts on program performance. Given the historical challenges faced by the Navy and industry with the construction of new ship classes, the committee strongly supports similar investments into the FFG–62 industrial base, including infrastructure and manufacturing improvements, supplier development, and workforce training.

Immersive virtual training

The committee is aware the Navy's Immersive Virtual Training (IVT) and Surface Training Immersive Gaming and Simulation (STIGS) programs are successfully delivering Surface Training Advanced Virtual Environment (STAVE) compliant courseware and trainers to the Navy's surface fleet, resulting in more effective and efficient sailors, improved team readiness and retention, and reductions in the time and expense of qualifying and certifying sailors.

The committee understands that through these programs, a significant level of IVT software content and training solutions have already been developed for U.S. and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) ship platforms that share extensive system commonality across U.S. Navy ship classes and fleet modernization efforts. This provides the Navy with an opportunity to leverage existing IVT digital content that can be tailored and repurposed with minimal time and cost investment to meet the training needs of additional U.S. ship programs that share common fleet subsystems, such as the new construction FFG–62, LCS Lethality and Survivability modernization, and other Navy ship classes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, as to options for implementing an expanded IVT content. Specifically, this briefing shall include: an analysis of all existing IVT digital content created for U.S. and FMS surface fleet programs to identify common ship platforms, fleet subsystems, and training objectives that are candidates to leverage existing like-training IVT content investments; and, implementation options for this expanded content.

Large surface combatant Arctic operations

The committee recognizes the importance of the Arctic region to United States security and interests. With the decreasing sea ice levels in the Arctic, the region will become a place for increasing commercial and military activity. The territorial claims of Russia in the Arctic, as well as China's rhetoric around the Arctic, claim-

ing itself to be a "near-Arctic" state, necessitate a strategic shift and focus on this emerging region.

The committee recognizes that Navy large surface combatant vessels lack the capability to operate in sea ice conditions at the levels present in the Arctic. This gap in capability poses a risk to the United States' ability to defend itself, advance its interests, and project power. The committee believes that the Flight III Arleigh Burke-class destroyers offer an opportunity to fill this gap. The committee understands that the current class of destroyers cannot be reasonably outfitted to act as icebreakers, but notes that industry experts have acknowledged that the ship class is ideally suited to improvements that will allow them to operate in ice-diminished seas.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the feasibility of ice-hardening the Flight III Arleigh Burke-class destroyers. The report should include at a minimum:

(1) the overall suitability of the Flight III Arleigh Burke-class destroyers for operations in ice-diminished waters;

(2) the improvements in hull form and hull strength to allow for operations in ice-diminished waters;

(3) the power plant's ability to support the increase in displacement that would result from these improvements;

(4) the improvements to auxiliary systems and combat systems for the destroyers to operate in the Arctic;

(5) the increase in capability that ice-capable destroyers would provide to combatant commanders;

(6) a comparative analysis of the feasibility of the improvements versus the capabilities they would provide; and

(7) the application of these considerations in the design of the next-generation guided-missile destroyer (DDG–X).

Large surface combatant life extension and modernization

The committee is concerned about the Navy's plan to inactivate 18 large surface combatants (LSC) between 2023 and 2027, and the resultant loss of combat capability and capacity. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the Navy's plan for cruisers and DDG–51 Flight I destroyers. The report should include:

(1) an assessment of modernization and/or service life extension opportunities for each of the 18 LSCs planned for inactivation;

(2) an assessment of estimated costs to life-extend and/or modernize these ships;

(3) an assessment of the capability and capacity of original equipment manufacturers to perform potential life extensions and/or modernizations; and

(4) an assessment of the resultant increase in capability and capacity if these ships were retained in the active inventory, vice inactivated per the 30-year shipbuilding plan.

Mobile Device Charging Capability at Sleeping Berths on Naval Vessels

The committee is concerned that sailors assigned to sea duty lack suitable mobile device charging infrastructure at their sleeping accommodations. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2023, addressing the feasibility of equipping each battle force ship with mobile device charging infrastructure that is accessible from each sleeping accommodation for each individual embarked aboard the ship. The report should include:

(1) an identification of alternative types of mobile device charging infrastructure that could be installed in the sleeping berths of each battle force ship,

(2) estimated costs to install and sustain such alternatives of mobile device charging infrastructure,

(3) estimated timelines for installing mobile device charging infrastructure in ship sleeping accommodations,

(4) potential impacts on readiness of installing mobile device charging infrastructure in ship sleeping berths, and

(5) a recommendation on whether mobile device charging infrastructure should be installed in sleeping berths on each battle force ship and, if so, a recommended alternative.

Review of the Constellation-class guided-missile frigate program

In April 2020, the Navy competitively awarded a detail, design, and construction contract for the lead Constellation-class guided-missile frigate (FFG–62). To achieve increased capability, the Navy committed to procuring a ship that is significantly more expensive than its current class of small surface combatants, the littoral combat ships (LCS). The Navy expects the lead frigate to cost nearly $1.3 billion, with an average procurement cost of approximately $1.1 billion for the remaining 19 ships currently planned for the program. The shipbuilder is currently maturing its detail design to support construction of the lead ship beginning in 2022.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2019 that the Navy's approach to acquiring the frigate was expected to help reduce the risk of design and technology problems that have plagued other Navy shipbuilding programs. However, GAO also found that the Navy asked for $1.3 billion to build the first ship before having a solid understanding of its design and cost. Given the widespread cost growth and schedule delays in Navy shipbuilding programs in general, including the LCS program, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Constellation-class guided missile frigate program. At a minimum, the review shall address the following elements:

(1) implication of FFG–62 design changes from the parent ship design on the Navy's plans to mature the design to support construction of the lead ship within cost, schedule, and performance expectations;

(2) the Navy's acquisition approach, including any plans for procurement beyond the 20 Constellation-class frigates currently planned or for the potential addition of a follow yard to increase production;

(3) overall test and evaluation plans, including how the Navy's new land-based engineering site for the frigate helps address technical and programmatic risk; and

(4) other items the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Vertical launch system on EPF ships

The committee is concerned about the Navy's plan to inactivate 18 large surface combatants (LSC) between 2023 and 2027, and the resultant loss in firepower capacity due to the reduction in vertical launch systems (VLS) available to combatant commanders. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a feasibility study on converting expeditionary fast transport (EPF) ships into arsenal ships equipped with 64 VLS tubes. The committee further directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on its findings. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) an engineering assessment regarding suitability for EPF ships to be equipped with VLS;

(2) an assessment of additional combat systems upgrades necessary to enable EPF to employ weapons from a VLS;

(3) an assessment of additional manpower and training requirements associated with EPF employment of weapons utilizing VLS; and

(4) cost assessments associated with full implementation of VLS on EPF ships.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Littoral Combat Ship Modernization and Maintenance

The Littoral Combat Ship (LCS) was designed as a flexible platform to enable quick deployment of capability. In parallel to its ongoing efforts to assess the maintenance, reliability and employment of both LCS variants, the committee urges the Navy to explore expanding LCS capability to meet revised mission requirements in support of Navy fleet architecture, including through a proof of concept for a modified lethality & survivability upgrade. This proof of concept could include Enhanced Electronic Warfare Capability (SEWIP BLK II-Lite), Integrated Naval Strike Missile (NSM), Link 11 and Link 16 LoS and SATCOM, and a containerized launcher (MK70 MOD 1). It could also present the opportunity to progress the Vertical Launch ASROC Extended Range (VLA–ER) Anti-Submarine Weapon capability.

Consequently, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on Littoral Combat Ships no later than March 1, 2023 that includes the following:

1. A description of the schedule and cost associated with Freedom-variant Littoral Combat Ship combining gearbox repairs and modifications;

2. A description of sustainment strategy options for both Littoral Combat Ship variants that account for their unique characteristics and manning levels, including commercial sustainment options that could be employed to increase operational availability, as well as technical qualifications of Littoral Combat Ships Maintenance Execution Teams and the Navy's rationale for removing these teams from Littoral Combat Ship squadron organizations;

3. The Navy's plan to employ usage and failure data to maintain adequate spare part inventories to prevent the cannibalization of active ships;

4. An analysis of near and mid-term lethality, survivability, or sensing upgrades that could enhance the operational relevance of the Littoral Combat Ship in the current global security environment, including plans and any associated costs of increasing the command and control capability of these ships to further allow them to operate in support of Navy strike groups and as part of the Distributed Maritime Operations concept;

5. An assessment of the impact on the global security environment that forward based Littoral Combat Ships could play by enhancing American naval presence in the 5th, 6th, and 7th Fleet area of operations; and,

6. Options and potential benefits of using Littoral Combat Ships to host and facilitate Marines conducting Expeditionary Advanced Basing Operations, particularly prior to the operational availability of the Light Amphibious Warship.

Next Generation Surface Search Radar

The committee understands the AN/SPS–73(V)1B Next Generation Surface Search Radar (NGSSR) is a multi-mission software configurable radar that delivers improved situational awareness capabilities to the U.S. Navy surface fleet through advancements in safe navigation, periscope detection, fast attack defense, and drone detection.

The committee supports the NGSSR program and notes it has successfully achieved all phases of developmental testing and has transitioned to full-rate production, with radar systems being delivered to shipyards for installation across the surface fleet, including: aircraft carriers (CVN), guided-missile destroyers (DDG), guided-missile cruisers (CG), future frigate (FFG(X)), and amphibious platforms. However, understanding NGSSR is designated for accelerated deployment as a priority requirement from the Navy's 2017 comprehensive review of the USS *McCain* and USS *Fitzgerald* collisions, the committee is concerned the Navy's current contract vehicle does not support the expeditious fielding of NGSSR.

To ensure stability in fielding this critical warfighting system to the fleet, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to transition or evolve the program from a development-type contract to one that matches the stage of program maturity and full-rate production. The committee is concerned that if the Navy does not accomplish this, the Navy will harm deployment of and urgency of fielding NGSSR to the surface fleet by inhibiting acquisition of long lead items; impeding stability for subcontractors; creating logistics

and talent shortages; and delaying installation, training, and sparing efforts associated with mature radar systems and weapons programs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the status of the NGSSR's contract vehicle maturation and its proposed fielding plan across the surface fleet.

Rigid Hull Inflatable Vehicles Replacement Vessels

The committee believes significant investment in Rigid Hull Inflatable Vehicles (RHIBs) replacement vessels is essential to ensuring adequate maritime logistics and that replacement vessels must offer dynamic and flexible options from which to project combat power. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on current plans and potential opportunities to improve modernization for RHIBs. The briefing should include a description and evaluation of current RHIBs and their manufacturing workforce and expected future workforce needs, a description of replacement requirements, and an analysis of opportunities to expand RHIBs construction, development and testing.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Items of Special Interest

Expediting Marine Corps Air Defense Capabilities

The committee remains concerned about increased cruise missile, artillery, and other rocket attacks on United States' personnel, bases, and allies in the Middle East, including Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Ukraine. The committee notes the work of the United States Marine Corps to rapidly field a Medium Range Interceptor Capability (MRIC) to provide expeditionary cruise missile defense capability. The committee further notes the work by the Marine Corps to expedite and ensure robust oversight of both the program and its testing.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 31, 2022, on the cost, schedule, and performance of the MRIC program and what steps, if any, can be taken to accelerate the program.

United States Marine Corps Procurement of MQ–9 Reaper

The committee supports the United States Marines Corps (USMC) shifting in force design to modernize the mission with a special emphasis on the Indo-Pacific. This shift is critical as the Marine Corps adapts from inland to littoral operations and from combatting a non-state actor to a near-peer competitor. As part of this transition, the committee believes the Marine Corps will require a family of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) capabilities that can employ both collection and lethal payloads. One UAS platform that the Marine Corps will expand its operations on is the MQ–9 "Reaper" remotely piloted aircraft, a platform that has previously been successfully operated and procured by the United States Air Force. The committee insists that the USMC's procure-

ment of the MQ–9 be conducted in the most effective and cost-efficient manner.

The committee believes that integrating small businesses is critical to the industrial base and encourages the Department to utilize small businesses to the extent feasible to supplement the work of the original equipment manufacturer. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the utilization of the MQ–9 and the procurement process being utilized by the USMC. The report should include the following information at a minimum:

(1) specific capabilities provided by the MQ–9 that otherwise are unable to be met when utilized in the context of a conflict in the Indo-Pacific;

(2) efforts to integrate small businesses when awarding various portions of the procurement for the MQ–9;

(3) a description of how small business utilization helps improve cost efficiency and maximize overall industry capability;

(4) lessons learned from the United States Air Force's procurement of the MQ–9 that the USMC is using during its procurement of the MQ–9;

(5) a review of portions of the procurement in which the original equipment manufacturer does not provide the most cost-effective options while still meeting capability requirements;

(6) an identification of gaps in the industrial base for the MQ–9 where small businesses could supplement the work of the original equipment manufacturer.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Electronic support payload for MQ–9 Reaper unmanned aircraft system

The budget request contained no funds for MQ–9 Unmanned Aircraft System Payloads.

The committee notes elsewhere in this report the need to modernize the existing Air Force MQ–9 Reaper unmanned aircraft fleet to increase current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities for the geographic combatant commanders. The committee expects the Air Force to maintain focus on modernizing the portion of the current ISR inventory that the service plans to fly into the next decade.

The committee understands that both the Commander, Pacific Air Forces and Commander, Air Forces Central have expressed interest in deploying a full-spectrum electromagnetic support ISR payload in their respective theaters to assist with characterization of the electronic battlespace and to enhance indications and warning ability. The committee is aware that the Air Force has tested and performed an operational demonstration of such an electronic support system and achieved significant results in detection of radar and communication signals and identification of peer adversary threats.

Given the Air Force's ongoing divestment of ISR capacity and the continued high demand for these assets, the committee views mod-

ernizing the widely proliferated MQ–9 as a low-risk approach to meeting global ISR requirements and keeping pace with evolving threats. The committee recommends $40.0 million in MQ–9 Unmanned Aircraft System Payloads for electronic support system payloads and their associated spares and ground equipment.

F–22

The budget request contained an Air Force initiative to reduce the total F–22 aircraft fleet inventory size from 186 to 153 aircraft. The committee notes the Air Force asserts that the 33 Block 20 capability-configured F–22 aircraft are not combat capable because the aircraft are designated as training-coded aircraft supporting initial and continuation F–22 pilot training operations. On the contrary, the committee believes that despite these 33 F–22 aircraft being designated as training-coded aircraft, these aircraft could be highly combat capable and effective depending upon the adversary threat environment, to include highly contested airspace. The committee understands that Block 20 F–22 aircraft are unable to support the exact same weapons employment capabilities as Block 30/35 F–22 aircraft, but that Block 20 F–22 aircraft can still successfully employ effective air-to-air weapons and existing onboard sensors to effectively perform the air superiority mission.

The committee recalls that when the Department of Defense truncated the F–22 program to only 187 aircraft circa 2010, the Commander, Air Force Air Combat Command informed Congress that a fleet of 187 F–22s put the execution of the then-national military strategy at high risk in the near- to mid-term, and further noted that a fleet of 381 F–22 aircraft could deliver a tailored package of air superiority capabilities to combatant commanders and would provide a potent, globally arrayed, asymmetric deterrent against potential adversaries. The committee also noted that the Department of Defense would still need to rely upon the approximately 250 F–15C aircraft fleet, to complement the 187 F–22 aircraft fleet, to meet air superiority mission requirements. Finally, the Air Force also concluded, when assessing combat operations options in 2010 with only maintaining a 187 total F–22 aircraft fleet, that any F–22 training-coded aircraft could be used for combat operations to effectively meet air superiority warfighting requirements.

Consequently, the committee believes that meeting the current national military strategy is significantly more challenging than the previous 2010 national military strategy given the advancements, complexities, and density of integrated air defense threat environments that exist among near-peer competitors today. Ultimately, the committee disagrees with the Air Force's plan to reduce the F–22 fleet below 186 aircraft, especially considering the Air Force is divesting over the next few years the entire F–15C fleet, nearly one-half of the F–15E fleet, and the Penetrating Counter-Air Aircraft is many years away from fielding.

Therefore, the committee includes a provision elsewhere in this title that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a minimum quantity of F–22 aircraft with common air superiority mission employment capabilities to meet Department of Defense combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state

and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations.

MQ–9 Reaper modernization

The committee is concerned that the Air Force is not properly prioritizing MQ–9 Reaper unmanned aircraft system modernization. The committee notes that the MQ–9 fleet is the youngest and lowest cost per flying hour, has the highest mission capable rate, and yet is under consideration for divestment before the airframe reaches its lifetime flying hours. The most recent briefing to the committee indicated that the Air Force intends to remove well over half of the existing aircraft from the MQ–9 fleet by fiscal year 2027.

The committee recognizes that a moderate, sustained investment in MQ–9 modernization would add mission-relevant capability to these aircraft, addressing unmet and urgent needs for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) identified by the commanders of the combatant commands. Current MQ–9 modernization efforts include the multi-domain operations (M2DO) program, designed to incorporate an open mission systems architecture (OMS) and increased power capacity, as well as advanced sensors, enhanced autonomy, and greater command and control resiliency. The committee understands that the budget request for $36.7 million funds the OMS and power capacity portions of the program for approximately a third of the aircraft, but that the follow-on sensors and autonomy enhancements are underfunded through the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).

As there is no formal follow-on acquisition program for the MQ–9, adequate modernization funding is critical to ensure MQ–9 operational capability and viability through the next decade. The committee expects the Air Force to fund modernization of the existing MQ–9 enterprise, upgrade these aircraft to the full M2DO configuration, and deploy them with advanced sensors to provide a low-cost alternative for wide area strategic ISR, while continuing to evaluate requirements for the next generation of unmanned ISR.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2022, on implementation of the MQ–9 M2DO program, to include the budget and schedule for each portion of the M2DO modernization effort through the FYDP.

Report on A–10 Divestment

The committee notes that the authority to transition the A–10 unit at Fort Wayne Air National Guard Base, Indiana, to an F–16 unit was provided over five years ago in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (P.L. 114–328). The request to transition the same unit in the fiscal year 2023 budget request does not constitute a full divestment strategy, nor does it give the committee confidence that operational missions unfilled by the divestment of future A–10 aircraft will be effectively recovered. Placing the future A–10 fleet at risk in the name of cost savings without regard to operational requirements or identification of meeting specific metrics for current and future weapon systems is hasty and shortsighted and could prove costlier in future budgets as the Air Force attempts to quickly reconstitute those lost mission sets.

The committee notes the Secretary of the Air Force has failed to fully comply with the requirement in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117–103) to submit a report on any proposed divestments of the A–10 aircraft during the fiscal year 2023 future years defense plan (FYDP). The interim report attempts to explain a divestment strategy for a single fiscal year, but does not discuss a full FYDP plan, which the committee expected to be fully developed given the numerous years the Air Force has attempted to divest the A–10 platform.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to the congressional defense committees no later than August 19, 2022, the complete report required in the fiscal year 2022, Consolidated Appropriations Act. In addition, the Secretary of the Air Force should include in that report a detailed plan of how remaining A–10 aircraft in service over the next 5 years will be sufficiently modernized to meet mission requirements. If a complete report is not submitted by August 19, 2022, the committee will take this lack of information into account when considering future requests from the Department for divestment of A–10 aircraft.

Report on plans for reduction of Air Force fixed-wing advanced training aircraft

The committee notes the Air Force will be transitioning its existing fleet of T–38C pilot training aircraft over the next several years to the new T–7 fleet of aircraft which will be used for the advanced flight training phase within the Specialized Undergraduates Pilot Training formal training course of the Air Force. The committee requires more detail to understand the underpinning analysis that justifies replacing 422 T–38C aircraft with just 350 T–7 aircraft.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by May 15, 2023, regarding the planned reduction of advanced training aircraft capacity of the Air Force. The report should include:

(1) the justification and specific analysis for reducing the aircraft training capacity from 422 to 350 aircraft;

(2) an explanation of whether, and to what extent, the reduction of training aircraft at a given military installation would negatively or positively impact pilot training efforts;

(3) the impact that a reduction of training aircraft could have on pilot training locations involving partner nations training alongside members of U.S. Armed Forces and utilizing such training aircraft;

(4) an analysis of the existing T–38C aircraft force structure recommended to support current-day pilot training activities and requirements;

(5) the Secretary's justification and analysis for any increased operational or training risk that may be incurred by reducing the existing quantity of T–38C training aircraft to a smaller quantity of T–7 training aircraft for training in the future;

(6) any other information the Secretary considers appropriate to adequately explain the planned quantity reduction of advanced training aircraft at Air Force pilot training locations; and,

(7) the efforts made to incorporate all parties of the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program into the T–7 training aircraft program.

Retaining Tail Numbers on United States Air Force and Air National Guard Aircraft

The committee is aware that the United States Air Force has used tail numbers to identify and track individual aircraft since 1993. Typically, these tail numbers denote the aircraft's home unit, the fiscal year in which the aircraft was ordered, and the last three digits of the aircraft's serial number. The committee believes that tail numbers are a transparent and simple way to track the utilization, age, repairs, and upgrades provided to individual aircraft across the Air Force and Air National Guard. The committee also believes that tail numbers on aircraft should not be removed, modified, or changed once an aircraft is fielded. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2023, regarding the current use of tail numbers on aircraft within the Air Force and Air National Guard. The report should analyze if tail numbers could successfully be used to determine:

(1) the assignment and maintenance history of an aircraft;

(2) if tail numbers are currently changed when aircraft switch from Active Component to Reserve Component;

(3) the Air Force's methodology for determining the average age, model number, utilization, and completed repairs and upgrades, within each unit in both the Active and Reserve components; and

(4) if there are significant disparities between the average age, model number, utilization, and completed repairs and upgrades for aircraft within the Active Component versus the Reserve Component.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Air combat training system capability enhancements

The committee notes that the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) is one of a few premier Department of Defense air combat training ranges, supporting air-to-air and air-to ground training and operational test and evaluation of weapons. The committee supports providing realistic training opportunities for fourth- and fifth-generation pilots to improve readiness levels and weapon systems capabilities, and hone the skills of combat air forces training required for deterrence and combat activities associated with great power competition.

The committee is concerned that the Air Force and joint forces lack a high-fidelity, X-band surface-to-air missile (SAM) threat simulator at the UTTR for aircrews to train against. The committee supports Air Force efforts to develop these capabilities with new programs but is concerned that this future capability may not be available in the near term and that the UTTR is not currently prioritized to receive these developmental systems. The committee is aware of the capability gap that currently exists for Air Force units training within the UTTR airspace in that the training range lacks relevant, advanced, high-fidelity surface-to-air missile threat emitters to train against.

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, 2023, on efforts to field a non-developmental, high-fidelity, full-effective radiated power, X-band threat emitter capability that would be suitable for aircrew training at the UTTR.

Autonomous cockpit systems on aircraft

The committee recognizes the strain that pilot shortages have placed on the conduct of military operations around the world. Aircraft pre-positioning, crew rest, and flight crew availability are necessary to ensure mission readiness and success. The committee recognizes the significant role autonomous capabilities could play in supporting these necessary requirements and encourages the Department of Defense to consider commercially available solutions to lower cost, increase readiness, and reduce risk. The committee is concerned that the Department is not maximizing the use of this technology to address the readiness shortfalls with reduced risk.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, assessing current Department efforts to extend flight crew capabilities by adding, or increasing, autonomous cockpit systems on aircraft. Additionally, the report shall include the following:

(1) A review of available autonomous capabilities that allow aircraft to be pre-positioned into a theater;

(2) A review of systems that allow for aircraft to be safely operated by a reduced flight crew while in theater;

(3) Any additional relevant efforts that enable autonomous cockpit flight capabilities;

(4) A cost estimate for procuring such capabilities; and

(5) A draft implementation plan and timeline for procuring such capabilities.

C–130 force structure for Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve

The committee recognizes C–130 as our nation's premier tactical airlift aircraft and is the primary transport for airdropping troops and equipment into the battlefield. Equipped to respond to domestic needs and overseas contingencies, C–130s have a broad operational mission set, including airlift support, natural disaster relief, civil unrest response, aeromedical assistance, and national contingency response stemming from a catastrophic cyber, electromagnetic pulse or Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear attack. The latest-edition C–130J model makes technical and logistical advancements to the C–130H that increase usable space in the cargo compartment, reduce operating and support costs, boost technological capabilities, and other important enhancements that improve the overall readiness of the fleet. The committee emphasizes that tactical airlift remains a critical operational requirement for the Armed Services and modernizing our nation's tactical capabilities will be beneficial for decades to come.

As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander of Air Mobility Command, the Director of the Air National Guard, and Chief of the Air Force Reserve, to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023 that studies the benefits of outfitting the Air National Guard

and the Air Force Reserve with a full C–130J model fleet. Further, the Secretary must account for domestic mission requirements and whether they are being considered when determining where to make investments and explain their process of doing so.

Infrared suppression improvements for C–130 and C–17 aircraft

The committee notes that current infrared (IR) missiles and man-portable surface-to-air missile systems (MANPADS) are outpacing the existing IR countermeasure flare dispensing and directed energy defensive systems associated with military aircraft. Given the increase of this threat, the committee believes there is merit in providing a wider range of military aircraft that are capable of reducing engine IR baselines to decrease their IR signature and increase the effectiveness of their existing IR countermeasures (IRCM) systems.

The committee understands that with the installation of a highly cost-effective and proven IR suppression system (IRSS), special operations AC–130W gunships have successfully decreased their IR signatures by at least 95 percent, substantially increasing their survivability and exponentially increasing the effectiveness of their existing IRCM systems. The committee also understands that the affordability of the IRSS provides the military services with an opportunity to rapidly and affordably employ this technology across a wider range of military aircraft to increase warfighter survivability and lethality.

As adversary missile capabilities continue to evolve and their proliferation increases globally, the committee believes the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air National Guard should leverage enhanced IR suppression systems to achieve greater heat signature reduction capabilities for its aviation fleets. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 3, 2022, on what planning and programming actions the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air National Guard are taking to reduce the IR signatures for each military service's C–130s and C–17 aircraft, and identify the resources necessary to implement an expanded IRSS installation program for these aircraft.

KC–135 ground cooling capability

The committee understands that the KC–135 aircraft routinely operates in environments where internal ground temperatures can reach well in excess of one-hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit and that it has no organic or self-contained roll-on/roll-off ground cooling capability. The KC–135 air cycle machine was designed to provide ground cooling, but is at times unreliable, and cooling air cannot be provided until the aircraft is operating at or above 2,000 feet above ground level. The committee understands that aircrew cooling has been a long-standing Air National Guard Critical requirement, but has yet to receive funding. The committee recommends additional funding for the National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment Account (NGREA) to meet this requirement. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than Decem-

ber 30, 2022, on the Air Force's plan to upgrade aircrew ground cooling on all variants of the KC–135.

KC–135 recapitalization mix

The Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve provide more than half of the Air Force's KC–135 aerial refueling aircraft. As the Air Force recapitalizes the KC–135 fleet, the committee is concerned regarding the proportional mix of aircraft between Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve and Active Duty. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on the planned Active Duty, Air Force Reserves, and Air National Guard KC–135 recapitalization plan, including the allocation for each component.

Rapid force and cargo insertion

The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense efforts to develop high-speed vertical take-off and landing aircraft. These vehicles offer an unprecedented ability to rapidly insert personnel and cargo into future battlefields. The committee recognizes that Air Force Special Operations Command has identified the development of novel propulsion architectures, such as convertible tiltrotor-turbofan engines, as a critical near-term goal to keep pace of development for these systems. However, the committee acknowledges requirements for the technology demonstration of high-speed vertical take-off and landing propulsion systems remain incomplete.

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 by March 30, 2023 on the development of high-speed vertical take-off and landing aircraft. This briefing should include the following:

(1) requirements under consideration for an initial high speed vertical takeoff and landing engine technology demonstrator concept;

(2) a roadmap of development milestones for both propulsion and airframe development; and

(3) identification of funding sources required to meet the expressed schedule.

Retirement of E–3 Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft

While the committee understands and supports the requirement to modernize Air Force airborne warning and control capability, the committee continues to be concerned about the lack of underlying analysis provided to Congress to explain the proposed divestment of half the E–3 AWACS fleet in fiscal year 2023. The committee notes that this lack of supporting analysis is an unfortunate hallmark of most of the recent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft inventory divestment proposals from the Air Force. Without this information, the committee has difficulty assessing the true operational risk posed by these aircraft inventory changes.

The committee expects the Air Force to address the inherent capability and capacity gaps in its E–3 replacement plan to the maximum extent feasible. Options for prudent acceleration of the re-

placement program should be shared with the committee as soon as practicable.

Silver bullet roll on roll off conference and communication module and air transportable galley lavatory equipment

The committee notes that the current Silver Bullet Roll on Roll off Conference and Communication Module and the KC–46A Air Transportable Galley Lavatory (ATGL) equipment/systems is not fully airworthy and is flying on a waiver. The committee notes that the Silver Bullet replacement is in production. Also, the committee notes that the Secretary of the Air Force's is assessing remedies for the ATGL waiver and overall recapitalization efforts of the ATGL. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to prepare a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023 as to the operation and airworthiness of the Silver Bullet Roll on Roll off Conference and Communication Module and ATGL equipment and systems. The brief shall include the description, expiration, and status of any waivers, whether for airworthiness, safety, or other, currently used to operate the Silver Bullet Roll on Roll off Conference and Communication Module and ATGL equipment/systems. The brief shall also include the Air Force's plan to modify or replace either the Silver Bullet Roll on Roll off Conference and Communication Module or ATGL equipment/systems in the future and any effort to remedy the requirement to operate under any waivers.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

Items of Special Interest

Airborne electronic attack aircraft force requirements

The committee is concerned that Department of the Navy plans to divest all expeditionary electronic attack aircraft squadrons will create a capability gap in Department of Defense ability to effectively execute its electronic warfare mission under the National Defense Strategy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than May 1, 2023, with recommendations for the required airborne electronic attack aircraft force structure.

The study should include, at a minimum:

(1) The airborne electronic attack aircraft force structure of the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force necessary to meet the requirements of the Department of Defense airborne electronic attack aircraft mission under the National Defense Strategy, in low, medium, and high risk force structure options, including—(A) the total minimum number of the airborne electronic attack aircraft; (B) the minimum number of primary mission aircraft; (C) the total minimum number of airborne electronic warfare aircraft with electronic attack capabilities; and (D) the minimum number of primary mission airborne electronic warfare aircraft with electronic attack capabilities.

(2) An explanation of how the force structure described under (1) supports operations between military services to include—(A) de-

scription of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations; (B) the area of responsibility for services when operating in a joint theater; (C) the joint integration concept for operational employment of airborne electronic attack aircraft operated by the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force; and (D) any redundancy in capabilities among services.

(3) A roadmap outlining how the Department of Defense plans to reach the force structure described including an established goal date for achieving the minimum number of airborne electronic attack aircraft.

The report should be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

Arctic access and air refueling missions

The committee understands the growing strategic importance of the Arctic region and the long distances military aircraft may have to fly to provide support. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 1, 2023, on the Arctic and North Atlantic regions for air refueling mission capability.

Autonomous air-to-air refueling technology

The committee notes that the Secretary of the Air Force has proposed investments in capabilities to better enable a global operating model and modernize key capabilities through the use of autonomous air-to-air refueling for manned and unmanned platforms. The committee supports innovative investments across the manned/unmanned spectrum and supports cost-effective options for extending America's combat reach in denied and geographically dispersed regions across the globe.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 1, 2023, on the efforts to develop autonomous air-to-air refueling capabilities. Specifically, the brief shall address:

(1) current efforts to demonstrate new autonomous air-to-air refueling techniques;

(2) efforts to scale and adopt new autonomous air-to-air refueling techniques across a range of Department of Defense airborne platforms (manned and unmanned); and

(3) use of commercial technologies in modeling new autonomous air-to-air refueling capabilities to determine effectiveness, future technology development priorities, and alternative employment concepts that support increased manned/unmanned teaming operations and combat reach.

Briefing on Advanced F–35 Launch Intercept Capabilities

The committee is aware that the F–35 provides unprecedented capability, survivability and connectivity in today's complex threat environment. Further, the committee notes that the F–35 aircraft has served as an effective deterrent to Russia in Eastern Europe and increases interoperability among the United States and North-Atlantic Treaty Organization partners. Moreover, the committee notes that adversaries continue developing and testing advanced missile launch capabilities that threaten the safety and security of the United States, U.S. territories, and foreign partners and allies.

The committee is interested in additional capabilities the F–35 aircraft may support.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2023, that assesses the current ability of the F–35 aircraft to effectively detect, engage, and employ existing, or planned, air-to-air intercept weapons against an inter-continental ballistic missile threat during the initial boost phase of missile launch.

Degraded visual environment systems commonality and cost efficiencies

The committee recognizes that hazards such as wires, vehicles, uncharted terrain, and low-visibility conditions caused by smoke, dust, fog, and precipitation may all contribute to a degraded visual environment (DVE) for military air and ground vehicles. DVE occurs during training and operational missions and has led to aircraft damage, aircraft loss, and aircrew injuries and fatalities. The committee has encouraged and supported efforts by the military services to develop and field modernized DVE systems on rotary wing aircraft. The committee has previously noted the collaboration between the Army and U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) in developing and procuring a common DVE solution in order to quickly meet a directed requirement as well as field more broadly across the USSOCOM helicopter fleet.

The committee also recognizes ongoing efforts by the Army and the Air Force to ensure the emerging fleet of next-generation rotary wing and ground vehicles, including the Air Force's Combat Rescue Helicopter and the Army's Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft, Future Long Range Assault Aircraft, Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle, and Robotic Combat Vehicle, as well as the enduring fleet of existing rotary wing and ground vehicles, are equipped with DVE capability.

The committee understands that the key to DVE mitigation technology resides in software data fusion and the ability to rapidly integrate capabilities through open system architectures. Open system, software-based solutions can offer cost-savings across the Department of Defense while also allowing technology insertions at the speed of relevance in order to meet evolving and emerging threats.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 1, 2022, on the utility and potential cost-savings of coordinating and consolidating the development and procurement of DVE software data fusion across the services. The report shall include each of the military services' DVE sensor fusion integration and fielding timelines for both rotary wing and ground vehicle applications and anticipated costs across the Future Years Defense Program.

E–6B recapitalization

The committee is concerned over sustainment and modernization challenges for the E–6B fleet balanced against the operational tempo required for assured air-to-submarine communications. Furthermore, emerging capabilities from strategic competitors neces-

sitate the modernization of existing onboard nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems for execution of Presidential orders in contested environments. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, that includes the plan for the recapitalization program to include initial procurement of selected airframes for prototyping and modernization of onboard nuclear command and control systems. The recapitalization program must provide the earliest possible solution on the fastest schedule to prevent further delays and address potential capability gaps.

F–35

The budget request contained $8.08 billion for the procurement of 61 F–35 aircraft and associated spares, modifications, depot activations, and advanced procurement for fiscal year 2023 aircraft for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. The committee notes that this is a decrease of 33 aircraft from procurement plans provided in the fiscal year 2022 budget projected for the planned fiscal year 2023 budget request. The budget request contained $2.01 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 unfunded priority lists for the Air Force, Marine Corps, and Navy contained $1.91 billion for seven F–35A, three F–35B and three F–35C, and three F–35C aircraft, respectively.

The committee acknowledges the F–35 is a capability that has potential to be used against advanced integrated air defense systems operating against the United States or its foreign partners and allies during high-end, highly contested contingency operations after the aircraft eventually receives the Technical Refresh-3 (TR–3) hardware and full Block 4 software capabilities currently forecasted to be fielded in fiscal year 2029, which is 3 years later than the 2026 date provided by the Department of Defense last year and 28 years after the program's inception. The committee notes that development efforts for TR–3 hardware are currently $548.0 million over the original budget and that significant technical risk exists with no schedule margin remaining to meet production line cut-in planned during July 2023. The committee continues to agree with the F–35 Program Executive Officer 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.

The committee remains 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 is also awaiting the Department's response on how industrial base competition will be introduced and effectively integrated across the F–

35 development and sustainment enterprises for both the airframe and propulsion systems. The committee believes that until adequate industrial base competition at the prime and major sub-tier contractor levels can be established, the Department will continue to face challenges holding original equipment manufacturers properly accountable for subpar performance of products and services provided.

F–35 Joint Program Office Cost-Benefit Analysis

The committee understands that the F–35 Joint Program Office, in consultation with the United States Air Force and the Department of the Navy, is conducting a detailed cost-benefit analysis to evaluate cost, schedule, risk, and operational mission capability enhancements that could be achieved by modernizing, upgrading, or replacing the existing F–35 propulsion system and/or power thermal management system for all aircraft variants of the F–35 weapon system. The committee notes that the F–35 Joint Program Office plans to complete the cost-benefit analysis in August 2022 and then subsequently present the results of the analysis to the military services and the F–35 Joint Executive Steering Board soon thereafter.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director, F–35 Joint Program Office, alongside relevant Department of Defense officials, to provide a thorough and detailed briefing to the congressional defense committees by September 20, 2022, and not later than October 4, 2022, that includes the complete results of the aforementioned cost-benefit analysis. The briefing should also include how any available and pertinent operational analyses performed by the United States Air Force or Department of the Navy informed the results of the cost-benefit analysis.

Increased lethality for unmanned aircraft systems

The committee recognizes that recent events in Europe have demonstrated the need for greater lethality, expeditionary capability, and precision targeting at the tactical unit level. The committee notes that providing smaller units and lower echelons greater organic capability to detect and target threats and support precision munitions could produce significant effects on the modern battlefield.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, on current and future planned efforts to provide tactical units unmanned aircraft systems with designating and marking capability to enable the use of precision targeting and munitions.

MV–22 and CV–22 nacelle improvement

The committee is aware of the unique capabilities of each of the V–22 variants flown by the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), and the United States Air Force. Each variant of V–22 is one of the most in demand platforms in its respective service. Due to the high operations tempo, reducing down time by improving the nacelles of these aircraft significantly increases readiness and provides significant cost savings.

The committee is pleased that the Air Force has accelerated its Nacelle Improvement program for its fleet of CV–22 aircraft, however the committee is concerned that if adequate investment is not made in MV–22 Nacelle Improvement, then the USMC will incur significantly higher costs for its upgrades and potentially extended periods of down time for these highly in demand aircraft. To avoid an unnecessary and costly break in the program, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to ensure that the Nacelle Improvement program transitions from modifying CV–22 aircraft to MV–22 aircraft without interruption.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, that assesses the most cost-effective means of implementing the Nacelle Improvement program for the USMC. The committee believes this would include performing this work at the original equipment manufacturer final assembly facility and beginning before the Air Force completes their modification program. Such brief shall assess cost savings and overall downtime impact to the fleet

National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account

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

The committee believes additional funds would help manage strategic risk and eliminate identified critical dual-use equipment shortfalls. The committee expects these funds to be used for the purposes of, but not limited to, the procurement and modernization of equipment and programs such as communications interoperability for Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams; containerized ice making systems; Mobile Tower System Airfield Lighting Systems; Security Forces Modular Ballistic Protection System; Security Forces Climate Clothing System; Tactical Combat Casualty Care Medical Kit; Cargo and Utility Vehicle Fleet Modernization; Rapid Response Shelters; Disaster Relief Mobile Kitchen Trailers; Less than Lethal Equipment Modernization; Critical Care Air Transport Team Kit; All Hazards Response Trailer Modernization; Hard Sided Expandable Small Air Mobile Shelter; and other critical dual-use unfunded procurement items for the National Guard and Reserve Components.

The committee recommends $50.0 million for National Guard and Reserve equipment.

Report on Air Force counter-maritime strategy

The committee notes the important work the Department of the Air Force is doing to advance its ability to strike maritime targets, to include pursuit of the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile, and

test and integration activities to expand the compatibility of the Long-Range Anti-Ship Missile. However, the committee is concerned that these efforts are moving too slowly, and that wide gaps remain in the Department's operational concepts, plans, programs, capabilities and capacity for detecting and defeating adversary maritime surface and subsurface forces from air and space at a scale that would be expected in an Indo-Pacific conflict. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Army, to prepare a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2023 as to the strategy and implementation plan for conducting counter-maritime operations.

The report shall include:

(1) operational concepts, plans, programs and key enabling technologies for detecting, tracking and defeating a range of adversary maritime vessels, including while underway;

(2) how the Air Force command and control enterprise will support long-range standoff fires for maritime engagements, to include proficient use of data link and joint range extension networks required for dynamic weapons employment;

(3) how the air battle management system will incorporate sensing data for maritime targets;

(4) how the bomber fleet, and specifically the B–21 program of record, accounts for the capacity required for a counter-maritime role in addition to other mission sets, and if not, provide an updated fleet size;

(5) what steps the Air Force will take and what resources are required to establish an inventory in such quantities of appropriate munitions that achieve desired effects in counter-maritime operations;

(6) what capability is needed to engage targets beyond the range of a Joint Direct Attack Munition and inside the range of a Joint Air to Surface Stand-off Missile in a cost effective way and an estimate of the funds necessary to accrue the capability in required quantities;

(7) considerations and modifications required for various platforms to carry munitions for maritime engagement;

(8) what steps the Air Force is taking to ensure its training methods and simulators prepare warfighters for the counter-maritime mission set alongside the Joint force;

(9) an explanation of how the Air Force intends to integrate and leverage Department of the Navy capabilities and technologies in its detection, targeting and engagement methods; and

(10) an overall assessment of funding to include projected shortfalls and alternative near-term funding opportunities in order to rapidly develop, test and field counter-maritime capabilities from now and over the next five years.

Supersonic capabilities

Given that Russia and China and already investing in supersonics, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023 to include an analysis to identify potential use cases for transport supersonic aircraft for each branch of the military and

strategies for incorporating the technology into development and potential acquisition roadmaps.

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—NAVY PROGRAMS

Section 111—Requirements Relating to EA–18G Aircraft of the Navy

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to maintain a minimum quantity of high-demand, low-density EA–18G aircraft capabilities to meet Department of Defense combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations.

Section 112—Multiyear Procurement Authority for Arleigh Burke Class Destroyers

This section would provide multiyear procurement authority for up to 15 Flight III DDG–51 destroyers.

Section 113—Authority for Procurement of Additional Arleigh Burke Class Destroyer

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to procure one Arleigh Burke-class destroyer, in addition to any other procurement of such destroyers otherwise authorized by law. This section would also authorize the Secretary of the Navy to use incremental funding to make payments under the contract.

Section 114—Authority for Certain Procurements for the Ship-to-Shore Connector Program

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into one or more contracts for up to 25 Ship-to-Shore craft and associated equipment.

Section 115—Authority to Procure Airframes and Engines for CH–53K King Stallion Heavy-Lift Helicopters

This section would authorize the Department of the Navy to enter into one contract for procurement of up to 30 CH–53K helicopters and one contract for procurement of up to 90 engines for the CH–53K over fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

Section 116—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Retirement of HSC–85 Aircraft

This section would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2023 for the Navy to be used to retire, or prepare to retire, transfer, or place

in storage any aircraft from Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 85 (HSC–85). This section would also require the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Commander of United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), to submit a report to the congressional defense committees explaining the effect of divestment of HSC–85 aircraft, the costs of sustaining HSC–85 aircraft from fiscal year 2024 through fiscal year 2028, a proposed cost sharing agreement between the Navy and USSOCOM for sustaining HSC–85 aircraft, and options for a replacement capability that would meet all operational requirements currently fulfilled by HSC–85 aircraft.

Section 117—Quarterly Briefings on the CH–53K King Stallion Helicopter Program

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing on the cost, schedule, and testing of the CH–53K helicopter program on a quarterly basis through fiscal year 2024.

SUBTITLE C—AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

Section 121—Modification of Inventory Requirements for Aircraft of the Combat Air Forces

This section would reduce the minimum quantity of primary mission A–10 aircraft inventory required to be maintained by the Secretary of the Air Force in order to facilitate the transition of A–10 aircraft to F–16 aircraft at Fort Wayne Air National Guard Base, Indiana. This section would also reduce the minimum inventory quantity of total tactical fighter aircraft the Secretary of the Air Force is required to maintain from 1,970 to 1,800 aircraft.

Section 122—Modification of Minimum Inventory Requirement for Air Refueling Tanker Aircraft

This section would set an air refueling minimum inventory of 466 tanker aircraft for fiscal year 2023 and prevent the Air Force from moving KC–135 aircraft from Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory to Backup Aircraft Inventory in the Air Force Guard and Reserve.

Section 123—Requirements Relating to F–22 Aircraft

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to maintain a minimum quantity of F–22 aircraft with common air superiority mission employment capabilities to meet Department of Defense combat air forces training, testing, and operational steady-state and major contingency requirements in support of geographical combatant commanders' planning and operations.

Section 124—Modification of Inventory Requirements and Limitations Relating to Certain Air Refueling Tanker Aircraft

This section would strike the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) requirement of retiring no more than 18 KC–135 aircraft.

Section 125—Repeal of Air Force E–8C Force Presentation Requirement

This section would amend section 147 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) by striking subsection (f).

Section 126—Minimum Inventory of C–130 Aircraft

This section would keep the C–130 total aircraft inventory at 271 with a sunset date of October 1, 2028.

Section 127—Authority to Procure Upgraded Ejection Seats for Certain T–38A Aircraft

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to procure upgraded ejection seats for Air Force Global Strike Command and Air Force Air Combat Command T–38A aircraft.

Section 128—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Retirement of C–40 Aircraft

This section would prohibit the Air Force from spending funds to retire, prepare to retire, place in storage or put in backup aircraft inventory any C–40 aircraft.

Section 129—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Procurement of Bridge Tanker Aircraft

This section would allow the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into a contract for the procurement of the bridge tanker aircraft using procedures other than full and open competition if the Secretary complies with the requirements of section 3204 of title 10, United States Code, and provides a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services that explains the reasons the contract cannot be awarded using full and open competition.

Section 130—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Termination of Production Lines for HH–60W Aircraft

This section would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2023 for the Air Force from being obligated or expended to terminate the operations of, or to prepare to terminate the operations of, a production line for the HH–60W Combat Rescue Helicopter.

Section 131—Prohibition on Certain Reductions to B–1 Bomber Aircraft Squadrons

This section would prohibit certain reductions to B–1 bomber aircraft squadrons.

Section 132—Limitation on Retirement of E–3 Airborne Warning and Control System Aircraft

This section would prohibit divestment of 2 of the proposed 15 E–3 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft retirements in fiscal year 2023. The section would further restrict divestment of five aircraft until the Air Force enters into a contract for an E–7 replacement aircraft. In addition, the section requires

the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to Congress on the operational impact to the geographic combatant commanders of a reduced E–3 fleet, the comparative capabilities of the E–3 and its proposed replacement system, and an approved acquisition strategy for the replacement capability.

Section 133—Requirements Study and Acquisition Strategy for the Combat Search and Rescue Mission of the Air Force

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a study on the requirements for the Air Force combat search and rescue mission to meet the objectives of the most recent National Defense Strategy and to provide the result of this study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 30, 2023. This section would further require the Secretary to develop an acquisition strategy to meet the requirements identified under the directed study and to submit this strategy to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than June 1, 2023.

Section 134—Plan for Transfer of KC–135 Aircraft to the Air National Guard

This section would direct the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing on the impact of providing aircraft to non-equipped classic association KC–135 Guard units would have on the aerial refueling capability of the Department of Defense.

Section 135—Annual Report on T–7A Advanced Pilot Training System

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide an annual report, for five consecutive years, on the T–7A acquisition program of the Air Force.

Section 136—Report on F–22 Aircraft Force Laydown

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services by April 30, 2023, on the proposed plan for the movement and basing of 186 F–22 aircraft and on the establishment of a new F–22 formal training unit.

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

Section 141—Charging Stations at Commissary Stores and Military Exchanges

This section would allow the Department of Defense to furnish exchanges and commissaries with electric vehicle charging stations.

Section 142—Increase Air Force and Navy Use of Used Commercial Dual-Use Parts in Certain Aircraft and Engines

This section would direct the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to include Federal Aviation Administration-certified parts in supply chain solutions.

Section 143—Assessment and Report on Military Rotary Wing Aircraft Industrial Base

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military services, to conduct an assessment of the military rotary wing industrial base and provide a report to the congressional defense committees.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Items of Special Interest

Acquisition strategy for autonomous ground vehicles

The committee notes the Army's efforts with development of autonomous and optionally manned ground systems and recognizes that they have the potential to increase efficiency, reduce workload, reduce risk, and support the lethality of ground forces. Given the level of effort the Army has made with various classes of autonomous or optionally manned vehicles, the committee would like a better understanding of the Army's plans, if any, to transition from developmental projects to acquisition programs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 30, 2023, on the Army's development and acquisition strategy for autonomous ground vehicles, including the planned systems for acquisition, projected timeline, quality and safety metrics, and identification and assessment of any viable commercially available systems.

AH–64 Apache modernization plan

The budget contained $10.0 million in PE 0607145A for the Apache Future Development program. The committee is aware that the AH–64 Apache will continue to serve as the Army's principal attack helicopter until the year 2050 and beyond. The committee notes that, while the Army intends to purchase the final AH–64E aircraft in fiscal year 2025, the service has no comprehensive, budgeted plan to modernize the aircraft over the next 30 years. Since initial fielding of the AH–64A, the Army has executed effective and affordable Apache modernization through systematic remanufacturing of the aircraft every 12–15 years. The committee is concerned about the lack of a future modernization strategy for Apache.

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, 2022, on a plan to ensure AH–64 Apache relevancy for the remainder of its service life. The briefing should include, at a minimum, major capability requirements necessary to meet the objectives of the most recent National Defense Strategy and the estimated costs and schedule associated with these requirements.

The committee also recommends $35.0 million in PE 0607145A, an increase of $25.0 million, for the Apache Future Development program to conduct engineering analysis and address near-term modernization needs to ensure the Apache remains operationally dominant through 2050.

Autonomous robotic targets for small arms range training

The committee recognizes that live-fire training that is both safe and as realistic as possible is fundamental and critically important to soldier and unit readiness. The committee notes that the Army has an ongoing development program intended to deliver an autonomous robotic target system that meets training requirements and is affordable. The committee also notes that there are commercial alternatives being utilized by other military services. For example, the Marine Corps' "training-as-a-service" model of autonomous robotic targets is being used to improve marksmanship, tactical decision-making, and individual and squad engagement proficiency. The committee is interested to know the Army's current requirements and plans for autonomous robotic targets under the Future Army Systems Integrated Targets—Trackless Moving Targets program and how it accounts for advancements in individual and group robot autonomy attributable to artificial intelligence as well as the rapid technological improvements that occur each year in this field.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2023, on the following:

(1) requirements and plans for the development and acquisition of autonomous robotic targets for small arms training;

(2) the availability and associated costs of Government-developed and commercially available live-fire autonomous robotic targets;

(3) user feedback, if available, from soldiers that are provided an opportunity to assess such targets in live-fire training;

(4) the Army's existing autonomous robotic target performance requirements;

(5) an analysis of the cost of Government and commercial alternatives, including but not limited to procurement, sustainment, and necessary range facility support costs; and

(6) potential range modernization cost-savings and cost avoidance, if any, that can be achieved by the adoption of autonomous robotic targets.

Briefing on increasing Department of Defense access to commercial technologies

The committee understands that innovative commercial technologies are increasingly compatible in applications for national defense. The committee also believes that the successful development of innovative commercial technologies to meet the needs of the military services is facilitated by the early involvement of the Department of Defense in commercial development. Entities such as the Defense Innovation Unit connect military users with innovative commercial companies and utilize flexible contracting authorities to rapidly prototype then produce hardware and software solutions.

However, delays to enter production contracts after successfully completing prototype contracts are common and challenge potential new entrants to the defense industrial base. To improve contracting results when dealing with innovative dual use technologies, the connection between military services and these commercial companies must be strengthened.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and each of the Service Acquisition Executives to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on efforts underway to develop a strategy to accelerate access to commercial technologies. The briefing shall include a discussion of:

(1) efforts by the Department to establish a primary access point for various areas of emerging technology and consideration of whether those points should be at the program level or elsewhere,

(2) ways to incentivize those primary points of access by establishing authority for a percentage of cost savings achieved through commercial contracting to accrue to the program or entity, and

(3) a comparison of the cost to the Program Executive Officer of a Major Defense Acquisition Program to either collaborate with an entity serving as a primary access point to understand and gain access to commercial companies or to establish a position for a portfolio innovation director who understands key technologies as well as Department processes and can connect with the Department's innovation community.

Briefing on Legacy Ground Vehicle Autonomous Systems Upgrades

The committee supports the Army's interest and investment in artificial intelligence and autonomous operating capabilities associated with the development of next generation combat and tactical vehicles. However, the committee is also interested in the Army's assessment of the feasibility, cost, and potential benefits of integrating autonomous operating capability into its current combat and tactical vehicle fleets. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023, on its assessment of the feasibility, suitability, and advisability of developing and fielding upgrades for current combat and tactical vehicle fleets that would allow them to operate autonomously both effectively and safely. The briefing shall include at a minimum:

(1) a review of current combat and tactical vehicles, their expected fleet service life, their eligibility for autonomous system upgrades, and any future plans and schedules to replace these vehicles with next generation ground vehicles;

(2) a cost estimate for developing, producing, and fielding autonomous system upgrades for each eligible fleet of current combat and tactical vehicles;

(3) the current and planned autonomous systems upgrades, if any, to combat and tactical vehicles; and

(4) an estimated schedule to develop, produce, and field autonomous systems upgrades for each fleet of combat and tactical ground vehicles.

Carbon fiber and graphite foam applications for combat and tactical vehicles

In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118), the committee again noted that the U.S. Army Ground Vehicle Systems Center (GVSC) and U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) were conducting developmental research on carbon fiber composite wheels and graphitic carbon foam in support of the Army's and the special operations forces' combat and tactical vehicle programs. The committee took the opportunity in H. Rept. 117–118 to note further that the GVSC and USSOCOM may be interested in a wider application of graphitic composite and graphitic carbon foam components in support of the Army's Next Generation Combat Vehicle and for other vehicle technology purposes. In accordance with the committee's direction last year, the Army submitted a report in February 2022, in which it noted that its ongoing outreach efforts have resulted in collaboration with 32 industry partners with shared interest or efforts related to graphitic foam applications and manufacturing.

Given the committee's attention to this technology over the years and its enduring interest in the testing and demonstration of the potential of graphite composite and graphitic carbon foam vehicle components, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on the results of government and commercial industry development and testing and the practical application or fielding of graphite composite and graphitic carbon foam components for existing or developmental combat or tactical vehicles.

Common Tactical Truck acquisition strategy

The committee notes the Army's Heavy Tactical Vehicle (HTV) fleet has reached its design maturity with significant obsolescence and repair parts challenges. The committee also understands that the Army has initiated the Common Tactical Truck (CTT) program utilizing a middle tier acquisition rapid prototype pathway with awards of other transaction agreements for prototypes planned for December 2022. The Army's intent appears to focus on modular truck prototypes that maximize use of current commercial heavy truck capabilities and commonality. The committee is interested in this effort as prototypes using commercial heavy truck capability could optimize available and emerging commercial-off-the-shelf technologies such as advanced driver assistance systems, digital design, improved fuel economy, predictive maintenance, diagnostics, and prognostics technologies. The committee is also interested to learn if this approach will set conditions for lower development cost and later procurement costs at commercial economies of scale.

The committee supports this accelerated effort given the apparent risk with current fleets, the criticality of logistics capability in large scale combat operations, as well as providing for increased competition and innovation in the tactical wheeled vehicle industrial base. The committee notes with concern, however, that the budget request included only $16.3 million for CTT prototype builds and ongoing research and development. This amount sug-

gests the Army is willing to trade off the opportunity presented by commercial industry's interest to develop and field a 21st century heavy truck fleet to support Army and other defense logistics requirements now and into the future.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, that details the Army's acquisition strategy to include:

(1) required characteristics such as mission roles, commonality, leader-follower or autonomy ready, force protection and survivability, and demand reduction;

(2) planned schedule to include use of soldier touch points;

(3) contracting strategy;

(4) modified test and evaluation plan that takes into account commercial-off-the-shelf technology;

(5) funding profile across the Future Years Defense Program; and

(6) issues for consideration and plans related to transitioning the program from prototype to production.

Counter UAS Technology Research

The Committee supports the Army's investment in advanced technologies to mitigate threats from Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), especially as these threats emerge and mature rapidly. The Committee encourages the Army Research Lab to partner with academic institutions and private industry to further develop commercially available counter UAS technology.

The Committee directs the Commander of U.S. Army Futures Command to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than December 31, 2022 on opportunities to partner with academia and industry in counter-UAS research.

Directed Energy Maneuverable Short-Range Air Defense

The U.S. Army Rapid Capabilities and Critical Technologies Office (RCCTO) is prototyping capabilities that address the need for protection against group one, two, and three unmanned aerial systems (UAS). Included in this effort is development of a directed energy system to protect maneuvering forces from rocket, artillery, and mortar (RAM), as well as rotary and UAS threats. The Committee is aware of the recent testing with the Directed Energy Maneuverable Short-Range Air Defense (DE M–SHORAD) prototype, including the successful defeat of threat UAS and mortar rounds. The Committee urges the Army to continue its testing and delivery of system prototypes in order to provide an effective and cost-efficient counter-UAS and counter-RAM capability. Accordingly, 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 no later than February 1, 2023, on an acquisition strategy for DE M–SHORAD. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) the strategy, including development, testing, and production schedule and funding profile, for transition of DE M–SHORAD to a Program of Record;

(2) plans for the integration of directed energy counter-UAS and RAM systems into the Integrated Battle Command Systems net-

working and command and control system for target detection, identification, targeting, and engagement of threats; and

(3) the potential applicability and interest, if any, in acquiring defensive directed energy counter UAS and RAM capabilities among other Department of Defense military departments and agencies.

Extended Range Cannon Artillery Program

The committee is aware of and supports the Army's programs oriented on the rapid development and fielding of long-range surface-to-surface precision fires, both missile and cannon artillery, to meet current and anticipated requirements for successful operations against potential peer and near-peer adversaries. The committee understands the Army's development efforts include an Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) system that would nearly double the range of its current M109A7 Paladin self-propelled howitzer and notes that last year an ERCA test prototype successfully demonstrated a firing range in excess of 60 kilometers. However, the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) 2022 Weapons Systems Annual Assessment notes that ERCA was experiencing challenges with technical maturity, schedule delay, and that program cost estimation has not been formalized. The committee further understands that the Army's current program plans call for an open competition acquisition strategy for the ERCA system when ready for full rate production.

Given that GAO reported potential cost, performance, and schedule risk, the committee requires an update on the ERCA program's status and plans. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023 on the ERCA program's research, development, and testing progress and plans. The briefing required shall include:

(1) an updated and consolidated list and funding profile through 2028 for the research, development, test, evaluation (RDTE), and procurement appropriation accounts that support the ERCA program;

(2) the Technology Readiness Level (TRL) of each research and development effort and the schedule at which those efforts will progress from current levels to the readiness level required for a production decision;

(3) the funding profile necessary to accomplish the required qualification test of the new gun, breech, propellants, and projectiles to meet documented requirements;

(4) the status of and plans for achieving required safety certifications for fielding of the ERCA system; and

(5) a total cost estimate and plan to complete development and operational testing and for the full rate production of the ERCA system.

The committee further directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report not later than April 1, 2023, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services detailing the business case analysis for the ERCA acquisition strategy with production and fielding plans.

Future Long Range Assault Aircraft medical evacuation

The committee supports the Army's Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) program of record to augment medium-lift capability for the Army. The committee understands that FLRAA will be designed to increase the operational reach and effectiveness of Army aviation against any future near-peer adversaries. The committee notes that FLRAA will play a key role in medical evacuation from the battlefield. Timely medical response and preservation of life will continue to be imperative to military readiness and will depend on modern medical evacuation aircraft. The committee encourages the Army to ensure medical evacuation requirements are incorporated into the final FLRAA design.

Future Vertical Lift digital twin technology

The committee supports the Department of Defense's adaptation of digital twin technologies for use in platform and system development. The committee is aware that the Army's Future Vertical Lift program, specifically the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) helicopter, has embraced the use of digital modeling and simulation as one method to assist in rapid prototyping. The Army's most recent briefing to this committee indicated that the FLRAA program views the virtual prototypes currently in development as a step toward eventual use of a digital twin after the Mid-Tier Authority (MTA) Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) weapon system design contract is awarded at the end of fiscal year 2022. The committee notes that use of a digital twin of the FVL digital backbone technology would permit rapid prototyping and simulation of advanced networking technologies in a virtual space, facilitating faster modernization while reducing testing timelines, acquisition risk, and sustainment costs. The committee encourages the FVL program to consider incorporation of digital twin technologies as is feasible throughout the program.

High-temperature composites

The budget request contained $43.0 million in PE 0602147A for Long Range Precision Fires Technology. The committee notes the importance of developing resilient supply chains across a number of relevant critical defense applications, including for high-temperature composites. The committee is aware of efforts by the Army Research Laboratory (ARL) to strengthen the domestic production capacity for raw materials used in high-temperature composites and encourages such efforts as a means to reduce our dependency on foreign sources for materials crucial to hypersonic weapon development. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $5.0 million in PE 0602147A for carbon-carbon high temperature composites.

Integrated floor system upgrades for H–60 variants

The committee notes that the UH–60 Black Hawk is the U.S. Army's primary medium lift helicopter, estimated to remain in the Army fleet for at least 25 more years. The committee understands that the Utility Helicopter Program Office (UHPO) has acquired a limited number of Medical Interior Upgrades (MIU) palletized floor overlays for the HH–60M Medical Evacuation variant that addresses capability gaps and design deficiencies of the current floor, but

that also adds significant weight to the aircraft, particularly when configured with armor. The committee is aware that the UHPO is working with industry to develop the technology for a Seat Track Integrated Replaceable/Upgradable Protection System (STIRUPS) to replace the current three-floor system (the Black Hawk floor, armor, and the medical palletized floor) with a single integrated system which will reduce the cost of aircraft modification and integration, reduce the weight of the aircraft, and extend the service life of the aircraft. The committee recognizes that an integrated floor could provide benefits for other variants of the H–60 and encourages the Army to consider adoption of such a system across the fleet.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2023, on the seat track integrated replaceable/upgradeable protection system and the next generation of Medical Interior Upgrades for H–60 Black Hawk helicopters, to include an assessment of the functionality and maturity of the program, the estimated weight reductions, costs to produce, field, and integrate the system, and the schedule for fielding the system to all components.

Material Development for Personal Protection Systems

The committee recognizes the importance of developing enhanced technologies such as lightweight armors, protective structures, kinetic energy active protection, ballistic shock protection, and helmet technologies to meet the current threats posed by adversaries. The committee understands that utilizing computational modeling and simulation allows for greater cost savings to the Department of Defense. Methods such as computational research allow for the development of models that predict the mechanical response of materials that are used in research and development at the U.S. Army Research Laboratory.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Army Futures Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, that identifies efforts to collaborate with academic partners and to utilize computational modeling to develop new soldier protection materials that are lighter and stronger than current materials while providing greater protection.

Microbolometer supply chain assessment

The committee is aware of the importance of long-wave infrared microbolometers in providing high-resolution thermal camera imaging capabilities to the warfighter. The committee notes recent investments by foreign competitors in advanced microbolometer technologies, and the importance of maintaining a competitive edge in the technology in order to ensure warfighter advantage in no- and low-light conditions. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023, providing the Department of the Army's current strategy for microbolometer research, development, and production. This briefing should also include an assessment of the existing domestic microbolometer supply chain.

Modeling and simulation for Army Combat Capabilities Development Command

The committee recognizes the importance of modeling and simulation (M&S) in support of research and development of Army combat and tactical vehicles and believes the Army Combat Capabilities Development Command should take maximum advantage of such capabilities. The committee notes that commercial industries typically allocate M&S resources in the early stages of vehicle development and well before they start to fabricate prototypes and begin production. Given the Army's commitment to rapidly develop, test, produce, and field technology it should do so with as clear an understanding of the potential operational characteristics and capability of such technology as possible. This, in turn, should reduce the cost and time necessary for physical prototyping in the early phases of development.

Therefore, the committee encourages the development and, where appropriate, adoption of modern M&S tools for combat and tactical vehicles, relevant system integration labs, and an integrated collaborative research and development environment that supports rigorous M&S to inform technology analysis and refinement of requirements for vehicles and their subsystems.

Palletized High Energy Laser capability to counter advanced unmanned aerial systems

The committee is encouraged with the U.S. Army's Rapid Capability and Critical Technologies Office (RCCTO) efforts to develop a platform-agnostic Palletized High Energy Laser (PHEL) capability to meet counter-unmanned aerial systems (C–UAS) mission requirements. The committee recognizes the importance of C–UAS capability across all domains and recommends that RCCTO continue to test, develop, and field a PHEL system to counter our adversaries' unmanned aerial systems threats and significantly decrease risk to our warfighters as soon as possible.

Report on Improved Turbine Engine Program

The committee continues to support the Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP). ITEP is designed to provide a more fuel efficient and powerful engine to enhance the performance and operational readiness of the current Black Hawk and Apache helicopter fleets and power the new Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft. The committee notes that ensuring a stable supply chain for ITEP should be a priority. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2023, analyzing the supply chain for ITEP. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) An outline of the ITEP supply chain as of the date of the report;

(2) Identification of each engine component under the program that is manufactured in the United States and that is manufactured at an international location and imported into the United States;

(3) An assessment of how the COVID–19 pandemic affected the ITEP supply chain;

(4) Identification of potential defense supply chain vulnerabilities through analysis of the scope of foreign control over critical military supply chains;

(5) Courses of action that may be implemented to minimize vulnerabilities in the supply chain resulting from foreign control of critical defense materials and to restore domestic control over critical defense materials and improve security relating to such materials; and

(6) Other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Strategy for fielding high power microwave systems to counter small unmanned aerial systems

The committee is encouraged by the Army's Directed Energy efforts, particularly those related to the Indirect Fire Protection Capability-High Power Microwave (IFPC–HPM) program. The committee understands the Army's Rapid Capabilities and Critical Technologies Office (RCCTO) and the Joint Counter small Unmanned Aerial Systems Office (JCO) tested multiple HPM systems against swarming small unmanned aerial systems (sUAS) threats at Yuma Proving Ground in April 2022 with mixed success. The threat posed by swarming sUAS grows alongside the need to improve system dependability and defensive networking capabilities. The committee encourages the Army to ensure full consideration of HPM systems as part of a layered defense for protection of fixed and semi-fixed sites. The committee further encourages the Army to include requirements for scalability and modularity in development of such systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than February 1, 2023, on a strategy to develop and test scalable, modular High Power Microwave systems that can be integrated into the Army's air defense battle command system, as well as detect, track, identify, engage, and defeat sUAS swarms. The briefing should also include plans, if any, to produce and field this capability to equip forward deployed or expeditionary units.

Stryker autonomy

The committee has noted elsewhere in this report the Army's efforts with the development of autonomous and optionally manned combat and tactical vehicles. The committee's interest in vehicle autonomy is not only limited to the development of future combat and tactical vehicles but also to currently fielded systems that are projected to remain in the force for the foreseeable future.

The Stryker Family of Armored Vehicles is one such system that is continuously undergoing upgrades and modifications to improve lethality and survivability. Given the Army's commitment to the Stryker vehicle and its apparent adaptability to a variety of tactical functions, the committee considers this system a likely candidate for research, development, testing, and operational experimentation with installed autonomous and advanced operator assistance systems.

Accordingly, 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 March 15, 2023, on the advisability, feasibility, and estimated cost

of establishing a program to conduct research, development, prototyping, testing, and operational experimentation with autonomous, optionally manned, or advanced operator assistance systems on Stryker vehicles. In assessing the establishment of a program to develop the Stryker vehicle as an autonomous capability, the briefing shall include an outline of performance objectives and a plan for testing and experimentation in a variety of relevant operational scenarios and conditions. The briefing shall also include an estimated schedule and funding profile based on the performance objectives and test plans.

Survivability and Protection Upgrades for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles

The committee recognizes the need for the Army to establish and maintain a tactical wheeled vehicle fleet that is ready and safe for combat operations. Tactical wheeled vehicles are commonly used by maneuver and supporting units in combat zones for the transportation of troops, equipment, and supplies. The committee notes that tactical wheeled vehicles transporting troops should be equipped with additional protection, including armor, based on the threat and operating environment. Such protection should be tailored subject to the capability and required performance of the vehicle to carry any additional load, and modular for configuration in expeditionary kits for relatively rapid installation or removal in the field by operators. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to submit a briefing not later than April 1, 2023, to the House Committee on Armed Services on its current capabilities and plans to develop, test, produce, and field additional modular and expeditionary protection or armor for each of its tactical wheeled vehicle fleets.

Tactical vehicle electrification field operations pilot program

The committee understands the Army approved the tactical and combat vehicle electrification (TaCV–E) initial capabilities document (ICD) in December 2021, that informs the transition to advancing electrification capabilities and operational requirements generation for the ground vehicle fleets. The committee is interested if electrification in the near term is achievable for tactical ground vehicles given the evident operational benefits associated with reduced vehicle thermal and noise signature, increased dash speed, and reduction in liquid fuel requirements. The committee understands rapid prototyping of and experimentation with TaCV–E could accelerate the military services' understanding of tactical vehicle electrification in field operations, inform analysis and planning, and manage potential issues associated with Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities and Policy.

Given the significant level of commercial investment in vehicle electrification by the automotive industry, the committee believes there is considerable and apparent value for the Army in entering into a cooperative research and development agreement (CRADA) with interested industry partners and initiating a tactical vehicle electrification pilot program at one of the combat training centers, such as the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California.

Such a CRADA could accelerate understanding of the potential and challenges of field operations and inform continued research and development of the TaCV–E. Such a pilot program, if implemented and supported, would allow tactical units to train on, experiment with, and demonstrate integrated electrification capabilities such as electric vehicles, and experiment with robust, resilient, mobile fleet charging systems and exportable power generation during operational training exercises.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2023, on the advisability, feasibility, and estimated cost of conducting a tactical vehicle electrification pilot program through a CRADA-like structure with industry to experiment, demonstrate, and capture lessons learned from mature vehicle electrification technologies and associated integrated infrastructure.

Ultra-Compact Hyperspectral Imaging System

The committee is concerned with the Department of Defense's ability to detect, identify, and warn against chemical attacks and to track activities linked to the deployment of weapons of mass destruction by state and non-state actors. The committee notes that the Ultra-Compact Hyperspectral Imaging System (UCHIS) may have the potential to provide the necessary discrimination required to detect, identify, and defeat existing and future adversaries. UCHIS could potentially provide real-time data regarding chemical detection and identification adding significant capabilities in remote/standoff Measurement and Signature Intelligence, including chemical and biological intelligence, and spectroscopic intelligence.

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, 2023, on the incorporation of UCHIS capabilities in Army modernization efforts and how the Secretary plans to develop these critical capabilities. The briefing should include: (1) total program cost, including program costs across the Future Years Defense Program; and (2) overall development timetable.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Items of Special Interest

Advanced Combustion Collaboration

The Committee is encouraged by the US Naval Research Laboratory's continued study and development of rotating detonation combustion technologies. This advanced form of combustion offers significant advantages in both fuel efficiency and system size compared with current gas turbine architectures. The Committee is also aware that the Department of Energy is currently undertaking activities to integrate a rotating detonation combustor with an existing Navy inventory T63 powerplant.

The Committee directs the US Naval Research Laboratory to collaborate with the Department of Energy, along with academic and industry participants, to inform the integration and demonstration of this system to optimize dual-use applicability of the resulting system for both civilian and defense applications. This effort should be accompanied by an assessment of Navy systems that could uti-

lize a 500kw generator of this type—to include ship power, expeditionary power, directed energy systems and high Mach devices. The Committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by June 30, 2023 on the results of this assessment and plans to integrate rotating detonation technology more broadly into Navy systems.

Anti-submarine warfare with multi-day attritable Group III Unmanned Aerial Systems

The committee is encouraged with the Navy's use of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) during Integrated Battle Problem 2021, including ultra-endurance Group III and Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) Maritime Group V UAS to address the limitation of existing manned platforms for anti-submarine warfare detection. These capabilities will play a key role in deterrence and ensuring the rights of sovereign countries at sea. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the use of ultra-endurance Group III and MALE Group V UAS in anti- submarine warfare. The briefing should include:

(1) Total program development cost;

(2) Program costs included in the fiscal year; and

(3) Overall development and employment schedule to address critical anti-submarine warfare surveillance capabilities.

Distributed Aperture Infrared Countermeasure System

The budget request contained $15.0 million in PE 0604272N for the Tactical Aircraft Directable Infrared Countermeasure program. The committee recognizes the Department of the Navy's progress in developing and fielding the Distributed Aperture Infrared Countermeasure System (DAIRCM) for aviation survivability. In the committee reports accompanying both the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118), the committee expressed support for the effort to field DAIRCM under Joint Urgent Operational Need Statement (JUONS) SO–0010 to Navy MH–60, Marine Corps UH–1Y and AH–1Z, and Air Force HH–60G helicopters. The committee understands that DAIRCM fielding under the JUONS will be completed during fiscal year 2023.

The committee acknowledges that the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force all view DAIRCM as part of their long-term strategy for sustainable, cyber-secure aviation survivability against future battlefield threats and that the funding requested in fiscal year 2023 supports development of the program of record. Both the Marine Corps and the Air Force expect to make production decisions on procuring additional DAIRCM capability mid-decade. The committee recommends continued focus on enhanced rotary aircraft survivability and expects to see future budget requests that support timely fielding of DAIRCM to Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force helicopters. The committee recommends $45.0 million, an increase of $30.0 million, in PE 0604272N for the Tactical Aircraft Directable Infrared Countermeasure program.

Domestic Carbon Fiber Source for U.S. Navy Sixth Generation Fighter

The committee is concerned if any defense contractors are relying on carbon fiber from companies that conduct their material research and development activities and manage their intellectual property in countries outside of the United States of America for the Department of the Navy's plan to develop the F/A–XX sixth generation fighter.

This issue is critical to examine since the defense contractors bidding for this program may be currently making decisions on carbon fiber material that could be difficult to exchange at a future point in time. It is imperative to U.S. national security interests that the F/A–XX is not reliant upon a single foreign-controlled company that could potentially add uncertainty and instability to the security of the supply chain for this critical material.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by June 1, 2023, on the Navy's F/A–XX to identify if any defense contractors are relying upon carbon fiber from companies that conduct their material research and development activities and manage their intellectual property in countries outside of the United States. The report should include a plan to develop, promote, and fund qualification projects for domestic alternatives to carbon fiber-based products using carbon fiber from companies that conduct their material research and development activities and manage their intellectual property outside the United States. The report should be submitted in unclassified format, but may contain a classified annex.

Marine Corps autonomous underwater vehicle capabilities

The committee recognizes the critical role that autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) will play in maintaining U.S. strategic advantage in the undersea domain, particularly in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility, and welcomes the recent direction of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to integrate AUVs as part of the service's modernization efforts. The committee supports the Marine Corps' efforts to evaluate and procure long-range, multi-mission AUVs with flexible payload interfaces as a critical Marine Corps capability that will deliver a significant warfighting advantage in the undersea domain. As the Marine Corps continues to incorporate AUVs into its inventory and operational concepts, the committee supports efforts to ensure these vehicles are multi-mission capable, including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), logistical resupply, and kinetic effect mission sets. These capabilities will support operational and strategic-level missions including anti-surface warfare, seabed warfare, intelligence preparation of the battlefield, reconnaissance and counter reconnaissance, ISR and targeting, and cross-domain intelligence.

The committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, in coordination with the Chief of Naval Operations, to continue to develop capabilities utilizing AUVs as enablers in the undersea domain in support of the Naval Force. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February

1, 2023, detailing the Marine Corps' plans to integrate autonomous underwater vehicles into Marine Corps concept of operations development, its current and planned test and evaluation schedule for AUVs, and its resourcing, development, and deployment plan over the Future Years Defense Program.

Next Generation Jammer high band expansion

The committee continues to support expanding the capability of the Department of the Navy's Next Generation Jammer (NGJ) airborne electronic attack program to counter the high band electronic warfare threat. The committee is aware that the Navy's airborne electronic attack community views a high band capability as a top modernization priority and that the existing tactical jammer on the EA–18 Growler is not equipped to meet evolving threats. The committee concurs with this assessment and recognizes the need for an upgraded high band jamming capability for the Navy's EA–18 Growler.

In its response to the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118), the Navy outlined three potential courses of action to address the high band threat and acknowledged that extending the frequency range of the current mid-band array represented the fastest path to an operational high band capability.

The committee notes that the NGJ Mid-Band program includes a cooperative agreement with a partner country, which has already contributed funding to the mid-band development effort. The committee is aware of interest on the part of the cooperative partner to begin investing in high band capability through a mid-band frequency extension effort. The mid-band frequency expansion course of action could provide a two-fold benefit: enhanced airborne electronic attack capability for the EA–18 Growler community and an opportunity for further technology collaboration.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2022, on the status of U.S. Navy-partner collaboration on NGJ, to include options for cooperative investment in an expanded frequency mid-band capability beginning in fiscal year 2024 and an assessment of any other resources or authorizations required to pursue this course of action.

Next-generation expeditionary and reconnaissance watercraft

The committee notes that the U.S. Marine Corps has identified gaps and requirements for a reconnaissance battalions' need for reconnaissance and insertion craft. The committee supports the Commandant's efforts and U.S. Marine Corps operations envisioned in current concepts. Littoral maneuver from the sea will entail surveillance, collections, target acquisition, battlespace shaping and reconnaissance. The committee further supports a platform with reduced signature from adversary sensors to enhance survivability and efficacy. The committee believes the Secretary of the Navy should rapidly assess and acquire multi-modal insertion maritime platforms for operating across a distributed battlefield. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 1, 2022, as to the requirements associated with this effort to include

crewed and un-crewed options and the plan of action to deliver this capability.

Persistent, ultra-long endurance airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

The committee is concerned that combatant commanders have a critical requirement for persistent airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) in active conflict and low-intensity, highly dispersed regions that is not being met by existing systems. The committee is aware that the Office of Naval Research is developing an operational ultra-long endurance unmanned ISR aircraft with the aim of providing an affordable, persistent capability with significantly increased payload capacity compared to existing systems.

The committee is also aware that Naval Aviation Systems Command, the transition partner for the Autonomous Maritime Patrol Aircraft (AMPA) Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD), is interested in transitioning the AMPA asset to U.S. Navy ownership in order to enhance mission-specific development, testing and eventual fielding. The committee supports this decision.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Navy's efforts to develop persistent, ultra-long endurance, attritable Group III ISR systems. The briefing should include how such systems would address evolving and emerging threats and the associated budget and schedule with developing and fielding such capability.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Items of Special Interest

Accelerating progress on Department of Defense autonomous collaborative platforms

The committee notes recent announcements by the Secretary of the Air Force acknowledging the requirement for affordable unmanned aircraft to team with and augment the current and future piloted aviation force. The committee understands that an option to achieve affordable capacity against peer adversaries for current aircraft fleets is to leverage cutting-edge manufacturing techniques, artificial intelligence, autonomy, and revolutionary-low cost mission systems enabling the capability, range, and survivability affordable enough to acquire platforms in sufficient ratios.

The committee is concerned with the current pace of efforts and the cost goals recently announced by the Secretary. Various low-cost autonomous programs have been undertaken across the entire Department of Defense enterprise for the last 8 years with some progress but no fieldable capability to date. Additionally, it is unclear there is a prioritized list of mission areas where autonomous platforms would operate and as such there exists a lack of focused effort to develop and acquire relevant systems. Finally, it remains unclear that the affordability goal of the Secretary of the Air Force would ever achieve the required ratios given current and future resource projections.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Army, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by February 15, 2023. The report should include required timelines to achieve a fieldable and relevant autonomous system. The report should also detail:

(1) research and development objectives and resources required to achieve objections;

(2) all-up round cost objectives;

(3) required capability, survivability, and mission areas where the platform would be employed; and

(4) operational concepts of operations and future growth potentials by the other military services outlining where synergies of effort could occur.

The report should be unclassified but may include a classified portion or annexes.

Adversary Air Cost Reducing Technologies

The committee is concerned that the emulation of highly advanced adversary aircraft currently requires the usage of organically owned fifth-generation aircraft to serve the role of aggressor during aerial combat training, due to the limited capabilities of existing commercial adversary air platforms to replicate the advanced threat adversary. Given the limited quantity of advanced fifth-generation fighter aircraft fielded by the Department of Defense, this strategy incurs high operating expenses and opportunity costs. Seeking a more sustainable long-term training solution for U.S. combat air forces aircraft, the committee is encouraged by the development of advanced unmanned emulator aircraft through the Air Force Research Laboratory BANDIT program. The low operating cost and open architecture of these aircraft could allow the Department to modify systems at unprecedented pace, enabling better threat replication.

In parallel to the BANDIT program aircraft development, the committee acknowledges the Air Force Research Laboratory is developing enhanced propulsion capabilities for advanced unmanned combat systems under the Attritable Cost-Optimized Limited-Life Engine Technology (ACOLLET) Program. Recognizing the potential benefits these propulsion advances offer to the adversary air emulation mission, the committee directs the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science, Technology, and Engineering to provide a report, that includes a roadmap, to the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services by June 30, 2023, outlining the steps to integrate ACOLLET propulsion capabilities into BANDIT aircraft. This roadmap should be accompanied by a broader explanation on the status of the BANDIT program, including analysis comparing estimated adversary air mission cost per flight-hour operating costs between the F–35A and applicable BANDIT program aircraft. The briefing should also detail plans to incorporate unmanned adversary emulator aircraft into training ranges with Air Combat Command threat matrix framework level four capability.

All-domain multi-sensor and multi-intelligence data fusion

The budget request contained $13.1 million in PE 0305022F for the ISR Modernization and Automation Development program. The

committee recognizes the need to develop and deploy all-domain multi-sensor data fusion and integration capabilities to improve the quality and timeliness of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems and their associated processing and dissemination. The committee is aware that commercial software analytics have the potential to inform the intelligence cycle with increased speed and accuracy. Potential benefits from commercial data fusion could include multi-sensor data analytics at machine-speed using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), light detection and ranging (LiDAR), and electro-optical (EO) and radio frequency (RF), to increase confidence in analysis and decision-making, as well as processing and exploitation supported by machine learning and automation, to uncover patterns of life activities across intelligence reporting.

The committee supports the Air Force's efforts to increase automation in ISR analysis with the goals of reducing the burden on human analysts while increasing the relevance of the intelligence provided. 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, 2023, on the utilization of these data fusion tools, the acquisition strategy for procuring them, and how a software-as-a-service model might be implemented to acquire these capabilities.

The committee also recommends $23.1 million, an increase of $10.0 million, in PE 0305022F for the ISR Modernization and Automation Development program to support all-domain multi-sensor and multi-intelligence data fusion.

Briefing on Department of the Air Force software factories

The committee recognizes that Air Force software factories have made significant contributions to the Department of the Air Force's modernization efforts, particularly as software becomes an increasingly critical component of a modern and adaptable force. The committee notes that the Air Force's 16 software factories are in geographically diverse locations, which allows them unique access to Department of Defense installations and private sector and university innovators. Moreover, this enables the Air Force to leverage a diverse group of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics talent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, on the Air Force's plan for the structure of the Air Force software factories.

High Mach Aircraft Technology Development

The committee recalls over the last two years the committee has required the Office of the Secretary of Defense to report on potential missions and capability gaps to be filled by a reusable high-Mach airspeed aircraft and to release a roadmap for such development. The committee notes these reports provided significant data illustrating potential applications to critical intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, space launch, and strike missions, particularly in exclusion areas in the Indo-Pacific theater of operations.

The committee supports the recommended development timetables and encourages continued investment to achieve prototype delivery goals in 2030. However, the committee is concerned by the lack of corresponding funding for propulsion and thermal management, which are necessary to inform capability attributes and requirements. Investing in propulsion with integrated thermal management solutions is necessary to optimize size, weight, and performance as well as cope with the extreme temperature volatility and variations these systems will be required to operationally endure in flight. The committee notes a recent ground-based test recently conducted in industry and in conjunction with the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency and the Air Force Research Laboratory successfully demonstrating operations at temperatures and pressures analogous to hypersonic conditions, validating the ability to design, manufacture and operate a flight-representative heat exchanger and thermal management system that could enable air breathing flight at full-threat hypersonic conditions and temperatures of approximately 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The committee encourages this research to continue.

The committee expects the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to engage with industry to initiate the requirements development process for a large scale, runway launched, aircraft capable of Mach five or greater airspeed flight, with an objective of entering prototyping competition for aircraft of this nature by 2024. The committee encourages utilization of discretionary funds in fiscal year 2023 to support development activities for critical subsystems, including propulsion and integrated thermal management solutions, as well as inclusion within a unique budget program element in future budget submissions. The committee directs the Undersecretary to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by May 1, 2023, on the status of budgeting for future development, as well as, requirements development and key technology activities determined necessary to meet timetables described in the previously submitted hypersonic flight roadmap. The report should be submitted in unclassified format, but may contain a classified annex.

Sensor open systems architecture

The budget request contained $55.0 million in PE 0305206F for the Airborne Reconnaissance Program, including $0.8 million for the sensor open system architecture project.

The committee notes that despite consistent congressional direction encouraging the pursuit of sensor open systems architecture (SOSA) hardware and software standards, the Air Force continues to invest in proprietary, closed system software development that limits competition to traditional defense contractors, increases costs to the service, and runs counter to the stated objectives of both the Air Force's Advanced Battle Management System and the Department of Defense's Joint All Domain Command and Control framework. The committee has supported the Department's adoption of modular open systems architecture and the accompanying open systems standards initiatives to foster better interoperability and easier, more affordable modernization across a range of capabilities. SOSA aims to develop common standards and interfaces for radar, electro-optical/infrared, electronic warfare, signals intel-

ligence, and communications systems in support of Air Force airborne reconnaissance platforms and capabilities. The committee recognizes the ongoing necessity of timely, modern, and affordable intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance and the importance of moving away from closed, contractor-proprietary sensors to achieve these goals.

The committee further notes that in the response to the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118), the Secretary of the Air Force stated that some aspects of the SOSA technical standard are not distributable outside of U.S. channels and are therefore not releasable to NATO partners or non-traditional defense contractors. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 16, 2022, on which aspects of the standard are not releasable and an explanation of the restricted access.

Further, the committee recommends $75.0 million, an increase of $20.0 million, in PE 0305206F for the Airborne Reconnaissance Program, specifically for the sensor open systems architecture project.

Special mission airborne signals intelligence enterprise technology

The budget request contained $108.5 million in PE 0304260F for the Airborne SIGINT Enterprise, including $7.9 million for the special programs project. The committee is aware of the successful performance of government-designed signal collection systems used across multiple platforms for gathering airborne signal intelligence information. The committee understands that elements of the Air Force and U.S. Special Operations Command depend on such technologies to quickly assess threats and give operational commanders options for operational decisions.

The committee is aware that certain combatant commands identified the need for this technology in a Joint Emergent Operational Needs Statement and that the requirement remains in effect. The committee encourages the Air Force to ensure that these technologies can be developed and deployed in adequate quantities to reduce risk to military personnel and increase timely dissemination of decision information to relevant commanders. Accordingly, 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, 2022, on the status of these programs.

The committee also recommends $115.5 million, an increase of $7.0 million, in PE 0304260F for the Airborne SIGINT Enterprise, specifically for the special programs project.

U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research

The committee recognizes that the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR) manages the Air Force's basic research programs, which provide the foundation for future technological development and warfighting systems while supporting crucial university research initiatives. The committee commends the work of the AFOSR and notes the critical role it plays in contributing to the pool of knowledge for future warfighting capacity. The committee encourages the Department of the Air Force to robustly fund this program in future budget submissions.

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

Items of Special Interest

Additive Manufacturing

The committee supports efforts within the Department to study and develop additive manufacturing and identify opportunities for large scale deployment. The committee believes that additive manufacturing has the potential to address existing supply chain and material challenges, and it may enhance expeditionary capabilities across operational environments.

Therefore the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense Research and Engineering to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 31, 2022 on deploying large scale additive manufacturing. The briefing, at minimum, should address potential benefits of forward-deployed capabilities; technology readiness, including potential to address metal or metallic alloy forging and casting needs for the Department of Defense; and actions needed to support the industrial base.

Autonomous and dual-use small unmanned aircraft systems

The committee continues to support Department of Defense efforts to increase domestic commercial small unmanned aircraft system (sUAS) production capability. Section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and the Defense Innovation Unit's Blue UAS program are advancing that objective, but given the rapid pace of UAS technology development, the committee believes the Department should continue to update and refine its standards to deploy state-of-the-art technology for the warfighter. The committee notes that prioritizing proven dual-use sUAS and successful incorporation of artificial intelligence could help achieve this goal. The committee further understands that dual-use products have the potential to offer lower costs, higher levels of reliability, faster iteration cycles, and larger levels of scale.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, that addresses the following matters related to sUAS:

(1) The Department's plan over the Future Years Defense Program to field sUAS at the unit level with the most advanced levels of artificial intelligence and autonomy technology, including comprehensive, 360-degree obstacle avoidance, subject tracking, and autonomous navigation and flight;

(2) The Department's plan to maximize the acquisition and employment of domestic dual-use sUAS and bolster the domestic sUAS supply chain; and

(3) Any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Battery tracking and standardization

The committee is aware that batteries are essential to a number of activities and responsibilities of the Department of Defense. The committee is also aware that many battery types are dependent upon overseas manufacturing, critical minerals with vulnerable supply chains, or both. The committee is therefore concerned by

some of the findings in the Report on Battery Supply Chain provided by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment in January 2022.

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 assess:

(1) the feasibility and desirability of creating and maintaining a centralized repository to track and coordinate mission critical batteries across the Department of Defense; and

(2) the feasibility of standardizing mission critical battery types, chemistries, and form factors.

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 31, 2022, detailing the results of this review and the implementation plans for any recommended actions contained therein.

Biotechnology industrial base strategic assessment

The committee recognizes the importance of creating a robust biotechnology industrial base. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on its efforts to assess the current biotechnology industrial base in the United States. The report should include an assessment of:

(1) military materials and goods that could be produced using biotechnology;

(2) the current and near-term biotechnology base capacity in the United States;

(3) gaps in the biotechnology industrial base, such as domestic manufacturing capabilities, supply chains, energy consumption, and workforce skills;

(4) risks to the biotechnology industrial base, including risks that may result in the elimination of, or failure to develop domestically, the needed biotechnology capabilities;

(5) actions the Department of Defense plans to take to address gaps and risks identified in the biotechnology industrial base; and

(6) recommendations for legislative, regulatory, and policy changes needed to strengthen the biotechnology industrial base.

Blast exposure monitoring for special operations

The committee notes that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is working to identify blast overpressure exposure that occurs with heavy weapons systems use, breaching, and in dynamic combat and training environments. USSOCOM's knowledge of the effects of blast exposure is limited by a lack of objective blast exposure monitoring (BEMO). USSOCOM's goal is to optimize warfighter brain health and performance to maximize joint force superiority and lethality in all operating environments. The committee understands USSOCOM is currently developing the BEMO sensor and is nearing completion of phase II of testing and will soon begin phase III testing. The committee believes the development of sensors that measure blast overpressure exposure are critical to the safety and welfare of service members and recommends USSOCOM complete testing and begin fielding the BEMO sensor

as rapidly as possible. The committee directs the Commander, USSOCOM to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than 180 days after the completion of testing on the results of testing and whether the BEMO sensors are ready for fielding.

Briefing on Department of Defense 5G test beds

The committee notes the importance of the Department of Defense's efforts to advance 5G and Future G technology. The committee, however, is concerned about the significant reduction in funding in the President's fiscal year 2023 budget request for these efforts and the status of the Department's implementation of section 224 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, on the status of the Department's efforts to implement section 224 of Public Law 116–283.

Collaboration on positioning, navigation, and timing research

The committee recognizes the need for assured positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) capabilities in the event that the Global Positioning System (GPS) is denied or disrupted. The committee understands that maintaining an advantage with PNT capabilities requires the Department of Defense to collaborate with industry, academia, and other government entities on PNT.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the Department's collaboration with industry and academia on PNT research and development. The briefing should include:

(1) how the Department currently collaborates with industry, and if there are any opportunities for further collaboration; and

(2) what current capabilities exist within colleges and universities for PNT research, including the ability to conduct classified research, and how the Department can support academia to develop a future workforce with the technical skills needed to advance PNT capabilities.

The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Serviced not later than February 1, 2023, on the Nationwide Integration of Time Resiliency for Operations (NITRO) effort. Specifically, the report should address:

(1) the mission need, if any, for a timing system independent of GPS to support domestic National Guard operations;

(2) current capability gaps identified in domestic timing infrastructure;

(3) an analysis of alternatives on systems to fill those gaps, including NITRO;

(4) estimated funding requirements and timelines for implementing a solution that includes considerations for the end-user equipment required, and eventual sustainment of the system; and

(5) how the Department is collaborating with other Federal, State, or local entities on the effort.

DARPA Graduate Student Funding

The committee recognizes that U.S. defense depends on the Department and the country having a vibrant, cutting-edge scientific and engineering enterprise. That, in turn, requires having a well-trained, innovative workforce that is regularly refreshed with diverse new talent. DARPA-funded research has many strengths, but DARPA projects are generally not well aligned with academic timelines with respect to graduate student funding. The committee believes that familiarizing graduate students with DARPA's unique approach to technology innovation will strengthen their talent pipeline.

The high-risk nature of DARPA work often requires failing programs to be terminated abruptly, which puts graduate student education at risk. DARPA has informal processes to support continued graduate student funding until alternate sources can be secured by the home university, but these are not legally binding and put students at significant risk, particularly when there are unexpected close out costs associated with a given program. DARPA's contracts office has a history of innovation in contracting, and there appear to be opportunities to codify student funding in contracts or grants, consistent with federal acquisition regulations, and thus stabilize student funding and minimize the burden on individual students.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DARPA to study and report to the House Committee on Armed Services on options for stabilizing graduate student funding against termination of DARPA projects. The report should identify current efforts to do this, proposals to provide formal (contractual) obligation of partial funding for student support upon termination of a project, and any barriers to execution of these proposals. It should make clear whether any additional authorities would be needed and cost estimates. DARPA shall provide the report to the committee no later than February 1, 2023.

Defense Biosecurity Molecular Cryptography Research

The committee recognizes the importance of biosecurity and the potential threats posed by the proliferation of advanced gene editing technologies by state and nonstate actors. As biotechnology capabilities have become more democratized and globally accessible, the strategic importance of securing servicemembers genetic data has become more critical. The committee notes the continued importance of investing in research and development to mature technologies that provide protection of sensitive genetic information, including the utilization of Small Business Innovation Research contracts to engage small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors for leading edge commercial technologies. The committee is aware of ongoing research that applies novel cryptography directly to DNA molecules, significantly enhancing the protection provided for genetic information, reducing the risk of incidental data breaches, supply chain vulnerabilities, and malicious cyber actors. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing by March 1, 2023 to the House Armed Services Committee on biosecurity molecular cryptography research within the Department.

Defense Innovation Unit support to joint efforts

The budget request included $42.9 million in PE 0603342D8Z for the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU). The committee notes the important mission of DIU, as well as the existing stresses on personnel, structures, offices, and resources. The committee believes that, in light of strategic competition and increasingly distributed emerging technology expertise globally, it is crucial that DIU be resourced at a level sufficient to engage with allies and partners in the development of an allied security innovation base. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of $10.0 million in PE 0603342D8Z for joint programs.

Department of Defense Live Virtual Constructive Training capabilities

The committee continues to support Department of Defense efforts to field a joint, interoperable, and secure blended Live, Virtual, and Constructive (LVC)-capable training system architecture and infrastructure. The committee acknowledges that without proper and sufficient training, future capabilities and efforts to ensure readiness will be less effective. While the committee believes LVC can be a cost-effective, realistic, and secure approach to eliminating training gaps for multi-domain combined operations, the committee is concerned about the developmental systems being currently fielded by the Department of Defense to meet LVC training requirements and is further concerned about the delays in fielding LVC capabilities and the adverse impacts these delays have on training to meet required readiness metrics.

The committee notes that current LVC systems lack the capability to display synthetic visual targets that are fundamental to aerial combat. The committee previously supported airborne augmented reality (AAR) technology currently under evaluation by the Air Force Research Laboratory, Air Combat Command, and Air Education and Training Command under the Small Business Innovative Research program. The committee encourages further development of AAR systems and expects all Air Force and Navy LVC training systems to include a capability to display realistic, all-aspect synthetic targets at distances within and beyond visual ranges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Education and Training, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on the Department of Defense's overall plan to field joint, interoperable, blended LVC training environments. The briefing should include:

(1) a description of LVC training requirements of the Air Force and the Navy;

(2) an overview of all current LVC systems being developed, evaluated, tested, or fielded by the Air Force and the Navy and the results of any recent evaluations or testing activities of such systems;

(3) the current schedule associated with each LVC system and how each system is performing to cost and schedule;

(4) an assessment of the ability for each system to support existing, new production, and future aircraft;

(5) budget estimates for each system;

(6) current encryption capabilities for each system and the date each system is expected to meet required encryption capabilities;

(7) current security accreditation status of each system;

(8) an assessment of each system's open architecture design and current use of U.S. government-owned waveforms;

(9) an assessment of each system's current and future capability to provide blended LVC training environments and support small-scale service training events, up to and including, large-scale coalition force employment exercises; and

(10) how the Department of Defense plans to establish, maintain and ensure compliance with joint interoperable blended LVC standards and protocols, independent assessment criteria, and certification of service-blended LVC solutions to ensure joint and coalition interoperable training environments are responsive and authentic to the training requirements needed to succeed in a peer high-end fight.

Department of Defense S&T Workforce

The committee believes the expansion of undergraduate and post-graduate scientific research participant appointments within the Department Science and Technology (S&T) ecosystem is foundational for the future of the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 31, 2022, an assessment of the resources, budget, needs and opportunities to expand S&T research participant appointments. The report should include initial strategies, opportunities, and approaches to such appointments, including outlining how existing Strategic Partnership Programs with other departments can be utilized to achieve this goal.

Department of Defense support for community colleges

The budget request contained $132.3 million in PE 0601120D8Z for the National Defense Education Program (NDEP). The committee recognizes the critical role community colleges play in the defense innovation ecosystem.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to expand efforts to leverage these vital sources of innovation and talent. Therefore, the committee recommends $137.2 million, an increase of $5.0 million, in PE 0601120D8Z for the NDEP.

Department of Defense support for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics talent development

The budget request contained $132.3 million in PE 0601120D8Z for the National Defense Education Program (NDEP). The committee believes that to ensure military and technological advantage, the Department of Defense must foster and attract the world's best science, technology, engineering, and mathematics talent. To do this, the Department must continue to robustly invest in programs that identify and attract a diverse group of people to the defense and national security workforce, particularly through National Defense Education Programs. For this reason, the committee recommends $152.3 million, an increase of $20.0 million, in PE 0601120D8Z for the Science, Mathematics, and Research for Transformation program.

Developing an Intellectual Property Strategy and Advancing the Innovation Ecosystem

The committee is aware of efforts by adversarial states to advance technology-based innovation as a key driver for their geopolitical power. The committee is therefore concerned that failure to foster a strong and resilient domestic innovation base could jeopardize our military technological superiority and our economic competitiveness. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023 outlining an intellectual property strategy for the Department of Defense. The report should include:

(1) means to promote a robust innovation ecosystem, to include talent management; research infrastructure; joint experimentation; and inter-service, intra-governmental, and public-private collaboration;

(2) a description of additional means to protect intellectual property;

(3) an examination of the utility of intellectual property as a tool for strategic competition, cost imposition, and counter-malign activity;

(4) recommendations for changes to statute, regulations, or policies that would support the achievement of the goals set forth elsewhere in the report;

(5) an examination of the ability of modified approaches to intellectual property to address near-term, mid-term, and long-term capability gaps, with an emphasis on spurring innovation and mitigating the gap between the research and development of and the procurement and fielding of emerging capabilities and technologies; and

(6) an assessment of the ability of military education institutions and science and technology reinvention laboratories to encourage innovation and raise awareness of intellectual property related matters.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an interim briefing to the committee not later than December 23, 2022 providing a status update on the creation of the strategy outlined above.

Directed energy technologies

The committee is aware of recent testing at White Sands Missile Range that successfully demonstrated a directed energy system with continual shot availability and low technical downtime. The committee notes the relevance of this capability to a number of threats raised by geographic combatant commanders, including unmanned systems, rockets, artillery, mortars, and missiles, and the importance of continued research and development into deeper magazines and higher power levels with reduced size and weight.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to support research and development into high duty cycle technologies for directed energy systems. 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 30, 2022, on how recently developed technologies and capabilities for high duty cycle directed energy systems, including

those supported through private sector internal research and development funds, compare with currently planned technologies. The briefing shall also address existing technical or organizational barriers that may prevent integration of more capable subsystems into current or planned systems.

Evaluating advances in secure communication technologies

The committee recognizes the need to take advantage of technologies that might strengthen secure communications for the United States military. As the management of the radio frequency portion of the electromagnetic spectrum becomes more complex, the committee notes the importance of the Department of Defense investigating alternative methods of communication. The committee encourages the Department to evaluate the utility of light fidelity technologies to improve the security of the Department's communications and achieve other related efficiencies. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023, on how the Department of Defense is considering the potential benefits of light fidelity technology.

Feasibility study of forward deployed biomanufacturing

The committee acknowledges advances in biomanufacturing technologies, which has the potential to save costs and add resiliency to supply chains.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2023, on the operational feasibility of forward deployed biomanufacturing capabilities in contested areas. The report should include:

(1) an assessment of deploying forward biomanufacturing capabilities, including operational scalability and sustainability;

(2) an identification of chemicals and materials that would be most needed in contested environments;

(3) testing and evaluation requirements for forward deployed bioindustrial manufacturing technologies and infrastructure; and

(4) estimated funding and timeline for the development, prototyping, and deployment for forward deployment of biomanufacturing.

Gesture control technology standards

The committee recognizes that advancements in gesture control technologies have a wide array of potential applications across Department of Defense activities.

The committee recognizes that the development and implementation of consistent standards and requirements for gesture control technology has the potential to reduce administrative redundancy and overlap, and may aid in advancing gesture control technology platforms to conventional forces more quickly and efficiently.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on implementing uniform standards and requirements regarding the deployment of gesture control technology.

The report should include, at a minimum:

(1) The department's projected timeline for the integration of wearable gesture control technology, the offices and agencies best suited to foster development, funding, and sustainment, and the scope of gesture control interoperability in military technology, namely unmanned systems, digital interfaces, and communications systems.

(2) A potential acquisition strategy for wearable gesture control, including an estimate of the average production unit cost, and a schedule for full-rate production listed in paragraph one.

Governance of modular open systems approach in positioning, navigation, and timing systems

The committee notes the Department of Defense's progress with developing a Department-wide reference architecture to define a modular open system approach for positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) technologies. However, the committee is concerned about a lack of long-term programmatic governance of the reference architecture, such as ensuring the reference architecture is routinely updated as technology and the needs of the Department evolve.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chairs of the PNT Oversight Council to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023, on plans for the establishment of a governance system for the Department-wide PNT reference architecture that includes the formal assignment of responsibility, authority, and accountability for the continued development and maintenance of the reference architecture and its adoption. The briefing should include how such a governance system incentivizes program offices and industry to ensure compliance with current and future PNT reference architectures. The briefing should also include how the Department-wide reference architecture aligns with the military service-level architectures, any challenges between the Department-wide and military service-level reference architectures, and plans for how the Department will routinely update the architecture.

Implementing horizon scanning to identify emerging science technology

Given the rapid pace of innovation, the committee recognizes the need for the Department of Defense to adequately prepare for future technological and scientific changes, and to quickly respond to corresponding needs or gaps.

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 31, 2022, on horizon scanning in the Department of Defense. The briefing should include a description of horizon scanning efforts at the Department, and processes, if any, to use horizon scanning to inform Department of Defense strategies.

Independent testing and validation of artificial intelligence models

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its progress in working to integrate artificial intelligence (AI) into major weapons platforms. The committee, however, is concerned by the low number of AI models that are developed and fielded in

operational environments, which hinders the Department's ability to harness the power of AI.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, on the Department's efforts to incorporate a standardized, independent testing and validation process into the life cycle of AI-enabled models, systems, and applications. The report should include the following:

(1) a review of the use of competitively awarded contracts to U.S. companies;

(2) the Department's strategy for improving AI model risk management;

(3) the Department's plans to increase the use of real-world simulated modeling; and

(4) efforts to automate the testing and validation process of AI models.

Integration of commercially proven data

The committee notes that the development of artificial intelligence for warfighting applications is fundamentally underpinned by access to reliable data and robust infrastructure. Private sector artificial intelligence initiatives invest robustly in data infrastructure and the committee believes the Department of Defense must learn from this approach.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Department's integration of commercially proven data annotations and data infrastructure from nontraditional defense contractors in the development of artificial intelligence mission applications.

Military Installation Innovation Projects

The committee is aware of the need to accelerate adoption of emerging technology in order to strengthen the national defense innovation base and meet the demands of near-peer competition. The committee encourages collaboration with non-traditional small businesses, startups and venture-backed scaleups, and believes that such efforts can accelerate and strengthen innovation and adoption across the Department of Defense. To this end, the committee supports empowering military leaders with direct responsibility for mission outcomes that have the potential to be improved by rapidly development and deployment of innovative technologies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2023, identifying opportunity areas for further collaboration between military leadership at the installation level and non-traditional small businesses, startups, and venture-backed startups and scaleups. This briefing should include recommendations addressing the utility, feasibility, and cost of establishing a pilot program designed to enable military leadership at the installation level to adopt emerging technology.

Partnership Intermediary Agreement policy clarification

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a report to the House Com-

mittee on Armed Services not later than April 15, 2023, on the need and feasibility of updating Department of Defense Instruction 5535.8, Department of Defense Technology Transfer Program, and any other relevant instructions and regulations to accomplish the following:

(1) define which Department of Defense entities have the authority to establish partnership intermediary agreements;

(2) clarify procedures for competitively selecting a partnership intermediary unless a sole source approach is determined as the best course;

(3) allow Defense entities to fund Partnership Intermediary Agreements with research, development, testing and evaluation, operations and maintenance, or working capital funds if the use of those funds aligns with defense financial management policies;

(4) permit Partnership Intermediary Agreements to be funded with either non-Federal acquisition regulation based (i.e. other transaction agreements) or Federal acquisition regulated based contract mechanisms;

(5) provide guidelines for determining appropriate contract vehicles to establish partnership intermediary agreements; and

(6) clarify the scope of activities generally permissible under a Partnership Intermediary Agreement.

Patentable innovation activity outside the laboratory system

The committee is aware that a proportion of patentable invention within the Department of Defense occurs outside the traditional laboratory system. Most recently, approximately 10 percent of patents issued in fiscal year 2021 have non-laboratory inventors, with widely varying proportions across the military services. The committee believes that such innovation outside the traditional process should be expanded and encouraged across the Department of Defense.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Technology, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science, Technology, and Engineering, and the Chief of Naval Research of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, regarding the current scope of patentable innovation activities outside of the laboratory innovation ecosystem, possible mechanisms for increased support for such activities, and any additional authorities or funding necessary to implement such mechanisms.

Quantum computing report

The committee understands the revolutionary potential for quantum computing and the need for the Department of Defense to easily test quantum computing applications. To better understand quantum computing in the Department, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023, that addresses the following:

(1) the Department's strategy to accelerate quantum computing capabilities;

(2) the Department's current access to quantum computing testbeds, including a description of those testbed capabilities and their owners or operators;

(3) challenges and obstacles the Department has experienced, and anticipates, when using testbeds and other testing equipment;

(4) what additional types of quantum computing testbeds (to include types of quantum computers) or other testing equipment the Department anticipates needing in the next 5 years, if any; and

(5) the estimated cost of the testbeds or other testing equipment, along with the cost of setting up the testing environments.

Quantum cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom

The committee is encouraged by a recent joint statement on cooperation in quantum information sciences and technologies between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on partnership efforts related to quantum between the Department of Defense, the U.K. Ministry of Defence, and other agencies, including an analysis of current laws and regulations that may impede the effective sharing of quantum capabilities between the two countries.

Radioisotope power systems

The committee is aware of efforts within the Department of Defense to develop emerging energy technologies that can improve the operational effectiveness of forward-deployed, current, and future undersea assets that enable persistent maritime domain awareness, such as unmanned undersea vehicles (UUVs). In particular, the committee notes efforts currently underway within the Office of Environment & Energy Resiliency to develop radioisotope power systems as part of the Distributed Energy Provided Throughout the Seas (DEPTHS) program. The committee believes efforts such as DEPTHS are essential to fully realizing the capabilities of UUVs and other similar capabilities, and encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions and Sustainment to develop a plan to accelerate the timeline to transition the technologies being developed under DEPTHS from research and development to the test and evaluation stage.

Report on artificial intelligence education strategy

Section 256 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) directed the Secretary of Defense to develop a holistic strategy for educating service members on artificial intelligence (AI), AI design, software coding, potential military applications for AI, and its impact on strategy and doctrine, among other key subjects.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the status of the implementation plan directed under section 256 of Public Law 116–92. The report shall include an assessment of the Department of Defense's incorporation

of its Ethical Principles for Artificial Intelligence into the Artificial Intelligence Education Strategy.

Report on autonomy software for Next Generation Air Dominance Family of Systems

The committee understands the Air Force is pursuing autonomous collaborative platforms consisting of aircraft that would support the Air Force's nascent collaborative combat aircraft strategy envisioning autonomous, uncrewed platforms employing alongside piloted aircraft such as F–35, F–22, F–15EX, and Penetrating Counter Aircraft supporting the Next Generation Air Dominance Family of Systems (NGAD FoS) capabilities.

The committee understands that autonomy software could enable the continued operational capability of systems in position, navigation, and timing-denied environments and that inclusion of autonomy software has the potential to ensure aerospace platforms of the future are able to maintain their operational effectiveness in highly contested battlespaces and that the Department of Defense remains competitive in the development of emerging autonomy software technology.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by May 1, 2023, on any plans to include autonomy software in their respective NGAD FoS initiatives. The report should include:

(1) timelines for integrating autonomy software into any planned systems;

(2) funding requirements related to the development, acquisition, and testing of autonomy software for such planned systems;

(3) a description of the acquisition strategy that includes any autonomy software and how that strategy meets the requirements of section 2377 of title 10, United States Code; and

(4) plans for ensuring the safety and security of such systems equipped with autonomy software, including plans for testing, evaluation, validation, and verification of such systems.

The report should be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex if required to fully inform all elements of the described report content.

Report on commercial 5G deployment on military installations

The committee is concerned about the pace at which the Department of Defense is facilitating commercial 5G infrastructure deployment on military installations. Maintaining parity between the development of civilian coverage outside an installation and coverage on an installation is both a readiness and quality of life issue for servicemembers. Despite the establishment of a common form for siting a communications facility installation on federal lands in Public Law 115–141, each Military Department appears to be establishing its own process which is slowing wireless broadband deployment. The lack of designation of a singular official responsible for the oversight of this process for each Military Department is also hampering execution.

With this in mind, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committees on Armed Services by May 1, 2023 on the Department of Defense's plan to reduce

barriers to siting communications facilities necessary for commercial 5G on military installations. At a minimum, the report should include:

(1) An assessment of the number of military installations with access to commercial 5G infrastructure.

(2) A description of the Department of Defense's current process for reviewing an application for communications facilities necessary for commercial 5G deployment on military installations within each Military Department, and the role each Military Department and Installation plays in that process.

(3) How the Department of Defense is utilizing the Standard Form 299 process as required by Public Law 115–141, Division P, Title VI, Sec. 606.

a. This should include compliance with the 270 day "shot clock" requirement.

(4) The number of applications each Military Department has received for the communications facilities necessary for commercial 5G deployment on installations over the last 6 years.

(5) The number of applications each Military Department has approved for communications facilities necessary for commercial 5G deployment on installations over the last 6 years.

(6) The average response time to each of these applications.

(7) Whether each Military Department has an online portal for processing the Standard Form 299. In the case of a Military Department that does not utilize an online portal, what the plan of the Military Department is to implement an online portal for reviewing the Standard Form 299.

(8) A plan, to include funding and a timeline, on the feasibility of ensuring commercial 5G is available at all military installations.

Report on Replacement of Mission Essential Subtasks With Autonomous Capabilities

The committee notes with approval increased investment by the Department of Defense in artificial intelligence and autonomy. The committee believes, however, that the Department must undertake additional actions to overcome ingrained cultural resistance to wider adoption and integration of such capabilities, which promise increased operational safety and combat effectiveness. In particular, the committee believes the Department should seek opportunities to apply such capabilities to legacy systems. Therefore, the committee directs that, not later than January 1, 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report nominating mission essential subtasks within each operational level of war that could be completely or partially addressed by fully autonomous or artificially intelligent capabilities. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) A list of no less than three (3) and no more than five (5) Mission Essential Subtasks within each of the six major tasks at the operational level of war, as defined by the Universal Joint Task List, that could be partially or fully replaced or updated with a fully autonomous system;

(2) A description of the hardware or software required to perform each Mission Essential Subtask using autonomous or artificially intelligent capabilities;

(3) Current and planned upgrades to legacy systems that contain autonomy and/or artificial intelligence in order to enable performance of the identified mission essential subtasks; and

(4) Estimated timelines, required resources, and programmed resources necessary to develop, fund and field autonomous or artificially intelligent systems upgrades to legacy capabilities within the identified Mission Essential subtasks.

Small Business Innovation Research Improvements

The committee recognizes the significant impact of the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program and encourages the Department of Defense to continue stimulating technological innovation to meet the robust research and development needs of the warfighter. The committee recognizes the success of the SBIR program, and the notable contributions made through harnessing the creativity and innovation of small business owners in science, aerospace and defense. The committee acknowledges that in an era of rapidly developing and emergent technologies, fully utilizing the innovative might of American small businesses is central to maintaining superiority over peer competition. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Office of Small Business Programs to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2023 on the utility, benefit and impact of increasing SBIR investment as part of the Department's research and development efforts. The briefing should include the impact of increasing SBIR funding as part of the Department's research and development budget, increases to the amount of Phase I and II awards, shortening the time from SBIR Phase 1 proposal submission to contract award, and setting a limit for the number of SBIR Phase 1 topics issued annually.

Special operations edge-capable three-dimensional mapping capability

The committee understands the importance of tactical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) edge capabilities for special operations users who often must navigate contested environments. Further, the committee notes the recommendations of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (AI) to develop artificial intelligence, machine learning and associated technologies in the U.S. to comprehensively address the national security and defense needs of the U.S." in this domain. The committee also understands that three U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) components have identified an operational need for edge-capable three-dimensional (3D) mapping technology encompassing advanced terrain analytics in near real time.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, USSOCOM to assess, and if feasible, field an AI-powered tactical ISR 3D mapping solution. The assessment shall determine if the solution will enhance the current command and control architecture, whether software should be of sufficient capability to produce two- and three-dimensional maps of a battlespace and if processing should be able to be conducted without a cloud connection. Finally, the assessment shall determine if the software should be interoperable with Group 1–5 unmanned aerial systems and with existing imaging payloads,

to include deployability and operability on mobile devices already in the end-user inventory. The committee further directs the Commander, USSOCOM to provide a copy of the assessment to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023.

Study on Defense Innovation Unit Blue Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Cleared List

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its efforts to ensure small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS) procured by the Department comply with section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and ensure such sUAS are in compliance with restrictions on content from prohibited sources.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, on the feasibility and need of tasking the Defense Innovation Unit with developing an expedited process to include sUAS on its "Blue UAS Cleared List" for the Department.

Support for STEM Education in Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The Department of Defense faces challenges recruiting and retaining a workforce skilled in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). While this is a nationwide concern, the Committee supports the efforts of the Department of Defense to grow the STEM workforce pipeline, particularly for women and underrepresented minorities in the areas of additive metals manufacturing, modeling and simulation, renewable energies, and skilled trades.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by December 30, 2022 on how it plans to partner with HBCUs and nonprofit organizations to leverage their expertise in the aforementioned areas of research to inform future requirements while building the next generation of STEM leaders.

Wing-in-ground effect vehicles

The committee is aware of the potential for wing-in-ground effect (WIG) vehicles to serve as mobility platforms capable of supporting a variety of relevant operational scenarios. In particular, the WIG vehicles could enable additional capabilities across distributed maritime, expeditionary, and littoral operations, in particular related to sustainment of surface fleet and expeditionary combat systems, casualty evacuation, ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore logistics, combat search and rescue, and command, control, communication, computers, cyber, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C5ISR) missions. The committee notes that previous WIG vehicles were regarded as niche technologies due to limited maneuverability and sensitivity to sea states; however, the committee believes that new technologies merit a reevaluation of the potential of these systems.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command and the Commander, U.S.

Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2022, evaluating the potential of WIG vehicles as a potential capability for movement of personnel and cargo.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Items of Special Interest

Assessment of contractor-provided test and evaluation capabilities

The committee directs the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, that identifies and assesses government-funded, contractor-provided test and evaluation capabilities, infrastructure, equipment, and other resources provided as part of current programs of record; the availability of such capabilities for the use of programs other than that under which the capabilities were procured; and the process and procedure for the use of contractor-procured capabilities by other programs and entities. This assessment may use a representative sample of programs of record for which government-funded, contractor-provided test and evaluation capabilities, infrastructure, equipment, and other resources are commonly required and provided.

Battery testing infrastructure

The committee notes that adoption of high-voltage, large-capacity batteries for vehicle electrification and directed energy applications will require industry and government research, development, test, and evaluation facilities to commensurately increase availability of the resources necessary for required evaluations. The committee is concerned that the available testing infrastructure may be inadequate to ensure timely development and acceptance of evaluations for the projected future demand and encourages the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation to notify the committee of any additional unresourced requirements in this regard.

Development and testing of body-worn equipment

The committee remains concerned that sizing, weight, and fit of body-worn equipment may continue to be inadequately accounted for, evaluated, and incorporated into the designs of new soldier and marine equipment. The committee expects next-generation body-worn equipment to be developed and tested on soldiers and marines within the 98th percentile for height and weight. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, in coordination with the Program Executive Officer Soldier, and the Commander of Marine Corps Systems Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on most recent occurrences of and subsequent frequency of female soldier and marine equipment evaluation and what, if any, processes are in place to ensure future body-worn systems are evaluated for fit and appropriate wear through the 98th percentile of all possible sizes.

Equipment shortfalls within the test and evaluation community

The committee is aware of significant infrastructure shortfalls within the test and evaluation community and is concerned that similar issues may exist with regard to critical test and evaluation equipment. Therefore, the committee directs the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, detailing any currently existing or forecast equipment shortfalls in the test and evaluation community, and the effects of any such shortfall on test and evaluation activities.

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—Clarification of Role of Senior Official with Principal Responsibility for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

This section would make technical changes in prior legislation that referenced the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center to conform with the organizational changes within the Department of Defense.

Section 212—Role of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer in Fostering Interoperability among Joint Force Systems

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to task the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer with fostering mission integration software and fielding to foster cross-service kill chains.

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends an increase of $45.0 million in PE 0604123D8Z to support mission integration software development and fielding.

Section 213—Modification of Defense Laboratory Modernization Pilot Program

This section would increase the threshold for the Defense Laboratory Modernization Pilot from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000 and extend the sunset until 2030.

Section 214—Support for Research and Development of Bioindustrial Manufacturing Processes

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to expand or create additional Manufacturing Innovation Institutes to pilot and scale bioindustrial manufacturing processes as well as require a plan on how the Secretary of Defense plans to implement these authorities, including descriptions and locations of the bioindustrial manufacturing facilities.

Section 215—Activities to Support the Use of Metal Additive Manufacturing for the Subsurface Fleet of the Navy

This section would direct the Secretary of the Navy to develop additive manufacturing processes for the production of metal components and other metal-based materials for the subsurface fleet of the Navy.

Section 216—Digital Mission Operations Platform for the Space Force

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to procure digital platforms that can assist Space Force training operations.

Section 217—Air-Breathing Test Capacity Upgrade to Support Critical Hypersonic Weapons Development

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force to upgrade the air-breathing test facilities of the Air Force to support critical hypersonic weapons development. This section would also require the Secretary to complete any upgrade, subject to the availability of funding, within 24 months of commencing any upgrade.

Section 218—Information on Use of Commercial Software for the Warfighter Machine Interface of the Army

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to certify that the procurement process for increments of the warfighter machine interface will be carried out in accordance with section 3453 of title 10, United States Code, and would require a report on whether commercially available software has the potential to fulfill applicable requirements.

Section 219—Measures to Increase the Capacity of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Minority-Serving Institutions to Achieve Very High Research Activity Status

This section would establish a pilot program to increase capacity at historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions to achieve and maintain very high research activity status.

Section 220—Pilot Program to Support the Development of Patentable Inventions in the Department of the Navy

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a pilot program to expand the support available to certain personnel who seek to engage in the development of patentable inventions.

Section 221—Pilot Program to Facilitate the Research, Development, and Production of Advanced Battery Technologies for Warfighters

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to award assistance to eligible entities to facilitate the research, development, and production of electric battery technologies that may be useful for defense-related purposes.

Section 222—Pilot Program on Research and Development of Plant-Based Protein for the Navy

This section would direct the Secretary of the Navy to establish a pilot program to provide plant-based protein options to members of the Navy.

SUBTITLE C—PLANS, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 231—Modification of National Security Strategy for National Technology and Industrial Base

This section would amend section 4811(a) of title 10, United States Code, to address research and development of certain food sources, including alternative protein.

Section 232—Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Innovation Fellowship Program

This section would require the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to develop a plan for the establishment of a fellowship program to expand opportunities for early career scientists to participate in the programs, projects, and other activities of the agency.

Section 233—Report on Efforts to Increase the Participation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Minority-Serving Institutions in the Research and Development Activities of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report on actions that may be carried out to increase the participation of minority-serving institutions in the research, development, test, and evaluation activities of the Department of Defense.

Section 234—Assessment of Test Infrastructure and Priorities Related to Hypersonic Capabilities and Related Technologies and Hypersonic Test Strategy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to assess hypersonic capabilities and related technologies including:

(1) each test facility and its ability to simulate realistic flight-like environment;

(2) test frequency, cost, and capacity of testing facilities; and

(3) a review of testbeds in all phases of hypersonic flight.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the use of Federal, industry, and academia test facilities to evaluate hypersonic technologies.

Section 235—Independent Review and Assessment of Test and Evaluation Resource Planning

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an independent review and assessment of the

Strategic Plan for Test Resources, as prepared by the Department of Defense Test Resource Management Center.

Section 236—Study on Costs Associated with Underperforming Software and Information Technology

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to contract with a federally funded research and development center to perform a study on the cost poorly designed and performing software and information technology systems impose on the Department of Defense and the military services in terms of lost working hours on a yearly basis. The study would also make recommendations on how to reduce these burdens.

Section 237—Study and Report on Sufficiency of Test and Evaluation Resources for Certain Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would require the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to conduct a study of at least one major defense acquisition program within each of the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy to determine the sufficiency of the test and evaluation resources supporting such program.

Section 238—Periodic Reports on Risk Distribution within Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Activities

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit reports on the risk information on the Department of Defense's research portfolio. As part of this risk information, the Department would assess if the risk distribution in the research and development portfolio is optimal for the Department.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY ISSUES

Carbon Free Energy Technologies

The committee commends the Department of Defense for pursuing policies to increase energy resilience, and to reduce the carbon emissions of installation and operational energy to reduce climate risks. However, the committee is concerned that the Department may not be fully considering all carbon-free energy technologies, nor is it fully assessing the ability of carbon-free emitting energy technologies to meet the reliability, resilience, and performance requirements for installations and operations, especially for action strategies that do not maximize the achievement of both mission objectives and climate goals.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an evaluation of the reliability, resilience, and performance characteristics of all existing and emerging carbon-free energy technologies, including grid-scale and micro-advanced nuclear energy;

(2) assesses whether carbon-free energy technologies are currently capable, if deployed, of meeting the reliability, resilience, and performance requirements for all agency energy uses at domestic installations for critical missions; and

(3) an assessment of emerging carbon-free energy technologies in research and development that could enhance energy resilience at domestic installations.

Department of Defense Report on Military Installation Grid Resiliency

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, analyzing resiliency of electrical distribution infrastructure on military installations in an environment of increasing disruption due to extreme weather. U.S. military installations should be able to withstand foreseeable weather conditions such as high winds, flooding, wildfires, and excessive load due to ice or snow with minimal service interruption and every effort to use new technology and materials should be explored to improve resiliency and readiness during adverse conditions. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) Details of the overall state of resiliency of on-installation distribution grids.

(2) Analysis of the costs and benefits of requiring composite utility poles as replacements for poles made of traditional material in contracts for electrical services on installations vulnerable to extreme weather.

(3) Other information as the Secretary deems appropriate.

Energy Conservation Measures at Installations

The committee commends the military departments on the use of energy savings performance contracts to improve energy resilience, decrease energy costs, and increase readiness at military installations. The committee notes that installation commanders and base personnel identify energy saving initiatives on their energy conservation measures list and that these projects could in turn become part of an energy savings performance contract. The committee is concerned that without a mechanism for sharing the contents of the energy conservation measures list with energy service companies, the Department of Defense is not able to utilize energy savings performance contracts to the fullest extent possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to initiate a study and submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2023, on potential methods of securely sharing installation energy conservation measures requirements lists with existing Department energy services companies.

Energy Resilience Readiness Exercises

The committee commends the military departments for embracing the use of black-start exercises as a means to identify energy resilience gaps. The committee recognizes that the Energy Resilience Readiness Exercise (ERRE) program, when used to its greatest potential, can serve to identify gaps in energy, water supply,

communications, and continuity of operations. The committee is aware that by requiring mission owners to "fight through the outage" and exercise their ability to continue their missions in a degraded environment, military departments can not only identify energy resilience gaps, but also identify and mitigate readiness gaps.

The committee encourages the military departments to utilize the ERRE program to its maximum effect by planning exercises in force concentration areas with power projection missions and using these exercises to identify readiness gaps as well as energy resiliency issues. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 15, 2022, on their planned ERREs for fiscal year 2023. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) how each exercise will assess readiness gaps, continuity of operations, and critical mission holder ability to withstand 12 or more hours of denial of commercial energy and water;

(2) framework for identifying interdependences between missions and enabling infrastructure including communications networks;

(3) framework for assessing resilience of backup systems including systems supporting intrusion detection, safety, fire-suppression, and health infrastructure; and

(4) discussion of future exercise frameworks to include timing exercises to coincide with high or low temperatures, and large fleet or force concentration areas.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 15, 2022, on their planned ERREs for fiscal year 2023. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) how each exercise will assess readiness gaps, continuity of operations, and critical mission holder ability to withstand 12 or more hours of denial of commercial energy and water;

(2) framework for identifying interdependences between missions and enabling infrastructure including communications networks;

(3) framework for assessing resilience of backup systems including systems supporting intrusion detection, safety, fire-suppression, and health infrastructure; and

(4) discussion of future exercise frameworks to include timing exercises to coincide with high or low temperatures, and large fleet or force concentration areas.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 15, 2022, on their planned ERREs for fiscal year 2023. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) how each exercise will assess readiness gaps, continuity of operations, and critical mission holder ability to withstand 12 or more hours of denial of commercial energy and water;

(2) framework for identifying interdependences between missions and enabling infrastructure including communications networks;

(3) framework for assessing resilience of backup systems including systems supporting intrusion detection, safety, fire-suppression, and health infrastructure; and

(4) discussion of future exercise frameworks to include timing exercises to coincide with high or low temperatures, and large fleet or force concentration areas.

Feasibility Assessment on Department-Wide On-Site Carbon Pollution-Free Power Generation

The committee notes the Army's assessment, in its 2022 Climate Strategy, of the impact of purchased electricity for installations on atmospheric emissions and commends the Army for its twenty percent decrease in greenhouse gas emissions since 2008. The committee notes the Strategy's Line of Effort 1: Intermediate Objective 1.2, which aims to achieve carbon pollution-free power generation for Army critical missions on all installations by 2040. Given the scale of emissions across the entire Department of Defense, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Energy, Installations, and Environment and the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Energy, Installations, and Environment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the feasibility of accomplishing similar carbon pollution-free power generation for critical missions on the installations of their respective departments by February 1, 2023.

Natural Gas Generators

The committee notes that diesel generators remain in use as emergency power on a number of installations. The committee further notes that natural gas generators may provide an alternative that cuts overall emissions and reduces carbon dioxide. The committee notes that natural gas generators can be used in combination with renewable sources or in locations where renewable sources are less viable. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on installations where natural gas generators could be fielded as a source of resilient energy.

Propane Generators

The committee notes that diesel generators remain in use as emergency power on a number of installations. The committee further notes that propane gas generators may provide an alternative that cuts overall emissions and reduces carbon dioxide. The committee notes that propane generators can be used in combination with renewable sources or in locations where renewable sources are less viable. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on installations where propane gas generators could be fielded as a source of resilient energy.

Report on Closing Installation Energy Resiliency Gaps

The committee commends the military departments for their work to close energy resilience gaps at domestic military installations. In particular, the committee notes the Department of the Army's stated goal to install a microgrid on every Army installation by 2035, a significant step in addressing Army installation energy resiliency gaps. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretaries for Energy, Installations, and Environment of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, regarding the efforts of

their respective departments to close energy resiliency gaps. The report shall address the following:

(1) Progress in identifying and closing installation energy resilience gaps at domestic installations;

(2) Planned microgrid construction projects on military installations across the future years defense program;

(3) The feasibility of installing a microgrid at every installation by 2035; and

(4) The current status of department efforts to maximize energy resilience, efficiency, and affordability on every installation.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Definition of Depot-Level Software Maintenance

The committee notes that the statutory framework for depot maintenance guides a wide range of activity and decision-making within the Department of Defense's organic industrial base enterprise. However, the definition of depot-level software maintenance contained in section 2460 of title 10, United States Code, is ambiguous and references a dated Department of Defense definition. Analyses by the Logistics Management Institute and the Government Accountability Office, among others, have noted that this ambiguous definition creates confusion within the Department. For example, the Navy views software sustainment as an engineering function, while other services treat it as a depot maintenance function. This creates inconsistencies with respect to the amount of private-sector and organic software workload that each service funds.

The committee notes that an update to the definition of depot-level maintenance could better support depot maintenance determination, accountability, and management. The committee encourages the Department to consult with its private sector partners to seek consensus on a potential revision to the statutory definition of depot-level software maintenance that reflects the software-intensive nature of modern weapon systems, ensures adequate organic competencies for weapon system software maintenance, and appropriately balances workload between government and industry.

Minimal Capital Investment for Certain Depots

The committee notes that more than two-thirds of most weapon systems' lifecycle costs are incurred for operations and sustainment. To support this critical function, it is imperative that the military services make consistent, strategic capital investments in the organic industrial base (OIB). Such investments will ensure modern, surge-ready facilities that can support ongoing and future missions, facilitate competition with our adversaries, enable the recruitment of a skilled OIB workforce, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of weapon system maintenance and modernization.

Despite the military services' largely meeting the statutory requirement to invest in the OIB at least 6 percent of the average total combined maintenance, repair, and overhaul workload for the preceding 3 fiscal years, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has found that facility conditions remain poor at most organic depots. The GAO also found that some Department of De-

fense officials believe that the 6 percent investment required by section 2476 of title 10, United States Code, is not adequate to address OIB infrastructure needs. The committee is aware that potential modifications to 10 U.S.C. 2476, which provides for the 6 percent investment requirement, may facilitate more robust and effective investment in the OIB.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force to submit reports to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, that assess potential modifications to 10 U.S.C. 2476 and their implications for the military services' ability to make strategic investments in the OIB. The reports should assess:

(1) whether 6 percent is the appropriate minimum investment or whether another target should be considered;

(2) the impacts of requiring a minimum investment at each individual depot or depot command, rather than for each military department;

(3) the impact of enabling the minimum investment requirement to include funds invested for the sustainment, rebuilding, or restoration to like-new condition of existing facilities, infrastructure, and equipment;

(4) whether the baseline for the investment requirement should be calculated based on a formula other than the three preceding years of revenue;

(5) the impact of enabling the military departments to credit any annual investment in excess of 6 percent to future years' minimum requirements; and

(6) the implications of modifying the depots to which the minimum investment requirement applies.

Naval Sustainment System-Supply

The committee notes that supply chain visibility is critical to mapping supply chains, identifying vulnerabilities, and developing alternate and more secure sources of strategic goods and services. Supply chain visibility also promotes readiness and optimizes decision-making by improving end-to-end logistics processes and data integration. Further, supply chain insights achieved through increased data integrity and expanded data analytics can drive weapon system readiness improvements.

The committee commends Naval Supply Systems Command for establishing a new end-to-end approach to managing naval supply chains and supporting mission performance. Naval Sustainment System-Supply (NSS–Supply) seeks to implement a portfolio-based approach across the commercial and organic industrial base to increase predictability, capacity, and speed throughout the supply chain.

In order for the committee to develop a better understanding of the NSS-Supply initiative as a readiness force multiplier, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the strategy to implement NSS-Supply. The briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) an explanation of the milestones and outcomes to be achieved under NSS-Supply;

(2) an explanation of how the potential gains brought by NSS-Supply will be institutionalized to improve end-to-end supply chain business processes in the Navy; and

(3) an explanation of the resources needed to support NSS-Supply and a discussion of the potential to accelerate outcomes and the resources required to do so.

Navy Organizational-Level Maintenance

The committee notes that the Navy's organizational-level maintenance—in which ships' crews perform routine preventive maintenance and repairs such as inspecting, servicing, and replacing parts—is a key driver of fleet readiness. However, the Comptroller General of the United States has identified several challenges impeding the Navy's organizational-level maintenance efforts, including crew shortages; poor maintenance training leading to an extensive reliance on on-the-job training aboard ships; and shortages in the tools, parts, and materials needed to perform organizational-level maintenance.

Day-to-day maintenance is vital to ensuring the operational capability and longevity of the fleet. Although the Navy has a variety of efforts underway to improve how it conducts more complex maintenance activities while ships are in port, it is unclear whether the Navy is adequately addressing challenges at the organizational maintenance level.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the Navy's efforts to provide sufficient crewing, training, and material to perform required levels of organizational-level maintenance. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the extent to which the Navy has ensured crew levels meet requirements for the organizational-level maintenance workload;

(2) the extent to which the Navy has provided sufficient organizational-level maintenance and repair training;

(3) the extent to which the Navy has provided sufficient tools, parts, and materials necessary for the performance of maintenance aboard ships;

(4) the extent to which the Navy has developed systems and processes for tracking the performance of organizational-level maintenance; and

(5) any other topics deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Robotic Inspections for Naval Vessel Maintenance

The committee is concerned that traditional manual methods used to inspect naval vessels for damage and deterioration such as corrosion may contribute to escalating maintenance costs and repair period overruns that delay deployment of critical Navy assets.

As such, the committee encourages the Navy to adopt modern inspection methods and technologies that prioritize efficiency, cost-ef-

fectiveness, and safety to maintenance personnel to deliver material readiness and increase mission success.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Armed Service Committee no later than January 31, 2023 on unmanned robotic technologies capable of rapid, accurate, and non-hazardous inspection of hulls, rudders, and ballast tanks on Navy ships and dry dock caissons prone to damage and deterioration. The briefing shall also include an evaluation of the cost, accuracy, and hazards associated with current inspection methods, an analysis of how current inspection methods could be optimized, and an analysis of commercially available robotic technologies capable of optimizing inspections.

T–38 and T–6 Aircraft Sustainment Costs

The committee notes that the Air Force is undergoing modernization efforts on various types of aircraft, including fighter and trainer aircraft. Modern aircraft are generally more cost-effective to maintain and provide for an easier transition for pilots and maintainers to fourth- and fifth-generation aircraft. The committee is concerned about the length of service for some of the Air Force's training aircraft and supports increased investments to modernize the trainer aircraft fleet. Flying legacy trainer aircraft past their intended service life can drive increased maintenance costs and prevent airmen from training on equipment that will prepare them for the rest of their career.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on individual aircraft fleet sustainment costs for the T–38 and T–6 aircraft fleets. This report should include:

(1) a detailed description of the current sustainment costs for the T–38 and T–6 aircraft fleets;

(2) an identification and assessment of sustainment cost elements attributable to the Air Force and to contractors, disaggregated by the entity responsible for each portion of the cost element (including for a prime contractor and any first-tier subcontractor);

(3) an identification of sustainment cost metrics for the T–38 and T–6 aircraft fleets, expressed in a cost-per-tail-per-year format (pursuant to the formula specified in section 356(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81);

(4) an assessment of engine operational availability for the aircraft and efforts to mitigate any impact to sorties flown by T–38 and T–6 aircraft fleets due to unavailability of engines;

(5) a forecast of how accelerating the T–7 acquisition timeline could produce potential cost savings for T–38 and T–6 aircraft fleets; and

(6) a detailed assessment of any expected issues related to the availability of engines throughout the remaining service life of the T–38, including the impact that any possible engine shortage would have on pilot training at any installation in which the T–38 operates.

U.S. Private Shipyards

The committee notes that a robust shipbuilding and repair industry is critical to U.S. national security. The Navy's approximately 240 non-nuclear ships depend on private shipyards for repair, maintenance, and modernization. As the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments noted in a 2020 report on strengthening the U.S. defense maritime industrial base, the most significant private dry-dock shortfall is on the west coast. While the Navy has rebalanced its fleet over the last decade toward the west coast to better address military competition with China, the committee is concerned that investment in the industrial base has not been commensurate with that shift. Further, according to the Navy, the need for additional U.S. shipyard capability outside of homeports is critical to provide surge capacity, industrial base stability, and increased competition.

The committee notes that private repair yards can potentially perform work more efficiently for the Navy, but the Navy has not provided sufficient support and information—including a long-term, predictable plan for private shipyard capacity-building—to private companies that are not yet certified to perform Navy work. Additional information and support is needed to guide and coordinate the investments required for these companies to seek certification for Navy maintenance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, on the potential certification of additional U.S. private shipyards for Navy maintenance. The report should include:

(1) an assessment of whether the capability and capacity of the private shipyards in the United States that currently perform Navy maintenance is sufficient to ensure the timely repair and modernization of naval vessels;

(2) an identification and assessment of the private U.S. shipyards that could perform maintenance on naval vessels if they attained the necessary certifications;

(3) a description of the Navy's interactions with private U.S. shipyards that have approached the Navy about pursuing certification for Navy maintenance;

(4) an assessment of the possible grant programs, loan guarantee programs, and other initiatives that the Navy could undertake to incentivize private shipyard investment and recapitalization to support Navy maintenance; and

(5) a description of the Navy's plans, if any, to provide such assistance to private shipyards.

READINESS ISSUES

Active and Reserve Component Equipment Transfer Flexibility

The committee recognizes that over the years the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA) has provided the Reserve Components additional resources to enhance their modernization, especially for those dual-purpose items relevant and useful to military and civil support operations. The committee understands that there may be statutory and regulatory prohibitions or other

limitations on the flexibility of services to transfer equipment from a Reserve Component to an Active Component if the equipment was originally procured using NGREA appropriated funds. Such prohibitions and limitations may limit the services' flexibility even when such transfers are agreed upon by the components and could be mutually beneficial.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing, not later than February 1, 2023, to the House Committee on Armed Services on existing prohibitions or limitations and potential changes to law or regulation that could allow the transfer of Reserve Component equipment purchased with NGREA appropriated funds to the Active Component. The briefing required shall include:

(1) any statutory or regulatory constraints or limitations that affect equipment transfers from the Reserve Component to the Active Component, if such equipment is originally procured with NGREA appropriated funds;

(2) any NGREA rules, regulations, or statutes that impact Active Component authority to accept equipment transfers from the Reserve Components if such equipment was originally procured with NGREA appropriated funds; and

(3) recommended statutory language, if any, that would remove prohibitions or provide flexibility for the transfer of equipment procured with NGREA appropriated funds from a Reserve Component to an Active Component.

Air Education and Training Command Predictive Analytics

The committee supports efforts by the Department of the Air Force's Air Education and Training Command (AETC) to utilize predictive analytics simulations to achieve improvements in aircrew training production and to support the integration of the next generation of fighter and trainer aircraft.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, Air Education and Training Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023 on the progress and plans to expand predictive analytics and methods by which data analytics is being integrated to improve efficiency in fighter and trainer aircraft squadrons.

Air Force Operational Training Digital Infrastructure

The committee notes that the Air Force is testing virtual, augmented, and mixed-reality technologies in both its pilot and maintenance training pipelines in order to provide students with an immersive training experience, tailor trainings to address unique needs, and accelerate the training process. While the committee recognizes the Air Force's progress in deploying digital training infrastructure, the committee is concerned that the Air Force may not have sufficient plans in place to integrate digital training infrastructure into its training organizations and commands at a speed that aligns with the pace of software development.

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, 2023, on a service-wide plan to transition digital training infrastructure into the appropriate Air Force organizations as soon as technical readiness will allow. This briefing should include:

(1) details on ensuring the security of digital infrastructure and training tools;

(2) future support and sustainment plans for digital training infrastructure;

(3) plans for the incorporation of immersive technologies such as extended reality;

(4) actions to ensure unity of effort across Air Force commands;

(5) information on approval and certification roles and responsibilities for software and hardware integration; and

(6) plans for the inclusion of small businesses.

Briefing on Joint Transportation Management System

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than February 1, 2023 a briefing on the implementation of the joint transportation management system of the Department of Defense. Such briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) The implementation plan.

(2) The implementation schedule.

(3) Resources the Secretary determines necessary for implementation.

Commercial Adversary Air

The committee notes that the Air Force makes use of commercial adversary aviation services to train new fighter pilots to fly against enemy fighter pilots and their aircraft. Once predominately an in-house function, the Air Force has determined that the use of commercial adversary air can yield cost savings, save flying hours on some of the military's most expensive aircraft, and provide combat flight training experience against a variety of aircraft.

In order to better understand the Air Force's use of commercial adversary air, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the current use and future plans for commercially contracted adversary air. The report should include:

(1) a description of the Air Force's current utilization of contract adversary air;

(2) an assessment of the outcomes of the Air Force's use of contract adversary air;

(3) a comparison of the cost per flying hour of utilizing commercial adversary aircraft instead of fifth-generation fighters;

(4) a description of the impact of utilizing commercial adversary air on maintenance personnel availability, pilot retention, and Air Force aircraft utilization; and

(5) a description of the Air Force's plans for the future utilization, basing, and funding for commercial adversary air.

Comptroller General Review of Army Watercraft

The Army has stressed that its watercraft are a significant combat multiplier in support of large-scale combat operations. Com-

posed of a small number of units and somewhat less than 100 vessels, Army watercraft transport, support, resupply, and sustain combat forces wherever coasts, littorals, port, and inland waterways, come into play.

The committee has significant concerns about the readiness, force structure capacity, and modernization plans of the Army's watercraft fleet. The Army has a transformation strategy to resize, restructure, and modernize the fleet; over the long term, the Army believes it will require a larger fleet with more advanced capabilities. To assist the committee in its oversight of these efforts, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the Army's watercraft readiness, sustainment, and long-term force structure plans. The Comptroller General's review should:

(1) assess the readiness of Army watercraft units, including key drivers of readiness;

(2) assess the Army's programs to sustain, extend the service life, and modernize its fleet of watercraft; and

(3) evaluate the extent to which the Army has evaluated its force structure and capacity requirements for watercraft to support large-scale combat operations over the long term.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on preliminary findings of the review and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Marine Corps and Army Force Structure Plans

Since the renewed emphasis on great power competition, both the Marine Corps and Army have developed new warfighting concepts and aligned their force structure plans to better prepare the United States to fight in complex, multi-domain environments. The Marines divested tanks, some aviation, and artillery units as part of their force design changes, and created the first Marine Littoral Regiment in 2022. The Army is activating up to five Multi-Domain Task Forces for planning and coordinating a variety of theater-wide operations, including cyber, space, electronic and information warfare, and long-range fires.

The committee recognizes that both the Marine Corps and Army are at the early stages of orienting their warfighting doctrine and force structure plans toward great power competition. Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's outsized presence in the Pacific region are constant reminders of how important it is for the Marine Corps and Army to successfully consider and implement changes in the size and composition of their forces. To assist the committee in its oversight of the Marine Corps and Army initiatives, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the military services' force structure plans for addressing great power competition. The Comptroller General's review should:

(1) assess the military services' plans for developing and fielding Marine Littoral Regiments and Army Multi-Domain Task Forces;

(2) evaluate the extent to which the Marine Corps and Army are collaborating with each other on warfighting concepts and doctrine in establishing these units; and

(3) assess the extent to which the Joint Staff and combatant commanders have incorporated Marine Littoral Regiments and Army Multi-Domain Task Forces in their joint doctrine, guidance, and plans.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Consolidation of Air Force Landing Gear Systems

The committee recognizes the improved safety, reliability, and maintainability of a Consolidation of Landing Gear Systems. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the benefits of consolidation of Landing Gear Systems within the Air Force Sustainment Center. The report should include a Business Case Analysis by weapons system to ensure supportability and that identifies any measurable improvements in safety and maintainability. The report shall also provide the requisite engineering, logistics and test resources based on the results of the weapons system Business Case Analysis and should include a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation review as a part of the Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program.

Defense Readiness for Global Catastrophes

The committee notes that the global COVID–19 pandemic has highlighted risks to Department of Defense missions that were previously either unknown or under-appreciated. The committee further notes that these risks and lessons learned are readily applicable to other catastrophes or incidences with the capacity to cause global impacts to economies, supply chain, and workforce. The committee contends that the Department of Defense should be incorporating best practices and lessons learned from the COVID–19 pandemic into doctrine and policy to ensure that the Department is ready to support the warfighter in conflicts that coincide with or actions requiring defense support to civil authorities in response to major global events and catastrophes.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2024, providing an assessment of the Department's readiness in relation to a future global catastrophe and adoption of best practices learned through the COVID–19 global pandemic into the Department's doctrine and policies. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of best practices and risks identified during the COVID–19 global pandemic;

(2) the extent to which these lessons learned have been adopted into Department of Defense or military department doctrine, policy, and practice;

(3) assessment of risk to continuity of operations and execution of national functions in the aftermath of a global catastrophe or significant event of global impact, and to what extent mitigations have been put in place to address those risks;

(4) a description of the events the Department has deemed most likely or most dangerous or incapacitating;

(5) an assessment of potential future investments and policy shifts required to address those events; and

(6) an assessment of the Department's current ability to successfully conduct national functions and maintain continuity of operations during those events.

F–35 Operational Capabilities

The committee notes that operational F–35 aircraft have experienced sustainment challenges, including problems associated with the global supply chain and the F–35 logistics software. As the services have increasingly deployed the F–35 to forward locations in recent years, including Air Force deployments to the Middle East and the Pacific, Navy deployments on the USS *Carl Vinson* in the Pacific, and Marine Corps F–35 stationing in Japan and deployment on amphibious ships, it is critical to assess the F–35's operational capabilities and lessons learned from these deployments.

Therefore, to satisfy the requirement provided in section 357 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive review of F–35 operational capabilities and challenges. This review should assess the extent to which:

(1) the military services have used the F–35 to support operational deployments, met performance expectations when deployed, and experienced sustainment-related challenges during those operations;

(2) the current stocks of repair parts and consumable supplies contained in the F–35's afloat and deployment spares packages have successfully supported operational deployments;

(3) the military services have experienced challenges operating and maintaining F–35s that remain at the air bases or stations from which F–35s are deployed; and

(4) any other topics deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Fighter Aircraft Readiness

The committee notes that while the Department of Defense spends billions of dollars annually to maintain fighter aircraft, persistent fleet-wide aircraft availability challenges limit the readiness of military fighter jets.

The Comptroller General of the United States has reported in recent years that Air Force and Navy aircraft mission capable rates

have been negatively impacted by aging aircraft, depot maintenance delays, and insufficient supply support. The readiness of Air Force and Navy fighter jets is also being negatively affected by the Department of Defense's flawed approach to developing requirements and executing funding to support fighter aircraft readiness. Finally, the committee is concerned that program offices are not fully implementing leading sustainment practices.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2022, on fighter readiness, historical operation and support costs for fighter aircraft, and planned modernization efforts for these aircraft.

Further, the committee directs the Comptroller General to conduct a review of the Department of Defense's employment of aircraft sustainment best practices and execution of operation and maintenance (O&M) funding for fighter aircraft. The review should:

(1) identify knowledge-based sustainment practices for maintaining aircraft, to include a review of private industry approaches and methods;

(2) assess the extent to which the Department has incorporated these practices into policy and guidance and implemented them in its sustainment of fighter aircraft;

(3) review military service and fighter aircraft program office approaches to establishing O&M funding requirements;

(4) review the Department's approach to presenting its O&M budget request for fighter aircraft and the extent to which this enables visibility into the amount requested for each aircraft;

(5) analyze the requested, appropriated, and executed O&M amounts for fighter aircraft and determine whether there is any correlation with readiness outcomes; and

(6) address any other topics deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Improving Safety Oversight and Implementation of Accident Investigation Recommendations

The committee notes that the Navy has elevated its Naval Safety Center to a two-star command under the direct authority of the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in an effort to move from reactively managing safety to proactively managing risk. Naval Safety Command's mission is to provide safety advice and assistance to the CNO and the Secretary of the Navy, to manage the Navy's safety and occupational health program, and to oversee the Department of the Navy's safety management systems. The decision to establish the Naval Safety Command was a recommendation resulting from the investigation into the USS *Bonhomme Richard* fire. In the wake of the fire, the Navy also established a Learning to Action Board to ensure that recommended actions from accident investigations are effectively implemented.

The committee notes that all the military departments face challenges in identifying, adjudicating, and mitigating operational and

training risk. Risk is often pushed down the chain of command rather than adjudicated at the appropriate level. Further, risk can be obfuscated and compounded by underreporting, failures to form a comprehensive understanding of risk contributors, ineffective corrective actions, non-enduring corrective actions, and the absence of higher echelon and self-monitoring programs to assess risk management effectiveness.

The committee commends the Navy for the establishment of the Naval Safety Command and the Learning to Action Board. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force each to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2022, on the feasibility of establishing a safety command and creating a body similar to the Navy's Learning to Action Board within the Army and the Air Force.

Incorporation of Disaster Response Scenarios into Department of Defense Exercises

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its series of war games designed to exercise humanitarian assistance and disaster response capabilities. The committee notes that while these exercises are useful, rarely do world events happen in isolation. The committee contends that another potentially more useful way to conduct disaster response training is to include it in exercises with other defense objectives. The committee notes that this would more closely simulate real-world events and require exercise participants to assess risk and make decisions requiring hard trade-offs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the ways in which disaster response training can be incorporated into major training events and exercises. The briefing shall include at a minimum a discussion of inclusion of the following:

(1) extreme weather events;
(2) earthquakes, tsunamis, and wildfires; and
(3) pandemic response.

Mitigating Global Household Goods Contract Service Disruptions

The committee continues to closely monitor US TRANSCOM's plans to transition to a single provider for the packing and moving of household goods, storage-in-transit warehouse service, and unaccompanied baggage shipments. It is critical that this new model, known as the Global Household Goods Contract (GHC), delivers for our servicemen, women, and their families. The committee understands that the transition to GHC is ongoing. However, recent unanticipated events like the COVID–19 pandemic and heightened inflation are just a few examples of conditions that may necessitate the need for a strategy to mitigate against unforeseen circumstances that could impact the provisions of moving services to service members. Specifically, the committee supports efforts to enable the quick execution of contingencies to avoid any service disruptions. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, US

TRANSCOM, to deliver a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2022, that includes:

(1) Contingencies considered during the contracting process other than contract termination and nonrenewal of extension options;

(2) Plans to reduce service interruption if contract performance metrics are not met;

(3) Best practices from other commercial contracts to avoid service interruption if contract performance metrics are not met;

(4) Details on contract portability in the event of contract termination;

(5) Assurances for protecting service members personally identifiable information;

(6) Plans and contingencies to ensure performance goals during "peak moving season" of contract transition; and

(7) Updates on software development and integration of "MIL Move" information technology program.

National Defense Stockpile Assessment

The Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023 assessing the efforts of the Department of Defense with respect to the National Defense Stockpile. The report shall include:

(1) The assumptions used by the Secretary of Defense in the most recent report submitted under section 14 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h–5) to determine the strategic and critical materials required for inclusion in the National Defense Stockpile.

(2) The extent to which the Department has assessed whether the stocks of strategic and critical materials reduce dependence on foreign sources or a single source for supplies of such strategic and critical materials in times of national emergency (as defined in section 12 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h–3)).

(3) The risks identified by the Department arising from not having sufficient reserves of certain strategic and critical materials in the National Defense Stockpile.

(4) Recommendations for improvements with regard to the items listed in 1–3.

Furthermore, the Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than April 30, 2023 on the findings and recommendations of the assessment.

Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model

The committee notes that the Army is changing its force generation model for the second time since 2017. In July 2021, the Army reported to this committee that its legacy force generation model, Sustainable Readiness, delivers sub-optimal readiness and modernization results. Under the new Regionally Aligned Readiness and Modernization Model (ReARMM), the Army is standardizing deployment, training, and modernization periods to better synchronize the fielding of more capable weapon systems and equipment, prioritizing those units that need it the most. The Army also

will use ReARMM to optimize Army forces across the regular Army and Reserve Components by aligning units globally, regionally, and functionally across mission requirements. By taking these actions, the Army believes that ReARMM will better address recent changes in joint force requirements, fiscal pressures, and global threats. According to the Army's July 2021 report, the Army is modifying its existing force generation systems and processes, such that the majority of regular Army units will fall under ReARMM by the end of fiscal year 2023.

The committee recognizes that the Army will require time to implement ReARMM, and that there will be lessons to be learned as units transition to the new model. To inform committee oversight of the Army's progress in implementing ReARMM, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the status, progress, budget implications, and potential challenges of implementing the new model. The Comptroller General's review should:

(1) compare and contrast ReARMM with Sustainable Readiness, including whether the Army has designed ReARMM to address the shortcomings of Sustainable Readiness;

(2) examine the Army's governance of the transition to and implementation of ReARMM;

(3) assess changes in the Army's processes for organizing, training, and equipping the total Army under ReARMM;

(4) analyze how the implementation of ReARMM is affecting Army readiness; and

(5) review any other aspects of ReARMM that the Comptroller General deems significant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Report on the Composition of the Rotational Brigade Combat Team in Korea

There are few places where force readiness and the ability to fight at a moment's notice are more important than on the Korean Peninsula. Our forward presence there is integral to our efforts to assure allies and deter aggressors. Earlier this year, it was announced that the normal rotational Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) would be replaced with a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) rotation. The SBCT will bring a different set of capabilities than an ABCT, and trade-offs and risks associated with such a change must be better understood. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, that will:

(1) describe the intended benefits or improved suitability of a Stryker Brigade Combat Team for consequence management on the Korean Peninsula;

(2) describe planned usage of Army Prepositioned Stock-Set 4 (APS–4) in the Indo-Pacific over the next 5 years, to include any removal of the APS–4 stock from the Korean Peninsula for training elsewhere in the theater;

(3) describe the timelines and resources required for rapid deployment of an Armored Brigade Combat Team to the Korean Peninsula in the event of conflict and if needed; and

(4) include a cost estimate of the difference between having a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) rotation on the Korean Peninsula as opposed to an Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT).

Report on Warehouse Utilization Project Pilot

The committee continues to support the objectives and progress of Department of Defense efforts to modernize and improve space management of its network of 4,000 warehouses. As a result of findings from the 2018 Non-Tactical Warehouse Initiative study, the Office of the Secretary of Defense is conducting a pilot program of warehouse consolidation, commercial insourcing, and technology enablement at multiple sites across the Department of Defense enterprise, including Anniston Army Depot, Tinker Air Force Base, Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, and Naval Base San Diego.

The committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to continue to centrally fund and execute the warehouse utilization project and assess the potential for expanding it to additional sites across the Department of Defense enterprise. In addition, the committee understands major process improvement and technology modernization efforts are underway at the Defense Logistic Agency's Eastern Distribution Center.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2023, detailing plans for continued execution of the warehouse space management pilot, projected sites, and updated cumulative metrics describing realized and estimated return on investment. The report should also include detail on plans, if any, to undertake modernization at other distribution centers within the Department warehousing footprint.

Stockpile Status of Antimony

The committee is concerned about recent geopolitical dynamics with Russia and China and how that could accelerate supply chain disruptions, particularly with antimony. Therefore, the committee directs the National Defense Stockpile Manager to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 30, 2022, on the stockpile status of antimony. The briefing shall include not only the status of the current stockpile, but also a 5-year outlook of these minerals and current and future supply chain vulnerabilities.

Transition from Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology to Uniformed Integrated Protective Ensemble

The committee is aware that the Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology (JSLIST) will soon be replaced by the Uniformed Integrated Protective Ensemble (UIPE). Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, on the impacts to the supply chain dur-

ing the transition from JSLIST to UIPE and any mitigation efforts to prevent supply chain disruption.

Transportation Officer Flexibility

The Committee notes that the COVID–19 pandemic exposed the degree to which weakened U.S. supply chains pose a risk to our economic and national security. Effective transportation management related to planning, operation, coordination and evaluation of all modes of transportation in order to move units, personnel, equipment, and supplies is critical to support the warfighter.

The Committee directs the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2022, regarding the feasibility of developing a policy to allow transportation officers, when necessary, to utilize transportation and distribution resources outside of existing services contracts in order to meet supply chain requirements and warfighter needs.

OTHER MATTERS

Air Force Basing

The strategic basing process provides an enterprise-wide model for the Air Force to determine the future locations of their units, manpower, missions, and weapon systems. Basing these relatively stable number of airmen and equipment is a difficult task, namely due to the finite number of locations for which basing them would be useful and appropriate based on circumstances and conditions. The committee is aware of the Air Force's and Air National Guard's desire to reduce fleets of third- and fourth-generation aircraft to free up resources for fifth- and future-generation aircraft and capabilities, like the F–35, the Next Generation Air Dominance weapon system, and modified C–130Js. In order to wisely use the resources available to it, the committee encourages the Air Force and the Air National Guard to seek efficiencies while reviewing options for long-term basing for a wide variety of next generation aircraft, considering such factors as mission, installation capacity, environmental impacts, costs and strategic alignment, airspace, climate, and impacts to the community, like responding to natural disasters.

Army Arctic Gear Prioritization

The committee recognizes the importance of the Arctic as an emerging geographic domain of competition with our near-peer adversaries, which is reinforced in the Department of Defense Arctic Strategy delivered to Congress in 2019 and the Army's release of its Arctic strategy entitled "Regaining Arctic Dominance." The committee further recognizes the need for the Army to be able to operate in a variety of theaters despite the sustained, and ongoing, deployment cycle of units to the U.S. Central Command theater since 2001.

As such, the committee believes the Army must man, train, equip, and organize to win in the Arctic and will continue to support the research, development, testing, and fielding of modernized Arctic warfare equipment. Finally, the committee urges the Army

to prioritize the equal delivery of modernized Arctic equipment to units that would be designated for deployment to the Arctic region, to include the 10th Mountain Division, which has been the Army's most deployed division since September 11, 2001.

Army Expansion of One World Terrain

The committee recognizes that Army Futures Command has seen great utility in the One World Terrain (OWT) 3D data used for both synthetic training and operational missions, most recently in Afghanistan and along the Russian-Ukraine border. The committee approves of the continued expansion of the OWT program to provide 3D data for operational missions while continuing to satisfy synthetic training requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 22, 2022, that addresses the current and expected operational demand of One World Terrain's capability, efforts to identify requirements across the user community, and the need for future budget requests needed to take into consideration operational missions, including mission planning, targeting, navigation, and analysis.

Army National Guard Powered Ascenders for Aviation Readiness

The committee is aware of the United States Coast Guard's procurement of powered ascenders to replace the MH–60T helicopter's Emergency Recovery Device (ERD). The ERD is the back-up hoist system required aboard all MH–60Ts, and the existing system is no longer supported. The powered ascender identified as the ERD replacement has passed every Coast Guard certification and has been approved for use on the MH–60T helicopter by the U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Training Center.

The committee recognizes the importance of similar redundant systems for Army National Guard rescue hoist operations in support of domestic emergency response. For units where rescue hoist operations are a mission-essential task, the committee believes lightweight, portable, powered ascenders with lift capacity equivalent to conventional rescue hoists provide significant improvements in aviation readiness for rescue hoist operations.

The Army National Guard must remain ready to respond to domestic emergencies. Modernizing Army National Guard UH/HH–60 Black Hawk helicopters will ensure the Army National Guard remains ready, lethal, and mission-relevant to the total force and in support of the National Defense Strategy. Therefore, the committee encourages the U.S. Army Program Executive Office-Aviation and Project Management-Utility Helicopter Office (Redstone Arsenal) to begin the process of publishing an Airworthiness Release for the powered ascender approved by the U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Training Center in order to provide State units of the National Guard with the option to purchase powered ascenders.

Briefing on Progress Towards Historical Accounting of Department of Defense Participation in Indian Boarding Schools

The committee notes that the Federal Government has recently begun a whole-of-government accounting process to more fully doc-

ument its role in the establishment and sustainment of American Indian boarding schools in the United States from 1819 through the 1960s. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's role in hosting and administering some of these schools and the harm that historical legacy has caused to former students, their families and greater American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities. The committee commends the Department of the Army for its efforts to account for, engage with families, and where desired, repatriate the remains of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian students who died while attending the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. However, the committee notes that without a full accounting of the Department of Defense's role it cannot provide similar information and comfort to other families of former students. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2022, on the process by which the Department will conduct this accountability effort. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the process by which the Department of Defense will conduct this study;

(2) how the Department has consulted with Native American tribes, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian communities both on the process that will be used;

(3) how the Department will consult with and provide opportunities for participation by Native American tribes and Native Alaskan and Native Hawaiian communities throughout the study;

(4) how the Department will present its findings to the impacted communities and the greater American public; and

(5) any additional information on how the Department will move forward after the accounting process is complete, particularly with respect to the repatriation of remains located at Indian boarding schools.

Burn Pit Wind Down Plan

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023 regarding the Department of Defense's actions to reduce the use of burn pits. Such briefing shall include information on efforts to close existing burn pits and the Department's plan to develop or validate methods of alternative waste disposal.

Comptroller General Review of Contractor-Owned and Contractor-Operated Fuel Agreements

The committee is concerned about the availability of vital resources during conflict within contested environments, specifically fuel. Furthermore, the committee is curious as to whether contract mechanisms might be available to mitigate such risks. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the agreements entered into by the Secretary of Defense for contractor-owned and contractor-operated items and services relating to fuel distribution and access. The review shall include:

(1) an assessment of specific provisions that may be included under such agreements;

(2) an assessment of specific types of such agreements that would ensure the availability of fuel during periods of conflict, including provisions requiring the continuance of performance during emergencies and financial instruments or other letters of credit that compel compliance; and

(3) defense cooperation agreements, host nation support agreements, or other types of agreements that provide for access to the foreign country in which fuel is to be distributed.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, 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 Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility Remediation Efforts

The committee notes that the November 2021 release of fuel from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Hawaii has impacted drinking water for service members and civilians on Oahu. In March 2022, the Department of Defense announced the intention to defuel and permanently close the facility, as well as remediate the surrounding area; $100.0 million has been appropriated to support this defueling, though full decommissioning and remediation costs are unknown. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review these remediation efforts. This review shall study:

(1) the remediation of the environmental contamination resulting from the Red Hill fuel releases;

(2) the Department's efforts to calculate and record environmental liabilities for the Red Hill incident; and

(3) the Department's total projected costs to decommission and remediate the Red Hill site.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Data Dashboard for Aviation Status Tracking

The committee is aware that aviation enterprise automation systems, or data dashboards, are a valuable tool for maintaining situational awareness of assets. Having the ability to track flight hours, maintenance status and history, and equipment inventory, in real time, is invaluable for achieving a high readiness status and identifying places where efficiencies could be achieved. These systems have been shown to improve tracking, reduce costs, and provide clarity to complex processes, and the committee understands that similar benefits apply to the military.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, that will include:

(1) background on the aviation enterprise automation systems currently used by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and National Guard to track information related to their aviation assets including, but

not limited to, flight hours, maintenance status and history, and equipment inventory;

(2) a review of aviation enterprise automation systems currently in use by the public or private aviation sector; their suitability for military use; and a review of their ability to reduce errors, display complex information in an easy-to-understand format, and provide real-time assessments;

(3) an assessment of how these other options differ from the Army's current systems and how they are similar, including whether the use of multiple systems might assist operations; and

(4) a cost analysis of these different systems.

Development of Lightweight High-Power Ground Power Units

The Committee is aware of the development of Lightweight High-Power Ground Power Units (GPU), that are small, highly mobile, and very energy dense power units. Highly mobile, energy dense power generation is critical for the future electrification of the military platforms for fixed, ground, air, and naval applications. Once available, the GPU has the potential for revolutionizing military power delivery to installations and forward bases. Recent tests demonstrate the ability to generate 1.5MW of electrical power from a lightweight turbogenerator deployed via towed trailer.

However, the committee believes that additional research and testing is required to further the operational applicability of GPUs. Ensuring the reliability of GPUs in the field requires continued evaluation of the ability to consume diverse fuels, reduce electromagnetic and thermal signatures, and combine with other tactical loads. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army, and the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, to conduct a field demonstration consisting of multiple GPU prototypes to further the development of highly mobile, energy-dense power generation. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on a plan to qualify GPUs for operational use.

Environmental Cleanup at National Guard Locations

The committee notes that section 316 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and section 314 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) authorized the use of Defense Environmental Restoration Program funds for National Guard sites contaminated by perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in order to facilitate the cleanup of defense communities around National Guard installations. The committee further notes that the Department of Defense has previously stated that the majority of the National Guard's environmental cleanup requirements result from PFOS and PFOA contamination. The committee is concerned that installations remain unaware of the changes to this authority and as a result are not utilizing Defense Environmental Restoration Program funds for this purpose to their fullest extent.

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 by December 15, 2022, on the measures taken to inform National Guard installations about this authority. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) a breakdown of National Guard cleanup funding needs to include the percentage involving PFOS and PFOA; and

(2) plans to update the Defense Environmental Restoration Program Manual to reflect changes to statute and policy.

Feasibility Assessment on Determining Source of Petroleum Products

The committee notes that having a comprehensive understanding of how Department of Defense equipment is powered is important, including the source of said energy. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, on the feasibility of being able to specify the sources of crude oil that is eventually refined, purchased by DLA Energy, and used by the Department of Defense. These sources should include locations like the major oil fields in the continental United States, Alaska, and offshore water source of crude.

Former Air Force Radar Sites with Asbestos Contamination

The committee is aware that asbestos was routinely used to insulate radar sites on Air Force installations during the Cold War period. Many of these sites, including the former North Truro Air Force Station, Truro, Massachusetts, were closed in the 1990s but never fully remediated. The committee notes that the deterioration of these sites has in some cases led to asbestos contamination of soils and ground water causing risk to human health and the environment. The committee is concerned that failure to conduct site inspections and remedial investigations on these sites in order to fully characterize the site may lead to increased liability and risk as the facilities on these sites continue to deteriorate. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 15, 2022, on the Air Force's plan to characterize these sites and develop a plan to provide further remediation if required. The report should include at a minimum the following:

(1) a list of inactive Air Force sites with known or expected asbestos contamination;

(2) a plan to include a timeline and prioritized list for characterizing these sites through the conduct of a site inspection and remedial investigation; and

(3) an assessment of the state of facilities deterioration and the corresponding risk of friable asbestos being released into soils and groundwater.

Gaps in Writings on U.S. Air Force History

The committee acknowledges that the history of the United States Air Force is rich and complex, and that many areas remain to be explored by historians.

The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the Air Force History and Museums Program to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2023, that lists any identified gaps in the existing cannon of United States Air Force history to better enable historians' efforts to more holistically document the past.

Gaps in Writings on U.S. Army History

The committee acknowledges that the history of the United States Army is rich and complex, and that many areas remain to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the U.S. Army Center of Military History to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2023, that lists any identified gaps in the existing cannon of United States Army history to better enable historians' efforts to more holistically document the past.

Guidance for Tribal and Cultural Resource Personnel within the Department of Defense

The committee notes that the Department of Defense must engage in government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes under various Federal statutes, regulations, Department-promulgated policies, and executive orders. The committee further notes that the Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 provides guidance on the interactions between the Department of Defense and federally recognized tribes. The committee notes that while this document provides a useful foundation for government-to-government consultation with tribal nations, it is silent or inadequate in several areas. 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 by December 15, 2022, on how it will standardize best practices to improve government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes. The briefing shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of how to standardize practices across the military departments to include thresholds for when full-time tribal liaison personnel or tribal and cultural resources personnel should be hired at installations;

(2) best practices for meaningful, robust, and ongoing consultation with tribal nations;

(3) best practices for effective consultation to include development of training for installation personnel engaged in government-to-government consultation with tribal nations; and

(4) how Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02 can be improved to reflect these best practices and provide continuity across the military departments in practices, policies, training, and personnel who conduct government-to-government consultation with federally recognized tribes.

Heat Casualty and Fatality Prevention in Army Initial Entry Training

The committee remains concerned about the continued health risks posed to soldiers by heat casualties during training and related costs to the Department of Defense which have been reported to be up to $48 million annually. The committee notes with interest that the Special Operations Community has successfully leveraged the use of FDA approved oral rehydration solutions (ORS) to optimize solider performance and remarks that this practice could bring measurable benefits in the initial entry training setting within the larger Army and reduce the risk of heat-related casualties.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Army Surgeon General, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the efficacy of medically approved ORS for prevention of heat casualties in the initial entry training environment. The report should include details on any other benefits of ORS, including those related to cost savings, readiness, and soldier wellness. Furthermore, the committee encourages the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command to study potentially conducting a pilot program whereby medically approved ORS is provided to soldiers at the brigade level during the summer months to study the comparative benefits of the use of ORS versus water or sports drinks and track data on the prevention of heat casualties and hyponatremia.

Impact of Higher Fuel Prices

The committee notes that in the days leading up to and following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the prices of refined fuels used by the Department, including gasoline, diesel, JP–8, and others have more than doubled.

The committee also notes that the Department is the world's single biggest institutional consumer of petroleum. The Committee is concerned that these significant price increases may limit the Department's ability to invest in important priorities including in modernization, personnel, and readiness.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2022 detailing the impacts increased fuel prices are having on the Department's ability to execute its missions in a cost effective manner, and the impacts increased fuel prices are having on the morale and purchasing power of military personnel and their families.

Installation Access Standards

The committee notes that, over the past 15 years, the Congress has several times directed the Department of Defense to develop and update installation access standards that are applicable to all military installations in the United States and that the Department has issued multiple directives to satisfy these requirements. However, the committee is aware that access standard implementation can be inconsistent across installations, resulting in confusion for installation visitors. The committee notes that the Department of Defense in 2019 issued the third volume of DOD Manual 5200.08, which establishes physical security access control stand-

ards, procedures, and guidance, and that a fourth volume is currently being developed. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on access standard implementation across the Department. This briefing should include:

(1) an update on the status of the fourth volume of DOD Manual 5200.08 and a description of its contents;

(2) an assessment of the extent to which current access standards are being implemented consistently across Department of Defense installations; and

(3) an assessment of the feasibility of issuing credentials for expedited access to the following categories of visitors: transportation workers, construction workers, motor carriers, members of labor organizations, and members of veterans service organizations.

Next Generation Radio Frequency In-Transit Identification

The committee recognizes the potential operational benefits of next-generation radio frequency in-transit identification transponders in providing improved shipment location information for the Department of Defense's global logistics enterprise. The committee also notes the investments already made by the Army in technologies to provide accurate and reliable asset management and in-transit visibility information through enhanced non-nodal automated movement solutions. The committee understands next generation technologies can increase transportation speed and efficiency while reducing cost and waste for the Department of Defense. Therefore, the House Committee on Armed Services directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing by March 1, 2023 on its plans to update radio frequency identification and in-transit visibility guidance and policies to maximize the use of next generation transponders.

Noise Mitigation and Air Installation Compatible Use Zones

The committee remains concerned about the impact of noise from military aviation training on communities surrounding military installations. The committee commends the Department of Defense for the work it has done thus far in assessing its existing Air Installations Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) program in an effort to facilitate a sustainable noise mitigation program, but is concerned about the length of time it is taking to operationalize such a program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the progress to date in revising the AICUZ program to facilitate the timely execution of a noise mitigation program for defense communities. The report shall include the following:

(1) proposed revisions to Department of Defense Instruction 4165.57 to make it more compatible with noise mitigation and insulation efforts;

(2) the number of installations that host fixed-wing aircraft training that would require AICUZ revisions with 5 years to accurately reflect fixed-wing training activities;

(3) the percentage of installations with residences, schools, or hospitals within the zones that are at or exceed the 65 decibel (Db) day-night average;

(4) of the facilities exceeding the 65 Db day-night average, the number that are located in accident potential zones;

(5) the estimated cost of noise mitigation or noise insulation of these facilities;

(6) opportunities for building community engagement and cooperation in adoption of AICUZ-compatible zoning and noise mitigation; and

(7) the resources required to implement an effective and proactive noise program to include additional personnel needed at headquarters or installations.

PFAS Destruction Technologies

The committee remains concerned about the safe destruction of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)-containing investigation-derived wastes associated with cleanup activities in defense communities. The committee notes that the Department has conducted tests of on-site solutions that would destroy PFAS without incineration. The committee notes that some disposal technologies reportedly modify the characteristics of the waste such that it is no longer classified as hazardous waste and can be disposed of through more cost-effective mixed waste protocols. The committee contends that the rapid adoption of proven technologies that provide safe on-site PFAS destruction is essential to the Department of Defense's response to PFAS contamination. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the progress in implementing on-site PFAS destruction technologies not requiring incineration. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) list of technologies meeting the above criteria;

(2) which of these technologies have undergone or are undergoing testing by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program;

(3) the results of any such testing; and

(4) the promulgation of guidance and best practices to the military services on preferred methods for PFAS investigation-derived wastes.

Procurement of Bison Meat

The Committee understands that bison meat is a healthy and nutritional food choice that is also a sustainable American produced food source. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries to explore increasing procurement of bison meat, consistent with the Buy American Act, with the goal of procuring two million pounds of bison meat annually to promote bison as a healthy and sustainable food source and further treaty and trust responsibilities and Native American Agriculture. The Committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Service Secretaries to prioritize procurement of bison meat through contracts with Indian Tribes and tribal organizations and to explore the possibility of using the authority of the Buy Indian Act, 25

U.S.C. 47 in partnership with the Department of Interior to procure bison and other livestock products, crops, fresh fruit, and vegetable produce from Indian tribes and tribal organizations at a sustainable price. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Service by February 1, 2023 outlining opportunities to increase the procurement of bison meat and other agricultural products from Indian tribes and organizations.

Promulgation of Guidance and Best Practices for PFAS Destruction

The committee is aware that increased understanding of the potential health effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) exposure has led to a proliferation of technologies to address PFAS contamination. The committee notes that section 341 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) created a Department of Defense task force to ensure continuity in PFAS-related policy across the military departments. The committee further notes that one of the duties of the PFAS task force is to coordinate efforts to mitigate the impacts of PFAS release and its associated contamination. The committee contends that the promulgation of guidance and best practices for PFAS destruction for use by all military departments will allow for greater efficiency, potentially decrease cost, and enhance defense community confidence in Department of Defense cleanup efforts.

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 by January 15, 2023, on the Department's progress in establishing the PFAS task force and its accomplishments to date. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an update on the progress in establishing the PFAS task force;

(2) a discussion of the process by which the PFAS task force is executing its four statutory duties;

(3) any and all contracting mechanisms available and in use for environmental remediation of PFAS; and

(4) a discussion of the PFAS task force's work to standardize efforts across the military departments especially with respect to best practices for PFAS destruction and the contracting of environmental remediation services for PFAS.

Protecting against Tainted Dog Food

The committee notes the substantial resources that go into the procurement and training of military working dogs. These canines perform essential duties for our Armed Forces, like search and rescue, explosive detection, tracking, and other tasks for which their innate attributes are a great benefit. However, the committee is also aware of past incidents where tainted pet food was imported into the United States and caused the death of numerous cats and dogs across the nation. The committee is concerned that similar incidents could occur in the future, thus putting at risk the readiness of our canine assets. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to monitor the quality of food that is being fed to military working dogs, keeping abreast of any notices from the Food and

Drug Administration on food irregularities, and noting the origin of the food being consumed and whether those locations have a history of exporting harmful pet food products.

Replacement of Fluorinated Aqueous Film Forming Foams

The Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act prohibits the use of fluorinated AFFF on any military installation after October 1, 2024. Additionally, the Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act directed the Secretary of Defense to survey relevant technologies to phase out the use of fluorinated Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF). The Department of the Air Force indicated that Tier 1 facilities, where loss of aircraft/assets serviced inside would result in mission failure, shall program replacement of existing fluorinated AFFF systems with one of the following specialized systems: Ignitable Liquid Drainage Floor Assembly, a Low Expansion Fluorine Free Foam System, or a High Expansion Fluorine Free Foam System. Tier 2 facilities would use an automatic water sprinkler system designed to provide life safety protection for occupants to evacuate the facility in the event of a fire. The Committee commends the Department of the Air Force for taking the lead on the risk assessment and publishing subsequent replacement guidance; however, the Committee notes the burdensome methodology by which facilities are to be designated as Tier 1 and Tier 2. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023 on current efforts to replace fluorinated AFFF systems. The briefing should also include a list of expected Tier 1 and Tier 2 facilities.

Replacing the Army Combat Uniform with the Flame-Resistant Army Combat Uniform

The committee is aware that funding and posture changes have resulted in a surplus of Flame-Resistant Army Combat Uniforms (FRACU), raising long-term industrial base concerns. Specifically, the committee is concerned that the industrial base would be challenged to return to full-scale production to restore this critical soldier protection capability once stagnated. At the same time, the committee has long supported expanding flame-resistant uniforms for all soldiers. In recent years, the committee is aware of new technologies to enhance the FRACU and reduce cost without sacrificing protection. For these reasons, the committee encourages the Army to consider replacing the Army Combat Uniform with the FRACU, making it an item of issue in the initial clothing bag. By doing this, the Army can reduce overall costs while equipping all soldiers with the FRACU. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, which would include a cost benefit and feasibility analysis for replacing the ACU with the new FRACU.

Report on Mounted Assured Position Navigation and Timing Systems

The committee is increasingly concerned about the scope and pace of the Army's efforts to procure and field assured positioning,

navigation and timing (APNT) systems for its ground vehicle fleet. The committee understands that the Army faces a significant threat from challenges to global positioning system reception and trusted service in contested environments. The committee also understands that APNT is a high priority in the Army's modernization strategy. The committee notes the Army has procured more than 2,000 Mounted Assured PNT Systems (MAPS) in response to a 2019 operational need statements from U.S. combatant commands in Europe and the Indo-Pacific. The committee is concerned with the pace of the MAPS program of record and the Army's plan to broadly field APNT equipment across the military service's ground vehicle fleet. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 16, 2023, on the status of the MAPS program of record that that shall include:

(1) technical performance of candidate systems and associated funding;

(2) the overall plans and requirements to field Assured PNT solutions to the Army's vehicle fleet; and

(3) plans to upgrade the current MAPS systems fielded today with an improved capability.

Report on Plant-Based Meals, Ready-to-Eat

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments and the U.S. Army Natick Soldier Systems Center, to conduct a study determining demand amongst service members for meal, ready-to-eat plant-based meals and submit a report concerning a plan for providing ready-to-eat plant-based meals to service members not later than September 30, 2023, to the congressional defense committees. The term "plant-based" is defined as products without animal-derived products.

The report shall include, at minimum:

(1) the results of the study;

(2) the feasibility and costs of providing a menu of more than two ready-to-eat plant-based meals; and

(3) the proposed plan of the Director to provide plant-based meals ready-to-eat to service members.

Request a Report on the Department of Defense's Provision of Water Alternatives to Communities Impacted by PFAS Contamination

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, outlining their plan to continue providing water alternatives to communities that have been determined to have levels of PFAS contamination above the Environmental Protection Agencies' (EPA) Lifetime Health Advisories released on June 15, 2022. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) A list of installations that were previously classified as requiring "no further action" that will now need additional investigation;

(2) A list of installations that have had previous PFOS and/or PFOA test results above 0 but less than 70ppt and the timeline

and process by which those installations will be provided alterative water;

(3) A description of additional guidance provided by the Department of Defense to the military departments for updating processes and procedures in response to the four new PFAS-related health advisories issue on June 15, 2022;

(4) A description of the Department's community engagement plans for impacted defense communities;

(5) A description of any additional resources the Department needs to address the needs of communities impacted by PFAS contamination above the Environmental Protection Agencies' (EPA) new Lifetime Health Advisories; and

(6) A description of testing methods and their associated levels of detection that are currently available to the department.

Status Update on Castner Range Feasibility Study

The Committee is monitoring the pace and scope of the Army's feasibility study to determine options and costs for cleanup of the Castner Range, a 7,081-acre area in northeast El Paso that is under consideration for being converted into public use. The Army used a large section of this land between 1926 and 1966 as a live firing range. The Committee encourages the office of the Secretary of the Army to ensure timely completion of this feasibility study and, once the study is completed, to work with the Committee to identify and secure the resources needed to fulfill the Army's cleanup responsibilities. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by no later than December 1, 2022 providing a status update on the ongoing feasibility study on Castner Range.

The Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground

The committee is aware that Aberdeen Proving Ground has played a vital role in the development of modern weapon systems for over 100 years. The committee notes that as a result of this mission, it contains 63 remnant production plant slabs and inactive former laboratories that were part of Edgewood Arsenal before it was consolidated with Aberdeen Proving Ground. The committee is encouraged by Department of Defense actions to date to remove these contaminated facilities in the area now known as the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground. The committee notes that these actions include decommissioning, decontamination, and demolition of facilities through a phased approach under the Contaminated Building Demolition (CBD) Program. The committee encourages the Department to continue its work and complete these efforts in a timely fashion.

Traffic Congestion around Military Installations

The committee notes that there are significant traffic and commuting challenges onto, off, and around major installations including MacDill Air Force Base, Florida; Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington; and other installations where surrounding communities have grown without accompanying infrastructure improvements. The committee further notes that while traffic impacts are often studied as part of environmental impact statements, absent

a need for environmental planning changes, traffic patterns and saturation may go unstudied for years. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on traffic congestion around certain installations experiencing significant traffic congestion. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) an assessment of traffic patterns and commuting challenges around MacDill Air Force Base, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, and any traffic constrained installations belonging to the Navy or Marine Corps;

(2) an assessment of whether the Defense Access Roads Program could help with traffic congestion;

(3) the feasibility of non-road-based solutions, where appropriate, to include a floating ferry terminal;

(4) a cost-benefit analysis of the various options for addressing traffic congestion;

(5) an analysis of considerations for the various options including base security, timeline, and any other feasibility concerns;

(6) an assessment of whether traffic demand management strategies such as public transit, van pools could be effectively employed; and

(7) an assessment of the extent to which the Defense Community Infrastructure Program could be used to address traffic congestion issues.

U.S. Army Adoption of Electric Aircraft

The committee is aware of the Department of the Army's forward-leaning approach to adoption of electrifying its air platforms to meet utilitarian resupply and contested logistics missions. The committee is further aware that the Army is working with the Air Force's Agility Prime program to gain valuable lessons-learned to ensure quicker adoption of electric vertical take-off and landing (eVTOL) capabilities in the Army air fleet. The committee is supportive of the Army's efforts to incorporate electric and hydrogen propulsion aircraft into its fleet, as well as adopting the necessary multimodal charging infrastructure that also supports the Army's electric ground platforms. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on its plans for incorporating eVTOLs into the Army air fleet.

Unexploded Ordnance Disposal

The committee remains concerned about the risks associated with unexploded ordnance, both to the military and civilian population. The age and condition of these munitions vary, and their integrity is further complicated by the environmental conditions in which they exist. For unexploded ordnance, difficult environmental conditions like underwater settings make transitioning them into a benign state a difficult task. More must be done to develop additional methods for demilitarizing unexploded munitions both on land and underwater, whether those methods be robotic units, high-pressure waterjets, or non-kinetic means. The committee encourages continued research into developing innovative methods for

unexploded ordnance disposal, as these technologies can be employed domestically and overseas to assist allies and partners.

Use of Fitness Wearables to Measure and Promote Readiness

The committee recognizes warfighter readiness remains an ongoing challenge. In recent years, the Department of Defense conducted several pilot programs to use wearable health and fitness trackers to measure individual and troop readiness. The committee previously requested a report regarding the benefits of wearable technology to improve readiness. Accordingly, the committee again directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a written report to the House Committee on Armed Services on the potential for wearable technology to improve readiness no later than March 1, 2023. The report shall at a minimum include the following:

(1) An assessment of the potential for a Department of Defense-wide program to use wearable health and fitness trackers to provide the warfighter with key readiness metrics and scores, including activity levels, stress, sleep, heart rate variability, and oxygen saturation;

(2) How aggregated data could be used to improve physical readiness programs;

(3) What steps would be required to safeguard data and maintain privacy protections; and

(4) What steps would be required to safeguard classified data in locations where wearables are being used.

Use of Rubber Modified Asphalt Technology

The committee is aware of recent advances in the use of rubber modified asphalt (RMA), a resilient pavement technology which incorporates ground tire rubber made from scrap tires into asphalt. The committee notes that RMA has the potential to deliver significant benefits in terms of pavement durability, economics, and environmental sustainability with a circular end-of-life market for scrap tires. Additionally, compared to traditional asphalt, RMA may help improve fuel economy, provide cost savings over the life of the asphalt, extend pavement life, and reduce maintenance activities, noise pollution, CO2 emissions, and tire and road wear particles on military installations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2023, on the environmental and economic benefits of using RMA technology on military installations. The report should include details on how to improve the functionality and sustainability of transportation routes across military installations as well as a study on initiating a pilot program within the Army to utilize RMA to construct roads on a domestic military installation. Furthermore, the Army is encouraged to consult with industry partners and the research community to assess the durability and economic feasibility of widescale deployment of RMA on domestic military installations.

Using Innovative Technology in Indo-Pacific Training Exercises to Enhance Army Readiness

The purposes of the Pacific Deterrence Initiative include carrying out a program of exercises, training, experimentation, and innovation for the joint force, and improving infrastructure, to enhance the responsiveness and resiliency of the United States Armed Forces. The committee recognizes that key to achieving this objective is the identification and deployment of enabling capabilities that will generate a more efficient, resilient, and sustainable force that can mitigate the tyranny of time and distance. While significant focus has remained on platforms and force posture in the region, incorporating innovative technologies can significantly reduce logistical challenges and operational costs. In addition, decreased dependence on products like bulk fuel and bulk water creates a more sustainable and resilient force in the region.

Training exercises provide an opportunity to pilot new concepts of operation. The committee encourages the U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) to incorporate existing commercially available and military suitable innovative technologies into large-scale training exercises such as Pacific Defender. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, about USARPAC plans, timelines, barriers, and required resources to begin incorporating commercially available innovative technologies to challenges like power storage, water production, and other activities essential to a deployed force within the Indo-Pacific and that can be incorporated into current training exercises.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 301—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Section 311—Equivalent Authority for Environmental Restoration Projects at National Guard Training Sites

This section would clarify which National Guard training sites would be eligible for environmental restoration funds.

Section 312—Amendment to Budgeting of Department of Defense Relating to Extreme Weather

This section would require the Department of Defense to include in the annual budget submission a calculation of the annual costs to the Department for assistance provided to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Interagency Fire Center, and other related entities.

Section 313—Prototype and Demonstration Projects for Energy Resilience at Certain Military Installations

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to designate installations as energy resilience testbeds for the purpose of demonstrating innovative energy resilience technologies.

Section 314—Pilot Program for Transition of Certain Nontactical Vehicle Fleets of Department of Defense to Electric Vehicles

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to facilitate the transition to electric vehicles while mitigating grid stress through microgrids and other infrastructure to cover the energy demand required to charge these vehicles.

Section 315—Pilot Program on Use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel

This section would create a pilot program on the use of sustainable aviation fuel with the Department of Defense.

Section 316—Policy to Increase Disposition of Spent Advanced Batteries through Recycling

This section would require the Department of Defense to promulgate a policy to increase the recycling of spent advanced batteries.

Section 317—Guidance and Target Deadline Relating to Formerly Used Defense Sites Programs

This section would require the Department of Defense to promulgate guidance on assessing relative risk across the Formerly Used Defense Sites Program and establish a deadline for cleaning up Military Munitions Response Program Sites.

Section 318—Budget Information for Alternatives to Burn Pits

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide budget information regarding incinerators and waste-to-energy waste disposal alternatives to burn pits as a dedicated budget line item in the President's budget for fiscal year 2024.

SUBTITLE C—RED HILL BULK FUEL FACILITY

Section 331—Defueling of Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

This section would require the Secretary of the Navy to defuel the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility not later than December 31, 2023. This section would require that, prior to defueling, the Secretary of Defense certify to the congressional defense committees that defueling will not adversely impact the Department of Defense's ability to provide fuel for operations within the Indo-Pacific. This section would also require a report on ways to mitigate the impacts caused by past fuel leaks and a review by an independent entity of the defueling process itself. Finally, this section would include a 180-day extendable waiver if it is determined that defueling cannot be done safely or in an environmentally sound manner.

Section 332—Activities Prior to Decommissioning of Red Hill Bulk Storage Facility

This section would prevent any funds, within fiscal year 2023, from being used to permanently close the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility until 1 year after the Secretary of Defense certifies that a fuel capacity equivalent to the capacity provided by the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility has been added to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and provides a report to the congressional defense committees on how the Department of Defense will replicate the fuel storage capacity of the Red Hill Facility through the Indo-Pacific, a risk analysis of these new fuel storage options, and a timeline and cost analysis for establishing this storage capacity, among other items.

Section 333—Limitation on Use of Funds Pending Award of Certain Projects and Implementation of Certain Recommendations

This section would prevent the obligation or expenditure of funds related to the Secretary of the Navy's office until a certain set of projects related to the safe defueling of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility have been awarded.

Section 334—Placement of Sentinel or Monitoring Wells in Proximity to Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility

This section would require the Department of Defense, in coordination with the United States Geological Survey, to determine and report on the need, number, and optimal locations of additional sentinel or monitoring wells near the Red Hill facility to detect and track the movement of fuel that has leaked into the ground.

Section 335—Report on Department of Defense Efforts to Track Health Implications of Fuel Leaks at Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to appropriately track the health implications of fuel leaks from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

Section 336—Studies Relating to Water Needs of the Armed Forces on Oahu

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the means to provide for the future water needs of the military on the island of Oahu, including construction of water treatment plants, construction of a new water well, and transferring Department of Defense utilities to local operators, among other options. This section also would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a hydrological study on the area surrounding the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility to model the groundwater flow in that area.

Section 337—Study on Alternative Uses for Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility

This section would require a federally funded research and development center study, in coordination with stakeholders, on possible

future Department of Defense uses for the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Facility. This study would include a cost-benefit analysis that would review, among other things, any potential benefits to the local economy, environmental impacts, and lifecycle costs of any proposed option. Once completed, this study would be made publicly available online by both the center itself and the Department of Defense.

SUBTITLE D—TREATMENT OF PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Section 341—Prizes for Development of Non-PFAS-Containing Turnout Gear

This section would amend section 330 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to add prizes for the development of non-PFAS-containing turnout gear.

Section 342—Modification to Restriction on Department of Defense Procurement of Certain Items Containing Perfluorooctane Sulfonate or Perfluorooctanoic Acid

This section would amend section 333 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) and restrict the Department of Defense from procuring certain items containing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Section 343—Prohibition on Purchase by Department of Defense of Firefighting Equipment Containing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from purchasing firefighting equipment containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances if acceptable alternatives are available.

Section 344—Standards for Response Actions with Respect to PFAS Contamination

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to meet or exceed the most stringent standards between an enforceable State standard under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), an enforceable Federal standard under CERCLA, or a health advisory under the Safe Drinking Water Act when performing removal or remediation actions of PFOS or PFOA contamination from Department of Defense or National Guard activities found in drinking water or in groundwater that is not currently used for drinking water.

Section 345—List of Certain PFAS Uses Deemed Essential; Briefings on Department of Defense Procurement of Certain Items Containing PFOS or PFOA

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide a list of per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) uses it deems essential and provide regular briefings on its efforts to procure PFOS- and PFOA-free items.

SUBTITLE E—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Section 351—Resources Required for Achieving Materiel Readiness Metrics and Objectives for Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would require the Director of Cost Assessment and Performance Evaluation to submit to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive estimate of the funds necessary to meet the materiel readiness objectives through the period covered by the most recent future-years defense program.

Section 352—Annual Plan for Maintenance and Modernization of Naval Vessels

This section would amend section 231 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Navy to include with the annual defense budget materials a plan for the maintenance and modernization of naval vessels over the next 30 fiscal years.

Section 353—Independent Study Relating to Fuel Distribution Logistics across United States Indo-Pacific Command

This section would require a federally funded research and development center study on fuel distribution logistics in the Indo-Pacific, including capability gaps, distribution vulnerabilities, and the positioning of fuel support points.

SUBTITLE F—MATTERS RELATING TO DEPOTS AND AMMUNITION PRODUCTION FACILITIES

Section 361—Budgeting for Depot and Ammunition Production Facility Maintenance and Repair: Annual Report

This section would amend chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to include with the defense budget materials a report regarding the maintenance, repair, and material condition of the organic industrial base depots and ammunition production facilities.

Section 362—Extension of Authorization of Depot Working Capital Funds for Unspecified Minor Military Construction

This section would amend section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the authority for service secretaries to use a working capital fund to fund an unspecified minor military construction project until the end of fiscal year 2025.

Section 363—Modification to Minimum Capital Investment for Certain Depots

This section would amend section 2476 of title 10, United States Code, to raise the annual minimum capital investment for certain depots from 6 percent to 8 percent of the average total combined maintenance, repair, and overhaul workload funded at all the covered depots for the preceding 3 fiscal years. It would also require that 2 percent of the previous 3 years' workload be invested from funds authorized for facilities, sustainment, restoration, and mod-

ernization activities. Further, it would permit the rebuilding and restoration of property as permissible capital investment expenditures. Finally, it would require the service secretaries to comply with all applicable requirements of sections 129 and 129a of title 10, United States Code, when identifying amounts to invest in the capital budgets of the covered depots.

Section 364—Continuation of Requirement for Biennial Report on Core Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair

This section would reinstate a requirement that the Secretary of Defense submit to Congress a biennial report on core depot-level maintenance requirements, corresponding workloads, capabilities, workload shortfalls, and other related matters.

Section 365—Continuation of Requirement for Annual Report on Funds Expended for Performance of Depot-Level Maintenance and Repair Workloads

This section would reinstate a requirement that the Secretary of Defense submit to Congress an annual report on the percentage of funds expended during the current and ensuing fiscal years for performance of depot-level maintenance and repair by both the public and private sectors.

Section 366—Five-Year Plans for Improvements to Depot and Ammunition Production Facility Infrastructure

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report containing a description of the plans of each Secretary to improve depot infrastructure over the five following fiscal years.

Section 367—Clarification of Calculation for Certain Workload Carryover of Department of Army

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to authorize the Secretary of the Army to use a calculation for depot and arsenal workload carryover that applies a material end of period exclusion.

SUBTITLE G—REPORTS

Section 371—Annual Reports by Deputy Secretary of Defense on Activities of Joint Safety Council

This section would amend section 185(k) of title 10, United States Code, to require that the Deputy Secretary of Defense submit to the congressional defense committees annual reports containing the Deputy Secretary's assessment of the Joint Safety Council's activities during the previous year and establishing the Joint Safety Council's goals and priorities for the following year.

Section 372—Quarterly Reports on Expenditures for Establishment of Fuel Distribution Points in INDOPACOM Area of Responsibility

This section would require the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command to submit quarterly reports to the congres-

sional defense committees on the use of planning and design funds related to the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

SUBTITLE H—OTHER MATTERS

Section 381—Accountability for Military Working Dogs

This section would require accountability reports for military working dogs in service of U.S. military operations and would require the Department of Defense to issue regulations prohibiting the abandonment of military working dogs within 2 years.

Section 382—Membership of Coast Guard on Joint Safety Council

This section would establish an officer of the Coast Guard as a voting member of the Joint Safety Council during periods in which the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy.

Section 383—Requirement of Secretary of Defense to Reimburse State Costs of Fighting Certain Wildland Fires

This section would require the Department of Defense to reimburse states, post-enactment, for any firefighting costs related to wildfires started on lands controlled by the Department of Defense.

Section 384—Expanded Consultation in Training of National Guard Personnel on Wildfire Response

This section would add the National Interagency Fire Center to the wildfire training consultation list for the National Guard.

Section 385—Interagency Collaboration and Extension of Pilot Program on Military Working Dogs and Explosives Detection

This section would require a review of research efforts concerning explosives detection working dogs within the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security, and extend an existing pilot program.

Section 386—Establishment of Army and Air Force Safety Commands; Implementation of Accident Investigation Recommendations

This section would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to establish Army and Air Force Safety Commands and to create entities responsible for ensuring the implementation of recommended actions arising from accident investigations.

Section 387—National Standards for Federal Fire Protection at Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that firefighting staffing on Department of Defense installations meets minimum national safety standards.

Section 388—Pilot Program for Tactical Vehicle Safety Data Collection

This section would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to carry out jointly a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility of using data recorders to monitor, assess, and improve the readiness and safety of the operation of military tactical vehicles.

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, 2023:

Sec. 401.

Service	FY 2022 Authorized	FY 2023		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022 Authorized
Army	485,000	473,000	473,000	0	-12,000
Navy	346,920	346,300	348,220	1,920	1,300
USMC	178,500	177,000	177,000	0	-1,500
Air Force	329,220	323,400	323,400	0	-5,820
Space Force	8,400	8,600	8,600	0	200
DOD Total	1,348,040	1,328,300	1,330,220	1,920	-17,820

Section 402—Revisions in Permanent Active Duty End Strength Minimum Levels

This section would establish new minimum Active Duty end strengths for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Space Force as of September 30, 2023. The committee recommends 473,000 as the minimum Active Duty end strength for the Army, 348,220 as the minimum Active Duty end strength for the Navy, 177,000 as the minimum Active Duty end strength for the Marine Corps, 323,400 as the minimum Active Duty end strength for the Air Force, and 8,600 as the minimum Active Duty end strength for the Space Force.

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, 2023:

Sec. 411.

Service	FY 2022 Authorized	FY 2023		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022 Authorized
Army National Guard	336,000	336,000	336,000	0	0
Army Reserve	189,500	189,500	189,500	0	0
Navy Reserve	58,600	57,700	57,700	0	-900
Marine Corps Reserve	36,800	33,000	33,000	0	-3,800
Air National Guard	108,300	108,400	108,400	0	100
Air Force Reserve	70,300	70,000	70,000	0	-300
DOD Total	799,500	794,600	794,600	0	-4,900

Service	FY 2022 Authorized	FY 2023		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022 Authorized
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, 2023:

Sec. 412.

Service	FY 2022 Authorized	FY 2023		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022 Authorized
Army National Guard	30,845	30,845	30,845	0	0
Army Reserve	16,511	16,511	16,511	0	0
Navy Reserve	10,293	10,077	10,077	0	-216
Marine Corps Reserve	2,386	2,388	2,388	0	2
Air National Guard	25,333	26,630	26,630	0	1,297
Air Force Reserve	6,003	6,286	6,286	0	283
DOD Total	91,371	92,737	92,737	0	1,366

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, 2023:

Sec. 413.

Service	FY 2022 Authorized	FY 2023		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022 Authorized
Army National Guard	22,294	22,294	22,294	0	0
Army Reserve	6,492	6,492	6,492	0	0
Air National Guard	10,994	9,892	9,892	0	-1,102
Air Force Reserve	7,111	6,696	6,696	0	-415
DOD Total	46,891	45,374	45,374	0	-1,517

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 2023 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 2022 Authorized	FY 2023		Change from	
		Request	Committee Recommendation	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022 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

Animal Cruelty Briefing

While animal cruelty is a crime under military law, the committee is concerned about recent reports of animal cruelty at installations across the country. Animal abuse is never justified and is oftentimes a precursor to other types of crime, like domestic violence. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than January 30, 2023. This briefing should include details on how the Department tracks animal cruelty reports and what the Department is planning to do to deter this type of behavior amongst our servicemembers.

Assignments to Ships Undergoing Refueling and Complex Overhaul

The committee is alarmed by the seven deaths by suicide, and additional attempts, of sailors assigned to the USS *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, a carrier undergoing nuclear refueling and complex overhaul (RCOH). The deaths have brought attention to longstanding problems in the way that the Navy allocates manning to ships undergoing RCOH and supports their crews. The committee notes that, by the time that the *GEORGE WASHINGTON* finishes its RCOH availability, many first-term enlisted personnel will have spent the majority or entirety of their first enlistment on a ship in maintenance, with no opportunity to learn and perform their ratings, of which they will be expected to have considerable expertise in a subsequent sea-duty assignment. The committee is concerned

that this assignment practice is overly burdensome on individual sailors, who must labor under the challenging conditions of a shipyard for as long as 5 years, and fails to serve the development of individual sailors and the readiness needs of the Navy by advancing personnel who are unprepared for subsequent assignments. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by February 1, 2023, addressing alternative approaches to manning ships undergoing RCOH, including:

(1) the number of first-term enlisted sailors who were assigned to the USS *GEORGE WASHINGTON* for more than 2 years of its most recent RCOH availability,

(2) the number of first-term enlisted sailors who were assigned to the USS *GEORGE WASHINGTON* for 4 or more years of its most recent RCOH availability,

(3) for first-term enlisted sailors who were assigned to the USS *GEORGE WASHINGTON* during its most recent RCOH availability and did not have the opportunity to practice their rating, the Navy's plans for assigning and utilizing these sailors if they reenlist,

(4) a description of actions that the Navy has taken or plans to take to limit the duration of assignments of first-term enlisted sailors to ships undergoing RCOH and to provide first-term enlisted sailors assigned to ships undergoing RCOH with opportunities, such as through temporary duty assignments, to learn and practice their rating,

(5) a feasibility analysis of an alternative policy to limit assignments of first-term enlisted sailors to ships undergoing RCOH to no more than 2 years by splitting the term between two or more ships or by implementing a series of temporary duty assignments, or by other means,

(6) a discussion of any barriers to implementing an alternative policy that would limit the time of first-term enlisted sailors aboard ships undergoing RCOH, including statutory restrictions, budgetary resources, undermanning, end strength, training systems, and any other relevant barriers, and

(7) a projected timeline and estimated costs and benefits of implementing an alternative policy that would limit the time of first-term enlisted sailors aboard ships undergoing RCOH.

B–21 Total Force Integration

The committee notes the success of the Total Force Integration models between the Air Force's 509th Bomb Wing and the Missouri National Guard's 131st Bomb Wing at Whiteman Air Force Base (AFB) and the Air Force Reserve Command 307th Bomb Wing at Barksdale and Dyess AFBs. The Total Force Integration model improves the Air Force's ability to conduct its mission through the sharing of resources between the Active Duty and the Reserve Components, including aircraft, crews, maintenance, training and support. The combined employment of manpower between the Active Duty and Reserve Components provides surge capacity and maximizes efficiency to ensure mission success.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the

House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, on the plans to pursue Total Force Integration with the B–21 fleet. This briefing shall include an updated Air Force bomber roadmap and the Air Force's plans for the integration of the Guard and Reserve Component personnel in the organizational structure of the B–21 enterprise.

Cyber Mission Force Manning

The committee understands the critical importance of the Cyber Mission Force to national security. Moreover, the committee understands the Cyber Mission Force is U.S. Cyber Command's action arm, and its teams execute the command's mission to direct, synchronize, and coordinate cyberspace operations in defense of U.S. national interests. The committee also understands that some of the military services have had challenges in recruiting and retaining service member personnel within their component of the Cyber Mission Force.

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 June 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) each military service's manning requirements in 2022, to include authorizations on hand for each Cyber Mission Force specialty. This should include historical analysis of the increases or decrease of the Cyber Mission Force since its inception in 2012;

(2) an analysis of the accession and retention challenges to each military service's contribution to the Cyber Mission Force to include recommendations to mitigate these challenges;

(3) an assessment of the training and education requirements to each military service's contribution to the Cyber Mission Force, to include an inventory of any certifications required;

(4) an analysis of the competitive market forces affecting the accession and retention of service members in the Cyber Mission Force;

(5) an assessment of the main drivers that lead cyber-qualified service members to separate from the military;

(6) recommendations on methods to attract and retain individuals for cyber-related positions to include pay and compensation, career intermission, education and training, reimbursement for certifications, training with industry, and any other recommendations that should be considered; and

(7) the feasibility of a career, capability, and certification forum that would increase cyber career competency and career progression and potentially standardize certifications required for the cyber-related career fields in the military services.

Department of Defense Education Activity Compliance with Prohibition on Sex Based Discrimination

The committee notes that the Department of Defense Education Activity is required to comply with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (title IX). Section 562 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 provided that the provisions of title IX with respect to education programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance shall apply

equally to education programs and activities administered by the Department of Defense Education Activity. While limited reviews have been completed, a full evaluation has not been conducted of the compliance of Department of Defense schools with the prohibition on sex-based discrimination in educational programs receiving Federal assistance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Department of Defense's efforts to comply with Section 562 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 pertaining to sex-based discrimination. The assessment shall include an analysis of:

(1) the extent to which the Department of Defense ensures its policies and practices comply with the prohibition on sex-based discrimination in educational programs established by title IX,

(2) the education and training of administrators, title IX coordinators, and staff related to title IX's prohibition on sex-based discrimination,

(3) the availability and quality of supportive measures and services provided to complainants,

(4) the complaint record keeping, processing, dismissal requirements, and resolution related to title IX's prohibition on sex-based discrimination,

(5) the policies and procedures intended to provide collaboration with military or civilian law enforcement agencies, and

(6) any other matters the Comptroller General deems necessary.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 31, 2023, on preliminary findings and to present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Department of Defense Recruiting Challenges

The committee remains concerned about the challenges the Department faces in recruiting candidates for military service in today's competitive environment. Furthermore, the committee notes that despite technological advances in the ability to engage with individuals through modern outreach strategies, the Military Services are limited in the type of data they can collect and the systems in which these records must be stored. The Services require reliable, comprehensive, and actionable data to engage with prospective recruits and the Department should consider ways to build upon its existing centralized recruitment resources (e.g., JAMRS) to allow utilization of data that could help improve overall recruitment at the Service level. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023 on plans to revise policy limitations to bring secure and reliable commercial marketing processes to recruiting, including greater use of publicly available information.

Diversity of Professional Military Education Faculty and Leadership

The committee appreciates the Department of Defense's efforts to reform Professional Military Education (PME) to meet the needs and challenges highlighted within the National Defense Strategy.

Members of the Armed Forces must be challenged by diversity of thought, experience, and academic rigor within the PME environment. However, the committee is concerned that lack of diversity amongst PME faculty and leadership may limit students' exposure to diverse perspectives concerning the challenges and environment in which we expect members of our Armed Forces to operate.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness to submit a report and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2023, on the demographics and expertise of PME faculty and leadership. The briefing and report shall include relevant data, statistics, and information regarding PME faculty and leadership, with respect to each senior and intermediate-level service and joint school. The report shall include the following:

(1) number and percentage of PME faculty and leadership by demographic data to include gender, race, and ethnicity;

(2) number and percentage of PME faculty and leadership who are veterans;

(3) number and percentage of PME faculty and leadership who are members of the Armed Forces, disaggregated by active and reserve components;

(4) number and percentage of PME faculty and leadership, who are civilians with no previous military service;

(5) number and percentage of PME faculty and leadership who hold advanced degrees, disaggregated by degree level and field of study;

(6) an identification of potential or existing barriers that may prevent those with diverse backgrounds from serving as PME faculty or leadership;

(7) recommendations to eliminate any barriers to diversification of PME faculty and leadership; and

(8) any other information or recommendations the Secretary deems relevant.

DRL RC Duty Status Reform

The Committee understands the consolidation of over 30 Reserve Component duty statuses into at least four distinct categories should align pay and benefits to each category of work, providing parity and access across the joint force. Moreover, these actions are congruent with the Commission on the National Guard and Reserve commission of 2008 recommendations. However, the legislative proposal that would accompany Reserve Component Duty Status reform seems stalled as it works its way through the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Defense. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than December 1, 2022, on the status of the Reserve Component Duty Status Reform legislative proposal that would correlate pay and benefits with duty performed, while eliminating existing pay and benefits inequities between the Active Component and Reserve Component, to include any needed statutory changes in United States Code.

Effectiveness of the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation

The committee understands the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) provides the Department of Defense analysis on resource allocation and cost estimation problems related to the delivery of an optimum portfolio of military capabilities through efficient and effective use of each taxpayer dollar. However, in some instances the role of CAPE has lacked transparency and proactive discussions with Congress on issues with major budgetary implications have been infrequent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) an overview of CAPE staffing to include military, civilian, and contractor personnel;

(2) the cost of CAPE's operations, studies, and related programs;

(3) the return on investment the Department receives for CAPE's program assessment capabilities and how those are measured;

(4) the number of reviews and assessments the Department has completed on CAPE's performance both external to the Department if applicable and internal with any findings and recommendations over the last 20 years;

(5) a historical assessment on whether CAPE projects have increased in scope and complexity over the last 20 years and whether there is a prioritization issue because of lack of resources;

(6) a historical performance assessment of CAPE analysis relative to that produced by the military services in terms of the ability to accurately forecast future threats and requirements over the last 20 years;

(7) a list of outreach engagements that CAPE has conducted with the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services over the last 5 years; and

(8) a review of CAPE's internal reform efforts during the recent zero-based review.

Establishment of Center for the Study of the U.S. National Guard

The committee notes that the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines all have research centers and archives devoted to collecting and telling their histories, which results in outreach and educational programs, including the publication of official histories. These efforts are used to set planning paradigms for future wars and to remember the efforts of those services in past conflicts. The U.S. National Guard, despite its 300-year history of service in every American conflict, is the one major component of the armed forces without an archive and research center. Establishing a repository for National Guard documents, histories, oral histories, and other related materials in a research center that also serves as a think tank would facilitate the study of the National Guard and its history.

The committee supports the establishment of a national Center for the Study of the U.S. National Guard. The committee believes such a center will help the Department of Defense study, improve, and institutionalize decisions about international strategy, deploying the National Guard overseas, and will continue to write the

history of our brave National Guard men and women into the epic of America at war.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2022 on the feasibility of establishing a Center for the Study of the National Guard at an academic institution, the barriers to establishing such a center, and the timeline for establishing the Center. The report should include recommendations for the location of the proposed center, with special consideration to academic centers that have relationships with the National Guard Bureau, strong academic programs in military history, and proximity to major National Guard installations.

Feasibility of College Degrees Conferred by the Defense Information School

The committee notes the Defense Information School (DINFOS) provides an adaptable curriculum, instructional methods, and technology training to equip servicemembers and Department of Defense civilians to compete and win in an increasingly complex information environment. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the feasibility of the Defense Information School conferring associates, bachelors, and master's degrees in communication studies, as appropriate, to graduates of the Defense Information School's Public Affairs and Communication Strategic Qualification Course. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) An assessment of the resources and curriculum changes required to gain the accreditation needed for the Defense Information School to confer higher education degrees.

(2) An assessment of the process and curriculum changes required for the Defense Information School to confer an associates of communication studies degree to military members or Department of Defense civilians who entered into the Public Affairs and Communication Strategic Qualification Course without a bachelor's degree.

(3) An assessment of the process and curriculum changes required for the Defense Information School to confer a bachelor's of communication studies degree to military members or Department of Defense civilians who entered into the Public Affairs and Communication Strategic Qualification Course already holding an associate's degree.

(4) An assessment of the process and curriculum changes required for the Defense Information School to confer a masters of communication studies degree to military members or Department of Defense civilians who entered into the Public Affairs and Communication Strategic Qualification Course already holding a bachelors degree.

(5) What, if any, legislative changes would be required to facilitate the ability of the Defense Information School to confer higher education degrees to graduates of the Public Affairs and Communication Strategic Qualification Course.

(6) Any barriers implementing a program for the Defense Information School to confer higher education degrees the Secretary of Defense deems relevant.

GAO Review of Military Justice Criminal Litigation Resourcing, Manning, Training, and Career Progression

The military services' Judge Advocate General's (JAG) Corps provide new lawyers the opportunity to practice law in a wide variety of assignments and to gain a significant amount of trial experience earlier in their career than their private sector counterparts. However, the committee is concerned about the extent to which the services' current approach to training and managing judge advocates helps ensure that they are optimally positioned to meet the increasingly complex legal demands of today's military justice practice.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force training, resourcing, and management of Active Duty JAG military justice practitioners. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the structure and assignment process for the military services' military justice litigation positions, including defense counsel, trial counsel, special trial counsel, and military judges;

(2) the type and content of training required for and provided to all military justice litigators as they progress throughout their career;

(3) the amount and type of experience, if any, required for military justice litigators prior to assignment as defense counsel, trial counsel, special trial counsel, and military judge;

(4) the degree to which each military service utilizes a military justice career track or other related career progression management tool for judge advocates; and

(5) the extent to which the Department of Defense and the military services have addressed the manning, resourcing, training, and career progression requirements for special trial counsel established in section 824a of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, with the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Gaps in Writings on National Guard History

The committee acknowledges that the history of the National Guard is rich and complex, and that many areas remain to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the History Office of the National Guard Bureau to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2023, that lists any identified gaps in the existing cannon of National Guard history to better enable historians' efforts to more holistically document the past.

Gold Star Family Notifications and Definition

The committee sincerely appreciates the sacrifices of the Gold Star families that have faced loss due to a loved one's death in the

line of duty while serving in the United States military. The committee understands that some of these families may desire further contact with a unit or command with which their loved ones served.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, that addresses the following:

(1) any challenges on establishing a Department of Defense next-of-kin database;

(2) a rough order of magnitude on what a potential database may cost and how long it would take to put in place;

(3) the feasibility of offering an opt-in option for next of kin desiring further contact with units, commands, and military organizations;

(4) the feasibility and implications of defining Gold Star to exclusively refer to survivors of service members killed as a result of enemy action as defined in section 1126 of title 10, United States Code; and

(5) any other recommendation or policy changes that should be considered with the potential establishment of a next-of-kin database and further refining the definition of the term "Gold Star."

Implementation Action Plan of U.S. Special Operations Command Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan

The committee recognizes that U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) has taken steps to improve diversity and foster greater inclusivity within the command. Although the Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan 2021 and the Implementation Action Plan for fiscal year 2022–23 are a positive sign, USSOCOM continues to struggle both to broaden its force and to deepen its talent pool based on all types of experiences, skills, and perspectives. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, USSOCOM to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the results of the Implementation Action Plan. The briefing should include best practices the command has instituted to strengthen diversity and inclusion into the organizational climate and culture, as well as partnering with the service components to increase diversity in recruiting. The briefing shall also include a discussion on efforts to partner with civilian organizations with expertise in these areas.

Increasing the Talent Pool of Aviators for the Air Force

The committee recognizes the lack of diversity among aviators in the Air Force and the long-term national security implications of a diminishing pool of qualified aviators. Reaching beyond the existing talent pool to find new pilots by using resources like Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) is critical to recruitment and readiness for the Air Force. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 28, 2023, on how the Air Force can engage with MSIs on developing innovative programs aimed at recruiting and training future pilots.

Individual Ready Reserve Management

The committee understands that Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) management was one of the leading issues from the Reserve Forces Policy Board's 2020, "Improving the Total Force Report." The committee also understands the 200,000 service members in the Individual Ready Reserve constitute roughly one-fifth of the U.S. military's Selected Reserve. Members of the IRR have previously served on Active Duty or in drilling Reserve units and are serving out the remainder of their military service obligation. They are a body of trained soldiers, sailors, Marines, and airmen who can be mobilized in the event of emergency or war. However, the Department of Defense struggles to maintain current contact information for members of the IRR despite annual "muster" requirements. In 2004, as the Army attempted to mobilize members of the IRR in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, it found that it had impartial or incorrect contact information for 40,000 of 114,000 IRR members. These issues have continued and span the military services. The Army has 77,454 IRR members and it lacks phone numbers for 10,740 and emails for 55,569. Only 33 percent of IRR members comply with requests to update contact information and attend mandatory musters. Only 20–30 percent of the Navy's IRR members respond to the annual screening questionnaire. The Marine Corps only screen contact information for 55–60 percent of their population via email, phone, or text annually. The Air Force makes contact with approximately 44 percent of its IRR members each year.

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, 2023, on the plan to ensure the Department of Defense and the military services are maintaining and updating IRR service member contact information on a frequent basis, the requirements to provide the best technological solution for the services, the security risks, costs, and timeline to include the potential benefits of a commercial portal option.

Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Wing Defenders

The committee notes the critical role that U.S. Air Force security forces play in ensuring the safety and security of U.S. intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) fields at the 90th Missile Wing at F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming; the 341st Missile Wing at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana; and the 91st Missile Wing at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota. This important mission will continue as missile fields transition from the Minuteman III to the Sentinel. The committee is concerned that ICBM defenders do not have the best equipment and facilities to carry out their mission safely and effectively. In particular, the committee is concerned about potential safety issues associated with operating the vehicles that are provided to defenders in the challenging environment of a missile field as well as the limitations of the training facilities available at each missile wing.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the 90th Missile Wing, the 341st Missile Wing,

and the 91st Missile Wing, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the current and future ICBM defender mission.

The briefing shall address issues including but not limited to:

(1) an assessment of the current and projected personnel requirements associated with the defender mission at the missile wings, including how requirements will change during and after the transition from Minuteman III to Sentinel;

(2) an assessment of safety concerns related to the vehicles that defenders are and will be required to operate and whether there are alternative vehicles, or mixed fleet options, that would allow defenders to more safely perform their mission;

(3) a review of the Department of Defense Directive on "Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons" and whether the requirements that it levies on the equipment used by defenders are necessary; and

(4) an assessment of the adequacy of training for defenders, including whether defenders have the necessary facilities to conduct required training.

Joint Assignment Credit Reform

The committee appreciates that Department of Defense Instruction 1300.19 (Department of Defense Joint Officer Management (JOM) Program) recognizes certain civilian experiences and other assignments that have relevance to joint matters as applicable for joint duty assignment credit. However, the current process for officers to apply for and receive joint credit from valuable civilian or military experiences carrying out duties pertaining to national military strategy, multi-service acquisitions, or integrated force operations, is lengthy and requires approval from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness through the Combined Joint Chiefs of Staff. The lengthy time for this process and lack of standardization for which of these experiences meet the criteria for joint matters as defined in section 668 of title 10, United States Code, and section 6, Department of Defense Instruction 1300.19, can hinder officer career advancement and prevent uniquely qualified officers from obtaining positions that require a joint qualified officer designation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on whether a policy should be established to provide a O–8 in a service member's chain of command (Active or Reserve Component) the authority to approve joint experiences for joint duty assignment credit, provided that all documentation is submitted in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 1300.19 and that the experience meets the statutory definition of joint matters in chapter 38 of title 10, United States Code.

Joint Staff Congressional Requests for Information Staffing

The committee is concerned about extended delays in staffing by the Joint Staff in processing requests for information from Members of Congress with direct oversight responsibilities of the De-

partment of Defense, including the Joint Staff. Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the processes, procedures, regulations, directives, measure of effectiveness, and timelines that govern the staffing of requests for information from Members of Congress.

Marine Corps Reserve Joint Officer Qualification

The committee understands the value of joint qualification for general and flag officers across the military. Moreover, the committee strongly supports the requirement for joint qualified officers to be educated, trained, and experienced in joint matters to enhance the joint warfighting capability and lethality of the United States through a heightened awareness of joint requirements, including multi-service, interagency, international, and non-governmental perspectives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, that provides the plan for a general officer of the Marine Corps Reserve to be designated as a joint qualified officer and how that plan will be sustained over time.

Military Recruiting Challenges

The committee recognizes the Defense Department's work to identify current challenges faced across the recruiting mission and commends the Department's initiative to improve outreach to the parents, teachers, and coaches of potential service members. Recent information provided to the committee confirms that the Department is closely monitoring societal trends by employing a variety of analytic tools and remains focused on ways to attract high-quality youth to ensure an effective all-volunteer force. The committee also notes the important role of the Joint Advertising, Market Research & Studies program and enhanced media outreach campaigns dedicated to increasing the number of recruitment-eligible individuals who consider military service as a career option. However, despite these efforts, the committee understands that meeting end strength goals and sustaining a robust pipeline of quality recruits remains a challenge for each of the military services. The committee is also concerned about the potential negative impacts on recruiting absent sustained funding for recruiting and multi-year media outreach. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023 on military recruiting challenges including societal trends effecting the propensity for military service, a recommended recruiting and media outreach strategy to meet recruiting goals; and a multi-year estimate of recruiting and marketing resource requirements needed to implement this strategy.

National Guard and Reserve Community Outreach Program

The committee understands the importance of community engagement for all components of the military. The committee also acknowledges the recommendation from the National Commission

on Military, National, and Public Service to improve military outreach around the country. Expanded community-building efforts, including greater access to military bases and facilities via public tours, partnerships between National Guard and Reserve units and local schools, and enhanced promotion of military service by Members of Congress, will significantly increase engagement between the military and the broader American public, shatter myths, and provide a new generation of Americans with firsthand information about military life. Moreover, recent data from the Department of Defense indicates the propensity to serve for young adults has declined over the last 10 years.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) ongoing National Guard and service Reserve Component outreach efforts in local communities and whether these efforts are codified as programs of record;

(2) any targeted recruiting efforts in underrepresented markets in terms of geographic location, academic institutions, fields of study, and other segments of the population eligible for recruitment;

(3) activities that build awareness and potential recruitment opportunities of the military in local communities;

(4) partnership activities with school districts, schools, and community service organizations that would help build enduring relationships in the local community;

(5) the cost of these outreach efforts, activities, and programs, to include those that have dedicated funding over the Future Years Defense Plan; and

(6) recommendations from the Department of Defense, National Guard, and service Reserve Components on steps needed to improve local community outreach efforts intended to build awareness of the military and positively increase the propensity to service to include funding, personnel, policy, and legislation.

National Guard Federal Tuition Assistance

The committee notes the challenges with approving and disbursing Federal Tuition Assistance funding since the adoption of the new Army Educational Services system ArmyIgnitED, in March 2021. Despite the committee's requests for additional information and an expedited resolution, the system has still not reached full functionality. National Guard and Reserve Component service members, who are more likely to be enrolled in college while serving, are disproportionally impacted by these challenges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, that includes an evaluation of:

(1) whether it is feasible to permit States to administer and disburse Federal Tuition Assistance funding for National Guard and Reserve Component service members;

(2) how the Secretary plans to mitigate the backlog of tuition assistance requests while making sure that service members are not disadvantaged;

(3) how the States would have the ability to approve requests for obligations that are verified by the educational services support personnel and the respective educational institutions; and

(4) if States could be granted the option to opt-in or opt-out of using the ArmyIgnitED system for requesting, approving, and disbursing Federal Tuition Assistance funding.

National Guard State Active Duty Missions Report

The committee is interested in the effect of State Active Duty missions on overall readiness and availability of the National Guard in the event of the need for title 32, United States Code, or title 10, United States Code, activation of a National Guard unit. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, detailing how the Department of Defense evaluates the readiness, retention, and other factors of National Guard readiness in light of the requirement to support State Active Duty missions.

National Guard War College

The committee acknowledges the importance of joint professional military education for National Guard personnel. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the feasibility of establishing a National Guard War College. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the roles, mission, organization, budget, curriculum, possible campus locations, student body composition to include interagency/international students, and requirements validation.

National Guard-Coast Guard Board

The committee notes the important contributions of the National Guard and the Coast Guard to the Joint Force. Accordingly, the committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, in consultation with the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the feasibility of establishing a National Guard-Coast Guard Board. The report shall include, at a minimum: the roles, mission, organization, membership, frequency of meetings, and matters of concern to the National Guard or Coast Guard.

Organic Software Engineering Capability in the Military Services

The committee understands the Department of Defense has taken initial steps to recruit, train and retain Active Duty service members with the requisite software development, data analytics, and cybersecurity skills needed to fight on the modern battlefield. However, given the competitive labor market, particularly for those possessing technical skills, the military services must leverage the existing Active Force by re-training service members who are interested in transitioning to these specialties. There is significant interest among the Active Force for this type of training. The committee believes the best way for the military services to grow an organic coding capability is to incentivize participation, ensure

service members who complete the training work in their chosen field, and ensure that those in the program remain competitive for promotion. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2023, on whether they intend to establish a comprehensive strategy for how they will grow an organic coding capability, drawing on Active Duty service members who have the knowledge and expertise to securely and rapidly deliver resilient software capability to support the modern battlefield. Furthermore, the committee would like to understand how the military services are leveraging live, interactive, multi-week courses to provide the knowledge and foundation needed to learn software development and coding capabilities.

Preservation of the Force and Family

The committee notes the continued commitment of the United States Special Operations Command to the Preservation of the Force and Family (POTFF) initiative and supports its mission to improve the readiness and resilience of special operations force (SOF) servicemembers and families. While anecdotal evidence exists to indicate POTFF programs are having a positive mission impact on operator performance in the physical, psychological, and cognitive domains, the committee is aware that POTFF impacts in the family, social and spiritual domains are less apparent and more difficult to measure beyond basic physiological health monitoring. The committee is also aware that POTFF has not developed comprehensive, software-driven assistive technologies to enable and support operator and family access to health and wellness resources programs while facilitating effective program management across the SOF enterprise. The committee believes that applied technologies will be required to maximize and focus future POTFF investments and urges USSOCOM to explore development of a digital platform prototype to extend operator and family access to POTFF resources and program across all domains. The committee directs the Commander, United States Special Operations Command, to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023 on the POTFF program. This briefing shall include:

(1) a description of POTFF programs in each domain by component;

(2) program utilization statistics for servicemembers and families by component;

(3) assessed effectiveness in each POTFF domain;

(4) a plan to leverage commercial innovation technologies to develop a digital platform to improve performance, access and delivery of POTFF programs to SOF servicemembers and families;

(5) recommendations for future POTFF program development; and

(6) other matters which the commander believes are important for the committee to understand.

Protecting Military Service Members from Online Sexual Harassment

Military service members should be free to operate in an environment that is free of discrimination, sexual assault, sexual harassment, bullying and other behaviors that detract from successful mission accomplishment.

A 2018 workplace and gender relations survey conducted by the Department of Defense found that online sexual harassment accounts for 30% of sexual harassment incidents, affecting junior members at higher rates. This includes the unwanted and often repeated sending of lewd images of oneself to another person and requests for the same. This behavior negatively affects female servicemembers at higher rates and research data finds a strong correlation between experiencing sexual harassment with a significantly higher likelihood of sexual assault.

The committee is concerned that the Uniform Code of Military Justice does not properly address the unsolicited and unwanted distribution of and requests for intimate images through electronic transmission. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Military Justice Review Panel, conduct a review to amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice to include provisions that specifically address online sexual harassment and provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by June 1, 2023.

Public Service at Military Academies

The committee believes that fostering closer ties between civilian and military service is important for cross-agency collaboration and effectively carrying out the national security mission at the Department of Defense. Expanding civil service training opportunities will help to fill the numerous civilian and career placements to ensure that the Department has the employees it needs to continue to innovate and achieve its objectives. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, detailing what would be needed to implement a public service cadet program at each military service academy. Such a program would provide a path for civilians interested in a career in Federal service similar to that of Reserve Officers' Training Corps and military academy prospects. Upon graduation, cadets from the Federal service program would be required to serve for 5 years in the Federal Government in a civilian capacity. The program will help bridge the divide between civil and military servants.

The report shall include, but not be limited to, a study of the funding necessary to create the program, impacts on current enrollment of cadets at military academies, resources needed for recruitment, and expected outcomes for the Department's investment in civil service recruitment.

Recruitment and Retention Incentives within Cyber Career Fields

The committee recognizes that the military services face strong competition from the private sector in attracting and retaining individuals with critical skills, particularly within the cyber domain. The private sector has an advantage of offering superior pay, a

more casual work environment, and better opportunities than the military services, to name a few. To mitigate the monetary advantage, the military services have offered incentive bonuses to retain cyber talent, however, it is unclear whether monetary bonuses have been effective and if other incentive options may be more appealing to the workforce.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Defense, in coordination with each of the military services' Active and Reserve Components, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on the use of recruitment and retention bonuses paid, and other incentives provided, to individuals in cyber career tracks in order to formulate a better appraisal of the incentive structures necessary for the military to remain competitive in attracting such individuals and ensure that service branches are fully utilizing the incentives at their disposal. The report should focus on bonuses within the last ten years and should incorporate Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard in its assessment.

Report on Establishment of a National Guard Ranger Battalion

The committee recognizes that the National Guard has been employed as an operational reserve force, with requirements to fulfill many of the same mission sets as the Active Component. The National Guard maintains two Special Forces Groups as a relief for the Active Component's Special Forces Groups. The creation of a Ranger Battalion for the National Guard would provide much needed dwell time for the Active 75th Ranger Regiment units, while increasing readiness and capacity of the nation's premier light infantry unit. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2023, assessing the feasibility of establishing a Ranger battalion in the National Guard, including the required resources and timeline for activating the unit. Additionally, the report should also assess the feasibility of the Army National Guard and the 75th Ranger Regiment allowing physically and mentally qualified service members within the National Guard to apply for the Ranger Assessment and Selection Program.

Report on Feasibility of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Crew Preservation of the Force and Family Pilot Program

The committee continues to be concerned about the health and welfare of remotely piloted aircraft crews who are actively supporting combat operations from domestic locations and their access to a program directly comparable to the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Preservation of the Force and Family (POTFF) program. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, that:

(1) determines the health and welfare needs of the remotely piloted aircraft crews engaged in direct support of combat operations;

(2) assesses the services offered to special operations personnel under the USSOCOM Preservation of the Force and Family program and develop a plan to offer comparable services and facilities to eligible service members;

(3) works collaboratively with USSOCOM to understand the intent of the POTFF program and lessons learned from implementation in USSOCOM to determine applicability to the remotely piloted aircraft aircrew community; and

(4) contains an assessment of the need and feasibility of such a program and the cost of establishment.

Report on National Guard Activations to Support Domestic Operations

The committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Service of the House of Representatives by March 31, 2023, on the domestic operations missions supported by National Guard activations.

This report should include the funding and the Military Personnel Appropriation man-days broken out by fiscal year and cover the period from FY2013 through FY2022. It should include all Title 32 orders and any Title 10 orders that support domestic operations, like supporting border security along the southwest border. For activations under Title 10 and Title 32 Section 502(f), the break out of mission sets should include details on the activity performed. For example, any activation related to COVID–19 response should include what the national guard member was doing, which might include support to testing or vaccination efforts, airport screening, substitute teaching, driving buses, or staffing nursing homes.

Report on Navy End Strength Request Process

The committee remains concerned that persistent shortfalls in the required number of personnel on board Navy ships poses risks to the safe and effective operation of ships and submarines. The committee is encouraged by the Navy's efforts to address these shortfalls through ongoing improvements to its end strength request process. The committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2023, on the process and any changes. The report should include the following elements:

(1) the results of the Navy-wide review and refinement of mission requirements;

(2) changes to the Manpower Requirements Determination process, and improvements to fleet and shore manpower modeling capabilities;

(3) assessments of unfunded manpower requirements and long-term gapped billets, the resources required for filling them, and feasible timeframes for doing so;

(4) the actions taken to implement and optimize personnel distribution processes; and

(5) the status of personnel fit and fill by unit using manpower requirements.

Report on Negative Impacts of Delayed Reimbursements for Government Travel

The Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998 requires members of the department of defense use the government travel card for all authorized expenses relating to official government

travel, to include permanent change of station expenses. Military services may further restrict and define this policy. The committee is concerned delays in reimbursement for mandatory travel expenses have negative impacts on service members credit ratings.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Defense Finance and Accounting Services, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2023, on the processing time for reimbursement of travel pay vouchers. The services shall include the number of members who have been negatively impacted by delayed reimbursement of government travel payments to include impact on credit reporting due to mandatory use of the government travel card.

Report on Providing DD214 or Equivalent Legal Documents to Members of the Reserve and National Guard at the End of their Service

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to House Armed Services Committee regarding a plan to provide separating or retiring National Guard or Reserve servicemembers a DD214 or equivalent legal document no later than October 15, 2023. This report must outline the plan to expand DD214 access to separating members of the Reserves or National guard from the Marine Corps, Army, Navy, Air Force, or Space Force. The report must also outline any alternate document that would be issued instead of a DD214, to include a servicemembers final pay or substantial part of that pay, final rank, and time in service.

Report on Sharing of Information on Domestic Violence Incidents

The committee notes that the Incident Determination Committees established at military installations are responsible for reviewing reported incidents of domestic violence and determining whether such incidents constitute serious harm to the victim according to the applicable criteria of the Department of Defense.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by May 1, 2023, reviewing the policies and regulations governing the Incident Determination Committees and incident determination notification letters. The review should address the following elements:

(1) how incident determination letters are used by commanders;

(2) if, and to what extent, incident determination letters are used by subjects and victims; and

(3) recommendations on how the process could be improved.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps Programs at Hispanic Serving Institutions

The committee notes the importance of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and the potential need to increase the number of ROTC programs offered at Hispanic Serving Institutions. This increase in ROTC detachments will help increase the

opportunity of Hispanics from currently underserved minority institutions to serve and assist in increasing the diversity of military officers, which will present the opportunity to increase diversity in high-ranking leadership positions. Visibly increasing access to ROTC programs for Hispanic youth will result in an increase of Hispanics in the officer corps. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Service of the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, that includes an assessment of:

(1) The feasibility of expanding the ROTC program to Hispanic Serving Institutions.

(2) The number of institutions qualifying as Hispanic Serving.

(3) The number of Hispanic Serving Institutions that qualify for an ROTC program.

(4) The cost of such an expansion to Hispanic Serving Institutions.

(5) The estimated total throughput of qualifying institutions.

(6) Any other elements that the Secretary deems relevant.

Special Forces Transition from Active Duty to Reserve Units

The committee recognizes the unique qualifications possessed by U.S. Army Special Forces service members, who undergo years of tactical, irregular warfare, medical, culture, and language training. The committee believes it is essential to retain these unique qualifications in both the Active Duty and the National Guard. To mitigate retention challenges within the Army Special Forces community and maintain as many of these highly skilled individuals in the Army, the committee believes a formal transition program between the Active Duty and National Guard Special Forces should be instituted. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, outlining a plan to transition Active Component Special Forces service members more seamlessly, who plan to end their Active Duty term of service, to the 19th and 20th Special Forces Group in the National Guard. The report should consider the feasibility of maintaining National Guard liaison officers within 1st Special Forces Command who are able to coordinate the transition of exiting Active Component Special Forces service members to the Special Forces Groups in the National Guard. The report should also examine possible incentives for transferring to the National Guard vice the Inactive Ready Reserve, and the net cost of providing these incentives to exiting Active Component Special Forces service members, compared to the cost of onboarding and training new Special Forces service members into the National Guard.

Study and Report on the Use of the Vessel Exception under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

The committee notes that Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), which authorizes non-judicial punishment, states that the right to demand a trial by court-martial does not apply to a member who is attached to or embarked on a vessel. The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department of the Navy's use of the vessel exception and

policies related to legal review of non-judicial punishment. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the process that the Department of the Navy uses to determine whether a service member is attached to or embarked on a vessel for the purpose of determining whether the service member may decline non-judicial punishment and demand a court-martial;

(2) the use of legal review of proposed non-judicial punishment by the Department of the Navy;

(3) the availability of defense counsel for sailors and Marines subject to non-judicial punishment; and

(4) any other matters the Comptroller General deems necessary.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Study on the Classification and Growth of United States Space Force Careers

The committee notes the importance of fully understanding the potential growth of the United States Space Force and how it relates to civilian commercial space entities. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, analyzing what space-related career positions should be military or civilian based on their operational requirements. Additionally, the report should illustrate what efforts the Space Force is making to increase recruitment, the expected growth of Space Force personnel, and the best location options for Space Force base expansion.

Swift Water Training for the National Guard

The committee appreciates that the National Guard has a long history in responding to natural disasters. Across the nation, the Air National Guard and Army National Guard often are the first on the scene in assisting states dealing with wildfires, hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. The Committee understands that flooding is the most common natural disaster in the United States, occurring in 98 percent of the nation's counties. In particular, quick-rising floods, and the swift waters they can cause, are most often caused by heavy rains over a short period and can happen anywhere. Yet, one-third of people who die in swift water incidents are first responders, like the National Guard, and most have never trained on an actual submerged vehicle. Instead, around the world, emergency services personnel are training in creeks and rivers, which carry bacteria and reach dangerous temperatures in the winter.

The committee believes that a controlled yet realistic training environment is essential to protect our flood rescue teams, like our guardsmen. For that reason, the committee applauds Harris County Sherriff's Office in Houston, Texas, and Fayetteville Technical Community College in Cumberland County, North Carolina, for their plans to open indoor swift water rescue training facilities. These facilities will allow emergency personnel to train year-round for a wide variety of dangerous swift-water and floodwater rescue

scenarios, with water simulations deep enough to submerge a vehicle, and can be heated and controlled for water current. These facilities can also provide year-round access to realistic, clean, repetitive training.

In 2017, Hurricane Harvey was a devastating Category 4 hurricane that made landfall on Texas and Louisiana in August 2017, causing catastrophic flooding and more than 100 people. In 2019, Tropical Storm Imelda dumped torrential rains over the Houston-area, killing at least two people, while rescuers in boats pulled hundreds from flooded cars. And in April 2022, a Texas National Guard soldier was washed away while attempting to rescue two migrants who struggled as they tried to cross the Rio Grande in Eagle Pass.

Most National Guard soldiers have had no swimming or water rescue training, yet in an increasingly flood-prone world, it is essential that emergency personnel are trained in dealing with swift water and flood water rescues. But it can be difficult and dangerous to arrange such training on a regular basis in natural, outdoor settings. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by March 31, 2023, on existing and planned indoor swift water rescue training for National Guard units in hyper-realistic flood rescue scenarios, such as the use of clean, filtered, temperature-controlled, treated water; controllable water levels, current, and flow; environmental effects (like rain, lightning, and thunder); the ability to train with an actual submerged vehicle (such as a car, train, plane, or bus); and the use of vehicle wreck extraction tools.

Travel Voucher Reform

The committee notes the challenges often experienced by members of the Joint Forces when filing for reimbursement for travel, to include, but not limited to, temporary duty, travel for military education, deployments and mobilizations, travel to training requirements, and permanent change of station travel. The committee is aware that in many instances, the amount of time it takes for a member's voucher to pay out is so long members risk going into delinquency on their issued Government Travel credit card. This causes undue stress on service members and can potentially negatively impact their personal credit history. Furthermore, the committee believes it is imperative all possible avenues are taken to ensure our men and women in uniform, to include active-duty, reserve, and guard, receive reimbursement for military related travel expenses in an expeditious manner. There is no reason those who defend freedom should struggle with being reimbursed for travel conducted in the service of our country. Given the significant challenges often experienced by military members in receiving travel reimbursement and the significant quality of life improvement that would be provided to our service members if this process were expedited and made more efficient, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to explore innovative ways to remove red tape and streamline the process through which military members are reimbursed for duty related travel. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2023, on the cur-

rent status of the military travel voucher program and what feasible steps are possible to streamline this process and ease the undue burden placed on servicemembers to receive travel reimbursement. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) A report of the average time required from submission to payment for travel vouchers (to include vouchers filed in the reserve and guard components).

(2) A step-by-step description of the current travel voucher procedure and how travel vouchers are processed at all levels (to include vouchers filed in DTS and eFinance).

(3) A report of how many vouchers are currently filed but not paid out across the Department of Defense.

(4) A preliminary assessment of the resources needed to streamline the travel voucher process and more quickly reimburse service members.

(5) An alternative plan on how to file and process travel vouchers that would allow for more rapid processing and payment to service members.

(6) What, if any, legislative changes would be required to facilitate more rapid processing and payment of travel vouchers to service members.

(7) Any barriers to implementing more rapid travel voucher processing and payment.

Youth Sports Coach Safely

The committee is aware the National Council of Youth Sports (NCYS) Physical Activity, Access, Youth Development and Safely for Defense initiative aligns with the Department of Defense's priority of building resilience and readiness by maintaining and enhancing the qualities of health, character, and leadership of youth in communities that it serves. The program trains coaches and administrators to better influence the positive development of youth as they enter recruitment age. The initiative offers opportunities for military leaders, both active and retired, to coach and support local programs. Therefore, the committee strongly encourages the Department of Defense to implement a youth sports program across the 100 communities that serve in 7 southeastern States to increase the physical health, academic performance, and leadership skills of a minimum of 36,000 youth.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICER PERSONNEL POLICY

Section 501—Distribution of Commissioned Officers on Active Duty in General Officer and Flag Officer Grades

This section would establish the distribution of general and flag officers in the Space Force in section 525 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 502—Authorized Strength after December 31, 2022: General Officers and Flag Officers on Active Duty

This section would amend section 526a of title 10, United States Code, to include United States Space Force general officers on Active Duty.

Section 503—Exclusion of Lead Special Trial Counsel from Limitations on General Officers and Flag Officers on Active Duty

This section would exclude general or flag officers serving as the lead trial special counsel from the general and flag officer limitations in section 526a of title 10, United States Code.

Section 504—Constructive Service Credit for Certain Officers of the Armed Forces: Authorization; Special Pay

This section would authorize constructive service credit for original appointment as a warrant officer in the regular component of an armed force for someone who has advanced education training or special experience.

Section 505—Clarification of Grade of Surgeon General of the Navy

This section would authorize the Surgeon General of the Navy to hold the grade of O–9.

Section 506—Assessments of Staffing in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Other Department of Defense Headquarters Offices

This section would require a validation of Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff staff billets.

Section 507—Survey of Chaplains

This section would direct a survey of military chaplains be conducted by a federally funded research and development center.

Section 508—Independent Review of Army Officer Performance Evaluations

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to evaluate, through an independent entity, the Army's fitness report system.

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 be in the grade of three-star officer.

Section 512—Grade of Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau

This section would elevate the position of the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau to the rank of four-star general.

Section 513—Backdating of Effective Date of Rank for Reserve Officers in the National Guard Due to Delays in Federal Recognition

This section would require backdating of the effective date of rank for reserve officers in the National Guard due to undue delays in Federal recognition.

Section 514—Financial Assistance Program for Specially Selected Members: Army Reserve and Army National Guard

This section would provide the Secretary of the Army the authority to offer early commissioning to Reserve Officers' Training Corps students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields as an additional recruiting incentive, based on Army needs.

Section 515—Inspections of National Guard

This section would require regular inspections of each National Guard unit for compliance with policies related to sexual assault, sexual harassment, and suicide prevention.

Section 516—Requirement of Consent of the Chief Executive Officer for Certain Full-Time National Guard Duty Performed in a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia

This section would require the consent of the chief executives of both the sending State or territory and receiving State or territory, should the President deploy National Guard units out of State under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, orders.

Section 517—Extension of National Guard Support for Fireguard Program

This section would extend the National Guard's support for the Fireguard program until September 30, 2029.

Section 518—Notice to Congress before Certain Actions regarding Units of Certain Reserve Components

This section would require the Secretary of a military department to report to Congress before tasking the Reserve Component.

Section 519—Plan to Ensure Reasonable Access to the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

This section would direct a plan to ensure reasonable access the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

SUBTITLE C—GENERAL SERVICE AUTHORITIES AND MILITARY RECORDS

Section 521—Notification to Next of Kin upon the Death of a Member of the Armed Forces

This section would update the process of notification of next of kin upon the death of a member of the Armed Forces.

Section 522—Direct Acceptance of Gifts from Certain Sources by Enlisted Members

This section would allow all enlisted members (E–9 and below) to accept gifts from charitable or veterans service tax-exempt organizations.

Section 523—Limitation of Extension of Period of Active Duty for a Member Who Accepts a Fellowship, Scholarship, or Grant

This section would implement a 5-year cap on Active Duty service commitments for PhD programs that fall under section 2603(b) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 524—Elimination of Time Limit for Mandatory Characterizations of Administrative Discharges of Certain Members on the Basis of Failure to Receive COVID–19 Vaccine

This section would eliminate the sunset clause of section 736 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) that mandated a service member receive an honorable discharge or a general discharge under honorable conditions if removed solely on the basis of not receiving the COVID–19 vaccine.

Section 525—Prohibition on Use of Photographs by Certain Military Promotion Boards

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that no military promotion record of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, or the Space Force, includes any official or unofficial photographs.

Section 526—Gender-Neutral Fitness Standards for Combat Military Occupational Specialties of the Army

This section would set gender-neutral fitness standards for combat military occupational specialties in the Army.

Section 527—Retention and Recruitment of Members of the Army Who Specialize in Air and Missile Defense Systems

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an analysis of recruitment and retention activities that are not being presently pursued to enhance reenlistment rates of the key Army air and missile defense military occupational specialties.

Section 528—Pilot Program on Remote Personnel Processing in the Army

This section would authorize the creation of an application to permit and expedite virtual in-processing and out-processing of service members.

SUBTITLE D—MILITARY JUSTICE

Section 531—Sexual Harassment Independent Investigations and Prosecution

This section would transfer jurisdiction for Article 134, Uniform Code of Military Justice, Sexual Harassment, to the Special Trial Counsel and clarify independence and training requirements for sexual harassment investigations.

Section 532—Matters in Connection with Special Trial Counsel

This section would expand the jurisdiction of the Special Trial Counsel. It would also clarify prosecutorial duties of the Special Trial Counsel and require a report on impact of military justice reform.

Section 533—Standards for Imposition of Commanding Officer's Non-Judicial Punishment

This section would require a legal review before imposing non-judicial punishment, establish guidance for use of the vessel exception, and add data related to use of the vessel exception and legal reviews to the annual report on military justice.

Section 534—Special Trial Counsel of the Air Force

This section would provide for one lead special trial counsel for the Air Force and Space Force.

Section 535—Financial Assistance for Victims of Offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would establish a fund for victims of interpersonal violence to provide financial assistance.

Section 536—Addressing Sex-Related Offenses and Sexual Harassment Involving Members of the National Guard

This section would establish reporting requirements for sexual assault and sexual harassment allegations in the National Guard.

Section 537—Prohibition on Sharing of Information on Domestic Violence Incidents

This section would prohibit the sending of Incident Determination Committee letters.

Section 538—Mandatory Notification of Members of the Armed Forces Identified in Certain Records of Criminal Investigations

This section would require military criminal investigative organizations to promptly notify a service member when they have been designated, or have been designated in the past, as a suspect in any official investigative report, and include instructions on how to appeal such designation. This provision would be retroactive for 11 years.

Section 539—Sentencing Parameters under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for Hate Crimes

This section would incorporate Federal hate crime sentencing enhancements in sentencing parameters under Uniform Code of Military Justice sentencing reform.

Section 539A—Limitation on Availability of Funds for Relocation of Army CID Special Agent Training Course

This section would prohibit the Army from obligating or expending funds to relocate an Army Criminal Investigation Division Special Agent course until 90 days after the Army provides a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the completion of various overdue reports and the Secretary of the Army certifies the Army's full compliance with section 549C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

Section 539B—Recommendations for Sentencing of Marijuana-Based Offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would task the Military Justice Review Panel to make recommendations on the sentencing of marijuana offenses to include use and possession.

Section 539C—Report on Sharing Information with Counsel for Victims of Offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice

This section would require the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces to assess survivors' access to evidence in the military justice system.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Section 541—Clarifications of Procedure in Investigations of Personnel Actions Taken against Members of the Armed Forces in Retaliation for Protected Communications

This section would update the whistleblower evidentiary standard to match the standard for civilian employees.

Section 542—Primary Prevention of Violence

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to collect data on the causes correlating with sexual assault and domestic violence in the military.

Section 543—Treatment of Certain Complaints from Members of the Armed Forces

This section would prohibit command referrals from service Inspectors General for matters involving policy or procedure related to sexual assault, sexual harassment, and domestic violence, and for matters eligible for referral to the command, require service Inspector Generals to inform complainants of pending referrals, and an opportunity to withdraw.

Section 544—Pilot Program on Financial Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence

This section would establish a pilot program on financial assistance for victims of domestic violence.

Section 545—Agreements with Civilian Victim Service Agencies

This section would facilitate referrals to civilian victim service agencies for sexual assault survivors.

Section 546—Activities to Improve Information Sharing and Collaboration on Matters Relating to the Prevention of and Response to Domestic Abuse and Child Abuse and Neglect Among Military Families

This section would require a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of various mechanisms to inform families about the Family Advocacy Programs and resiliency training of the Armed Forces during their enrollment in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System and during command orientation.

SUBTITLE F—MEMBER EDUCATION

Section 551—Increase in Maximum Number of Students Enrolled at Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

This section would raise the cap of international students enrolled at the Uniformed Services University from 40 to 60.

Section 552—Authorization of Certain Support for Military Service Academy Foundations

This section would amend title 10, United States Code, to allow military service academies to provide limited logistical support and endorsement to charitable foundations that support the academies.

Section 553—Agreement by a Cadet or Midshipman to Play Professional Sport Constitutes a Breach of Service Obligation

This section would prohibit service academy athletes from going professional until after the completion of their commissioned service obligation.

Section 554—Naval Postgraduate School: Attendance by Enlisted Members

This section would require the Naval Postgraduate School to increase the number of acceptance offers to qualified enlisted military personnel.

Section 555—Authority to Waive Tuition at United States Air Force Institute of Technology for Certain Private Sector Civilians

This section would authorize the Air Force Institute of Technology Director and Chancellor to waive tuition costs for government civilian employees and contractors attending non-credit, continuing education short courses necessary for the performance of their duties.

Section 556—Terms of Provost and Academic Dean of the United States Air Force Institute of Technology

This section would authorize the provost and academic dean of the Air Force Institute of Technology to serve more than 5 years.

Section 557—Establishment of Consortium for Curricula in Military Education

This section would authorize the establishment of a consortium to conduct research and development on the curricula for professional military education.

Section 558—Establishment of Consortium of Institutions of Military Education for Cybersecurity Matters

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a consortium of military and civilian education institutions to provide a forum to share information on matters of cybersecurity.

Section 559—Commission on Professional Military Education

This section would establish an independent commission on professional military education.

SUBTITLE G—MEMBER TRAINING AND TRANSITION

Section 561—Information regarding Apprenticeships for Members during Initial Entry Training

This section would require the Secretary concerned to provide information regarding apprenticeships related to a service member's military occupational specialty or career field during initial entry training.

Section 562—Extremist Activity by a Member of the Armed Forces: Notation in Service Record; TAP Counseling

This section would direct the Department of Defense to establish a Transition Assistance Program module for deradicalization training for members of the armed services who have violated Department of Defense Instruction 1325.06.

Section 563—Codification of Skillbridge Program

This section would codify the Skillbridge program by updating Department of Defense Instruction 1322.29, "Job Training, Employment Skills Training, Apprenticeships, and Internships for Eligible Service Members," and developing a funding plan for it across the Future Years Defense Program.

Section 564—Training on Digital Citizenship and Media Literacy in Annual Cyber Awareness Training for Certain Members

This section would require the Department of Defense to add a training component to the existing annual cyber awareness training to teach military members and military civilians about digital citizenship and media literacy.

Section 565—Pilot Grant Program to Supplement the Transition Assistance Program of the Department of Defense

This section would implement a pilot program to optimize services available for transitioning service members, and provide valuable data for future transition efforts.

Section 566—Female Members of Certain Armed Forces and Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense in STEM

This section would require the Department of Defense to conduct a study on how to increase the participation of women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) positions in the Armed Forces and Department of Defense, as well as a study on how to reform the Skillbridge program to help female service members find civilian employment in STEM.

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, and consult with the Department of Labor to recruit companies that offer registered apprenticeship programs.

SUBTITLE H—MILITARY FAMILY READINESS AND DEPENDENTS' EDUCATION

Section 571—Clarification and Expansion of Authorization of Support for Chaplain-Led Programs for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would allow chaplain-led authorized support programs to cover the cost of transportation, food, lodging, child care, supplies, fees, and training materials for resiliency, suicide prevention, or holistic wellness programs for single service members.

Section 572—Rights of Parents of Children Attending Schools Operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity

This section would establish affirmative rights of parents of children attending Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

Section 573—Expansion of Pilot Program to Provide Financial Assistance to Members of the Armed Forces for In-Home Child Care

This section would expand the In Your Home Child Care Fee Assistance Pilot Program from five locations to six locations.

Section 574—Extension of Pilot Program to Expand Eligibility for Enrollment at Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools

This section would extend the pilot program to expand eligibility for enrollment at domestic Department of Defense dependent elementary and secondary schools.

Section 575—Advisory Panel on Community Support for Military Families with Special Needs

This section would expand the advisory panel on community support for military families with special needs.

Section 576—Certain Assistance to Local Educational Agencies That Benefit Dependents of Military and Civilian Personnel

This section would authorize $53.0 million for the purpose of providing assistance to local educational agencies with military dependent students, and $22.0 million for local educational agencies eligible to receive a payment for children with severe disabilities.

Section 577—Verification of Reporting of Eligible Federally Connected Children for Purposes of Federal Impact Aid Programs

This section would require verification of reporting of eligible federally connected children for purposes of Federal impact aid programs.

Section 578—EFMP Grant Program

This section would establish a grant program in support of the Exceptional Family Member Program.

Section 579—Promotion of Certain Child Care Assistance

This section would require military services to promote child care fee assistance and in-home child care pilot program.

Section 579A—Recommendations for the Improvement of the Military Interstate Children's Compact

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to develop recommendations for the improvement of the Military Interstate Children's Compact.

Section 579B—Industry Roundtable on Military Spouse Hiring

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to convene a roundtable of private entities to discuss issues and barriers to military spouse hiring.

Section 579C—Feasibility Study and Report on Pilot Program to Provide POTFF Services to Separating Members of Special Operations Forces and Certain Family Members

This section would require a study on the feasibility of extending special operations forces Preservation of the Force and Family services.

SUBTITLE I—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Section 581—Authority to Award the Medal of Honor to a Member of the Armed Forces for Acts of Valor while a Prisoner of War

This section would authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to a member of the Armed Forces for acts of valor while a prisoner of war.

Section 582—Authorization for Award of the Medal of Honor to David R. Halbruner for Acts of Valor on September 11–12, 2012

This section would authorize the award of the Medal of Honor to Sergeant Major David R. Halbruner for acts of valor on September 11–12, 2012.

Section 583—Authorization for Posthumous Award of Medal of Honor to Master Sergeant Roderick W. Edmonds for Acts of Valor during World War II

This section would authorize the awarding of the Medal of Honor to Master Sergeant Roderick W. Edmonds for acts of valor during World War II.

SUBTITLE J—MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 591—Electronic Notarization for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would authorize electronic notarization for members of the Armed Forces.

Section 592—Disinterments from National Cemeteries

This section would allow disinterments at National Cemeteries.

Section 593—Clarification of Authority of NCMAF to Update Chaplains Hill at Arlington National Cemetery

This section would clarify the previous language to allow the Secretary of the Army to permit modifications and also remove any waiting period.

Section 594—Notifications on Manning of Afloat Naval Forces

This section would require the inclusion of ships undergoing nuclear refueling or defueling and concurrent complex overhaul in the Department of Defense's quarterly manning reports to Congress.

Section 595—Pilot Program on Car Sharing on Military Installations in Alaska

This section would establish a car sharing pilot program on installations in Alaska.

Section 596—Support for Members Who Perform Duties regarding Remotely Piloted Aircraft: Study; Report

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to identify opportunities to provide support services and recognition to the crew of remotely piloted aircraft. The study would

analyze personnel manning practices, safety polices, frequency and quality of behavioral health care.

Section 597—Review of Marketing and Recruiting of the Department of Defense

This section would require a report on Department of Defense legacy marketing and advertising.

Section 598—Report on Recruiting Efforts of the Army

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to report on money spent on recruiting by region and recruiting battalion compared to number of recruits obtained.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Assessing Implementation of the Blended Retirement System

The committee recognizes that fiscal year 2023 will mark the fifth anniversary of the Department of Defense's implementation of the Blended Retirement System as enacted in title VI, subtitle D, part I of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92). The committee commends the Department for its efforts to ensure younger service members the proper access to robust financial security training for retirement and directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2023, on the status of the Blended Retirement System implementation. Such report shall analyze any data collected on the impacts of current training modules, include quantifiable outcomes that assess the impact of the Department's current financial security training from the year prior to implementation through fiscal year 2023, and detail an action plan that outlines additional tools and/or resources needed by the Department to further increase positive outcomes in enhancing financial literacy training for our service members.

Briefing on Quality-of-Life Issues for Sailors Assigned to Ships Going Through Repair and Complex Refueling Overhaul Periods

The committee understands the Navy requires the use of a specialized shipyard in Newport News, VA, for the refueling of nuclear aircraft carriers. However, the committee understands that there are a number of quality-of-life issues for Sailors assigned to ships going through repair and complex refueling overhaul (RCOH) periods. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, no later than January 1, 2023 on the following:

(1) historical throughput of aircraft carriers that have completed RCOH and the number of Sailors that have been impacted by quality-of-life issues like availability of parking;

(2) future throughput of carriers going through RCOH and the number of Sailors that are anticipated to be impacted over the next 10 years;

(3) current parking situation for Sailors and staff supporting RCOH activities;

(4) current availability of housing and berthing;

(5) current availability of mental health and resiliency support;

(6) courses of action and/or recommendations to mitigate quality of life challenges such as berthing and parking, to include estimated costs of public private partnerships; city leasing options and/or military construction or capital projects; and

(7) courses of action and/or recommendations to mitigate increasing demands on mental health and resiliency support issues.

Briefing on SkillBridge Program

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense SkillBridge program as an opportunity for departing service members to gain valuable civilian work experience in industry during their last 180 days of service. Service members can also provide valuable skills to industry by drawing on their service experience. Through the SkillBridge program, industry partners can leverage and attract a highly trained and motivated workforce. The Committee notes that this program could benefit domestic industries that are critical to the national defense of the United States but that are facing worker and skill gaps.

The committee therefore encourages the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to make broad use of the SkillBridge program by engaging with new industry partners, in particular corporations in the semiconductor and microelectronic industries.

The committee also directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023 on the status of the SkillBridge program. The briefing should include an overview of the military services' use of the program; the number of participating service members and the industry fields in which they are placed; the success rate of departing service members in securing full time employment in industry after participation in the program; and the proportion of SkillBridge program participants working in high-tech industries.

Childcare Providers at Department of Defense Facilities

The committee is aware of the challenge of attracting sufficient childcare providers at Department of Defense installations, specifically the Child Development Centers, and that the Department is facing a challenge in having adequate facilities as well as sufficient numbers of childcare providers. Additionally, the significant backlog at many military installations for on-installation childcare for service members and their families is a concern. The COVID crisis has only exacerbated the challenge of finding enough childcare providers at both Department of Defense installations and in the surrounding community. Long waitlists for childcare have been cited by many service members as a major quality-of-life challenge and, in some cases, has forced families to choose between work or pro-

viding childcare themselves. Given that the lack of childcare providers is also evident in many communities, these service members and their families don't have alternative options. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not taken any action to address the lack of childcare providers in several areas. The committee is aware that Department of Defense policy allows installation commanders to offer childcare providers up to a 20 percent discount if they have their children enrolled in that childcare center. It is unclear if that policy is a sufficient incentive to attract additional childcare providers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, on how the Department of Defense intends to address the lack of childcare providers. Specifically, the report should include an analysis of the potential benefit of increasing the authority of installation commanders to offer a childcare discount of up to 100 percent, including potential budgetary impacts compared to the ability to attract additional childcare providers. The report shall also include additional incentive options that the Department of Defense could consider to attract additional childcare providers, including the budgetary impact of those additional incentives and whether additional authorities are needed to execute those recommendations. The report shall also include whether the Department of Defense would make any incentives Department-wide or whether they should be utilized by local installation commanders depending on local conditions.

Comptroller General Review of Part-time Employment of Military Spouses

The committee continues to be concerned about the impact of private-sector practices that disadvantage part-time employees, including military spouses. About 40% of employed military spouses work part-time, in part due to frequent relocations pursuant to permanent-change-of-station orders, inability to access child care, lack of available full-time employment opportunities near many installations, and other challenges unique to military life.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess what is known about the specific impacts of certain part-time employment practices on military personnel (for example, military household financial stability, health and well-being of military families, retention of service members, and recruitment of service members). These part-time employment practices could include:

(1) underemployment, or the inability of part-time workers who would like to increase working hours to access more hours,

(2) access to pension and retirement benefits based on work tenure requirements,

(3) restrictions on paid and unpaid sick days and family and medical leave,

(4) unpredictable and variable shift and work hour scheduling,

(5) differential treatment compared to full-time employees with regard to wages, ability to accrue benefits, and eligibility for promotions, and

(6) any other matters the Comptroller General deems necessary.

The study should also examine whether relevant demographic data are available on the composition of the military spouse part-time workforce, recognizing that this subset of the part-time workforce has distinct features and is not necessarily representative of the part-time workforce overall.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 31, 2023, on preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the briefing.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service Erroneous Payments and Reconciliation

The committee recognizes that the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) is one of the world's largest finance and accounting operations, providing service members and their families with significant finance and accounting activities. While DFAS generally provides accurate and timely payments, the committee understands that with an operation of this scale, it is possible for mistakes to occur in which erroneous payments are made, either in the wrong amount or at the wrong time. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023 on the frequency of erroneous payments made by DFAS and the process by which DFAS identifies such payments and reconciles the situation. The briefing shall include an accounting of the number of erroneous payments made per year and how often DFAS requests for service members to submit payments to DFAS to reconcile an erroneous payment.

Department of Defense Basic Allowance for Subsistence and Food Management

The Committee understands that since 2017, the Department of Defense (DOD) has been working to develop a new process for making food ingredient decisions, based on its menu standards for providing nutritious food to servicemembers. The Committee notes progress in some areas like healthier menu options and food ingredients. However, the Committee remains concerned the pace of change is going too slowly and that there are differences in the calculation of food costs across the Services which may impact the Basic Allowance for Subsistence. Additionally, the Committee notes the importance of implementing the recommendation in GAO Report 22–103949, Food Program: DOD Should Formalize Its Process for Revising Food Ingredients and Better Track Dining Facility Use and Cost. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2023, on the efforts to implement the recommendations in GAO Report 22–103949.

Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Military Spouses

The committee recognizes military spouses face unique challenges regarding employment. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than

March 1, 2023, on expanding opportunities for the employment of military spouses. This report shall include at a minimum:

(1) an identification of departments and agencies of the Federal Government that offer employment opportunities on or near military installations and the number of spouses that could be hired to address such workforce needs;

(2) an analysis of unemployment and underemployment of military spouses;

(3) an assessment of the extent to which positions in the Federal Government available to military spouses are sufficiently portable to support the continued employment of such spouses in the event of a change in duty station for the service member;

(4) a description of efforts to increase the portability of such positions;

(5) an identification of opportunities for qualified military spouses to collaborate with the Department of the Treasury to support members of the Armed Forces in completing annual tax returns and other related documents, including opportunities to increase the availability of tax-related resources and increasing service members' access to tax-related information; and

(6) the feasibility and advisability of establishing a pilot program to increase the hiring of military spouses by departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Feasibility of Flexible Pay Status for Military Servicemembers

The committee notes the reliance on the Reserve components of the military to fill active-duty requirements around the world. The committee also understands that for many service members, life circumstances may require a move from active to reserve status, or vice-versa, on multiple occasions during the course of a military career. The committee is aware that currently attempting to transition between reserve and active pay statuses multiple times throughout the course of a military member's career is so fraught with difficulty, red-tape, and departmental barricades that many times this causes a member to stop serving altogether rather than attempt to continuously transition. This leads to a loss of the investments the American taxpayers have made to ensure the professional training and readiness of each individual servicemember. Given the difficulty in transitioning between different pay statuses within the military services, the loss of taxpayer investment each time a member separates due to this difficulty, and the significant quality of life improvement for servicemembers that could be achieved with greater pay status flexibility, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to look for innovative ways to streamline and increase the flexibility allowed for members to transition between active and reserve status. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2023, on the feasibility of allowing military members to transition multiple times throughout the course of a career between full and part-time pay status. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A listing of all different pay statuses in which a military member (active or reserve) may be placed.

(2) A step-by-step description of the current process required by each service for a member to transition from active to reserve status, as well as from reserve to active status.

(3) A preliminary assessment of the viability of allowing service members the flexibility to easily transition multiple times between pay statuses based on life events over the course of a career.

(4) An alternative plan on pay statuses from each service that would allow for increased flexibility and the ability to transition multiple times between pay statuses during the course of a career.

Geographic Stability for Military Families

The committee is concerned about the disruption to military families, impact on retention, and expense caused by frequent permanent-change-of-station (PCS) moves. While the committee is encouraged by the efforts of the military services to lengthen allowable time on station and provide service members with more input over future assignments, it is unclear whether there is a long-term plan to continue these efforts. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by February 1, 2023, addressing the efforts of each military service to reduce the frequency of PCS moves and implement systems to provide service members with more choice over assignments. The report should include, for each military service:

(1) the total number of PCS moves for the previous three complete fiscal years,

(2) the total cost of PCS moves for the previous three complete fiscal years,

(3) the average cost of PCS moves for the previous three complete fiscal years,

(4) an explanation of each military service's past efforts and future plans to reduce the number of PCS moves and increase time on station,

(5) an assessment of current efforts to implement talent marketplaces that give officers more input into their next assignments, including data on outcomes from these new assignment processes, the percentage of officers who receive one of their top three choices, the impact on career progression, and the impact on retention,

(6) an update on plans to offer talent marketplaces to enlisted service members, including projected timelines, costs, and benefits,

(7) analysis of whether exit interviews should be implemented to determine the impact of frequent moves and lack of input on assignments on retention, and

(8) identification of any statutory or regulatory barriers to decreasing the frequency of PCS moves and providing service members with additional choice over assignment and geographic location.

Improving Employment Opportunities for Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program Families and Spouses

The committee understands the importance of ensuring that the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program (ENJJPT) continues to produce elite combat pilots for the NATO alliance. The com-

mittee notes that for 40 years, the United States has hosted the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program in Wichita Falls, Texas, training and preparing future pilots.

The committee is aware that spouses of service members from partner nations participating in the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program face unique challenges when seeking employment, frequently causing difficulty for partner nations to appoint their Senior National Representative to serve in the ENJJPT. The committee is concerned about the negative impact this could have on the future of the Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training Program. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to deliver a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, on potential solutions to improving employment opportunities for spouses and family members of service members of foreign nations serving in the ENJJPT.

Labeling Post Exchange and Commissary Benefits on Veteran Health Identification Cards

The committee is aware that possession of a Veteran Health Identification Card already authorizes cardholders to use Post Exchange and Commissary services on military installations. However, the committee is concerned that this benefit is not common knowledge for employees working on military installations. Adding a simple statement on the identification card that verifies the cardholder is entitled to Post Exchange and Commissary Services may prevent veterans from being denied access to benefits they earned.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services analyzing the feasibility and cost-benefit analysis of adding an annotation to the Veteran Health Identification Card no later than May 1, 2023. The report should determine the prevalence of a systemic lack of knowledge of the privileges afforded to veterans on military installations, a cost-benefit analysis of updating the identification cards with a small statement verifying their entitled benefits, and the timeline associated with this identification card update.

Military Childcare Partnerships

The committee continues to be concerned about the availability of childcare for service members across the United States and therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than June 1, 2023, that examines the feasibility of entering into grant agreements, cooperative agreements, or contracts with one or more public or private entities to build and operate childcare facilities to provide childcare to members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense. The report shall include a recommendation on whether to proceed with the establishment of a military childcare partnership and include an analysis of:

(1) public or private entities that have the capacity to build and operate childcare facilities to provide childcare to members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense;

(2) financial arrangements that could support a military childcare partnership, including agreements to fill a certain number of childcare slots with military or Department of Defense civilian children with the support of the fee assistance program, as applicable, or other approaches as considered by the Secretary concerned;

(3) timeframes for establishing such partnerships and projected number of children who could be served, and the potential impact on childcare waitlists at installations with unmet demand;

(4) means to ensure that Department of Defense standards for safety and quality in childcare programs are met or exceeded by any military childcare partnership;

(5) initial cost estimates to the Department for a military childcare partnership;

(6) cost comparison of a potential military childcare partnership compared to a Department constructed and operated military child development center to include initial construction costs, staffing, and building maintenance costs over the life cycle of the project;

(7) any changes to statutory authorities needed to enable the military departments to enter into military childcare partnerships; and

(8) any changes to regulation needed to enable the military departments to enter into military childcare partnerships.

Military-Connected Children and Special Education Services

The committee notes the military lifestyle can make navigating the world of disability and special education an overwhelming process for military families. The committee recognizes that families in the Exceptional Family Member Program often move every two to three years and that this can disrupt the continuity of medical and educational services. Although there are umbrella protections under federal and state laws and compact agreements, military families can face significant barriers that prevent them from accessing an appropriate education in comparison to civilian special education students. The committee is concerned that military families are reporting long wait times for eligibility determinations and special education services after a military move. The committee encourages the Department to consider implementing a centralized, online dashboard resource of Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) and state-level public school data to help military families navigate state-specific special education law and existing student outcome metrics. The committee notes this could reduce delays and educate families by allowing them to view and compare data concerning the quality of educational services provided to their children in covered schools.

The committee notes more information is needed on how to collect education data for military-connected children to provide transparency to military families with special-education students. The committee recognizes there may be challenges in collecting and assessing education data collected specifically for military-connected children through the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), including the lack of special education data regarding military-connected children. The committee also acknowledges that school districts may

already be burdened with current data collection and reporting requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Government Accountability Office and the Director of DoDEA, to deliver a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023, on how the department can better collect data on military students especially those with special needs. The Secretary should seek out feedback from and consult with key stakeholders, including military families who have children in both general and special education, to understand what type of data would be helpful to parents to make educational decisions after they receive military orders. The report should include the following:

(1) if state-level military student identifier (MSI) data provides military families adequate information to make informed decisions on dependent educational opportunities during permanent changes of station (PCS);

(2) ways to improve and expand upon the MSI data by including those military children in special education;

(3) if the state-level MSI data that is being reported is easily accessible and meeting ESSA and IDEA standards;

(4) the quality of the data that is currently being collected at the state-level as a requirement of ESSA and IDEA;

(5) how the department is currently utilizing the data on military-connected children already being reported;

(6) recommendations as to how the Department could better utilize the current data and collect more in the future;

(7) what type of data is necessary for parents to make educational decisions after receiving PCS orders;

(8) proposals to increase transparency for families navigating the PCS process; and

(9) how to collect and distribute education data for all military children to include those in special education that is effective, transparent, and high quality for military families to access and make informed decisions.

Morale, Welfare and Recreation Program Usage

The Committee understands that Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) programs are vital to mission accomplishment and form an integral part of the non-pay compensation system. MWR programs foster physical and mental well-being and aid in readiness, recruitment, and retention of personnel. They enhance the physical, cultural, and social needs of Service members and their families by providing installation and community support systems for a mobile military population. The Military Services resource their MWR programs from either Annual Planning Figure (APF) or non-appropriated funds (NAF), or a combination of both. There are three categories of MWR programs: (1) Category A (mission-sustaining); (2) Category B (community support); and (3) Category C (revenue-generating). However, it remains unclear on why some Services are not meeting funding thresholds and the plan for modernization of overall MWR programs. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than

April 1, 2023, on the plan to modernize the MWR program, provide usage data by category and beneficiary group to include retirees, family members and others and the funding rationale on why some Services are not hitting required funding thresholds.

Rates of Basic Allowance for Housing inside the United States

The committee continues to be concerned about the affordability of housing for service members across the United States considering the current and continuing economic conditions. The availability and cost of family housing is of greatest concern and the committee believes it is necessary for the Secretary of Defense to proactively address this concern. In the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) Congress authorized, but did not require, the Department to decrement the Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) by up to 5 percent. The Department, by policy, chose to reduce the Basic Allowance for Housing rate accordingly and service members only receive 95 percent of the calculated Basic Allowance for Housing. This out-of-pocket cost further reduces the buying power of service member families, especially in high cost of living areas of the United States. As a result of the Department of Defense policy the Basic Allowance for Housing was reduced, but it is possible for the Department to reverse part of this or even eliminate the reduction without further legislation. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to consider reversing this housing allowance reduction and restoring to service members 100 percent of the calculated Basic Allowance for Housing. 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 March 1, 2023, on its consideration of this policy reversal that includes:

(1) the timeline considered to reverse 100 percent of the current BAH reduction;

(2) the cost of a reversal of the BAH reduction policy;

(3) the additional average increase of allowance by grade and dependency status; and

(4) any other policy consideration the Secretary deems appropriate.

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Crew Management

The committee continues to be concerned about the overall management of remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) crews, not only long-term career management but increasingly whether they are provided with or have access to respite, mental health, and family support. Considering most of the crews have largely been deployed in place for the last 10 years, the committee believes the Air Force should have addressed the issues of work-life balance in this community, similar to a deploy-to-dwell tempo that is applicable for deployed forces. Also of concern is the characterization of the combat operations performed by these crews and the consideration of having been in combat for the purposes of recognition and access to combat-related benefits.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the

Senate and the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2023, on programs and services provided to personnel performing the duties of RPA aircrew. The report shall include;

(1) the number of officers and enlisted members performing duties as RPA aircrew (remotely piloted aircraft pilots, combat systems operators, and sensor operators) during the past 5 fiscal years;

(2) the retention rate of such officers and enlisted members during the past 5 fiscal years;

(3) the promotion rate of such officers and enlisted members during the past 5 fiscal years;

(4) the total amount of combat time in flight hours logged by officers and enlisted members performing RPA aircrew duties during the past 5 fiscal years;

(5) a description of the structure of incentive pay for officers and enlisted members performing RPA aircrew duties during the past 5 fiscal years;

(6) a description of the types of mental health support and benefits to all total force RPA operators and crew engaging in active combat operations;

(7) the current level of mental health services resourcing available at each major RPA operating location, specifically: (a) describe military treatment facility (MTF), non-MTF, and embedded resource; (b) describe the MTF wait times to receive care; (c) describe the availability or wait time to receive services from embedded care providers; (d) describe the availability of non-MTF and non-embedded care resources (i.e., chaplains, military family life counselors); (e) describe any resourcing successes and challenges;

(8) define the frequency of required mental health visits/appointments for RPA aircrew. When the frequency isn't defined, what drives optional and mandatory mental health appointments or assessments;

(9) a description of all combat-related recognitions available to RPA aircrew members compared to combat-related recognitions available to aircrew members of traditionally piloted aircraft; and

(10) such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate to inform the congressional defense committees with respect to programs and services provided to Air Force personnel performing duties of RPA aircrew.

Report on Caregivers in Military Families

The Committee recognizes that military service creates distinct challenges for servicemembers and their families for those required to balance service obligations for family members unable to care for themselves due to age, disability, or chronic medical conditions and that caregiving duties may negatively impact force readiness and the quality of military life. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure not later than February 1, 2023, on the prevalence of caregivers in military families and an assessment of the need for establishing a grant program to support organizations that assist caregivers in military families. The report will include the following elements:

(1) the relative prevalence of caregivers in military families, including the prevalence of military dependents providing caregiving tasks, even if the person does not explicitly identify as a caregiver, with respect to military service branch, geographic region, rurality, age, gender, rank, race, and ethnicity;

(2) an evaluation of the usage rates, eligibility criteria, barriers to access, and effectiveness of respite care currently available to caregivers in military families including the availability of care at installations and around installations eligible for accompanied tours;

(3) quantify the impact of unpaid caregiving activities on military family finances, mental health, military family resilience, military retention, and military readiness;

(4) an evaluation of the effectiveness of existing caregiver programs and policies in identifying those performing caregiving tasks, screening of caregivers for perceived burden, and alleviating impacts on military family finances, mental health, military family resilience, military retention, and military readiness;

(5) provide recommendations to improve existing programs at and around military installations in order to identify caregivers and alleviate the impacts of military family finances, mental health, military family resilience, military retention, and military readiness;

(6) assess whether the current definitional requirements for eligibility for existing caregiver programs is adequate in providing support to all caregivers in military families; and

(7) examine the need to establish a grant program for organizations that assist caregivers in military families.

Caregiver is defined as an adult family member or other military dependent who has a significant relationship with, and who provides a broad range of assistance to, an individual who is unable to care for themselves due to age, disability, or chronic medical conditions.

Report on Department of Defense Impact on Housing in the State of Hawaii

The committee notes that housing demand is projected to continue to outpace supply in Hawaii through 2025, exacerbating Hawaii's affordable housing shortage. In 2011, the RAND Corporation prepared a report for the Secretary of Defense on the impact of military spending on Hawaii's economy and found that while most military housing in Hawaii is privatized, roughly half of active-duty members live off-base and typically rent their housing. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on the military's impact on housing demand in Hawaii.

The report shall at a minimum include the following:

(1) a detailed analysis on how the military affects rental housing inventory and overall housing demand in Hawaii;

(2) the optimum stock and occupancy rate of military housing units in Hawaii;

(3) the overall cost estimate to meet such stock and occupancy rate;

(4) a cost-benefit analysis of requiring all service members to reside in military housing vs. allowing off-base housing options;

(5) housing options the Department is not considering but could with additional resources; and

(6) such other matters as may be determined relevant by the Secretary.

Report on Expansion of the Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood Program

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its work to expand the Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood Plus initiative. This initiative represents an important effort to expand access to community-based and family child care for military families, particularly in States with high concentrations of childcare need. As noted in the Department of Defense's 2022 report to the committee on childcare best practices, only 9 percent of childcare centers and 2 percent of family childcare homes are accredited, while 63 percent of center-based programs and 52 percent of family childcare providers participate in the States' Quality Rating and Improvement System. Despite progress expanding the initiative since its launch, the committee understands that specific challenges may delay or prevent expansion to certain States. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than January 31, 2023, detailing the expansion of the Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood Plus program. The briefing shall outline progress and challenges expanding the program with a particular focus on States with high concentrations of childcare need among military families. Further, the committee recognizes that access to child care remains an urgent need for military families across the country. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to explore new strategies to expand access to child care for military families both on military bases and within communities with high concentrations of military families.

Report on Military Spouse Employment Program Effectiveness

The committee is concerned about barriers to military spouse employment and therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2023, that considers a standardized process to assess the performance of Military Spouse Employment programming and includes:

(1) a comprehensive assessment of the performance of the Department of Defense Military Spouse Employment programs, pilot programs, and initiatives meant to address military spouse unemployment;

(2) an identification of costs and resources to maintain and sustain Military Spouse Employment programs, pilot programs, and initiatives meant to address military spouse unemployment;

(3) an assessment of Military Spouse Employment programs' performance on employment rates by credentialed professionals requiring State licensing and other certifications;

(4) an identification of State, local, and commercial partnerships within Military Spouse Employment programs and metrics on the number of spouses hired, broken down by entity and year;

(5) an assessment on the rate or prevalence of military spouses who are enrolled in a Military Spouse Employment program who remain unemployed for more than 30 days following enrollment into a program, categorized by rank of sponsor, installation, and location;

(6) an assessment on the impact of military spouses' ability to retain and seek new employment following a permanent change of station within the continental United States and overseas;

(7) an assessment on the impact of military spouses' ability to participate in retirement contribution and employer matching opportunities following a permanent change of station;

(8) an assessment of military spouse employment programs' ability to match spouses with employment opportunities that align with their level of education and professional background; and

(9) an assessment of barriers to military spouse employment program utilization.

The report shall also include information on barriers preventing the evaluation of military spouse employment program effectiveness such as availability of necessary data required to assess military spouse employment program effectiveness.

Report on Navy Tactical Air Control Squadron Flight Pay

The committee notes that operational training department heads assigned to Tactical Air Control Squadrons (TACRONs) chronically run into Aviation Incentive Pay (AvIP) gate issues that require a waiver granted by the Secretary of the Navy. The committee is concerned that every AvIP gate waiver request submitted by a TACRON aviator has been summarily denied by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy, irrespective of individual qualifications or previously established AvIP gate waiver practices. There are no other examples of a class of aviators being denied AvIP gate waivers based solely on the unit in which they currently serve. Using an applicant's present assignment as a discriminator for waiver decisions is incompatible with current policy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, evaluating the merit of denying TACRON aviators AvIP and the effect that will have on manning TACRONs in the future.

The committee further recommends the Secretary of the Navy return to the practice of evaluating each record in accordance with written policies, rather than relying on the requestor's current tour as a disapproval criterion. The committee additionally recommends reevaluating all denied AvIP gate waivers for officers who submitted packages while serving at a TACRON during the affected timeframe and authorize back pay to the date of their original gate waiver request in accordance with appropriate Department of the Navy instructions.

Report on Student Services at Department of Defense Education Activity Schools

The committee continues to be interested in providing a safe and supportive learning environment for all students and considers this a priority for Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA)

schools. In the DODEA's Blueprint for Continuous School Improvement, one of the critical success factors for achieving the goal of educating, engaging, and empowering students is to offer support for social and emotional learning by delivering comprehensive programming and supportive skills. An adequate number of school psychologists and student support staff in every DODEA school will permit the achievement of this goal. The National Association of School Psychologists recommends a ratio of 1 psychologist for every 500 students. However, DODEA's school psychologist staffing ratio is 1:1,000. In an effort to sustain ongoing support to our military-connected students and schools, DODEA must continue providing a comprehensive student support services team of internal, external, and ancillary student support personnel. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on findings of a review by the DODEA Inspector General of the quality and availability of school psychological services that includes a parent survey addressing these concerns. The review should explore student-to-staff ratios of student support services in accordance with national recommendations including school psychologists, school counselors, and trauma informed care supports.

Report on Transition from Overseas Housing Allowance to Basic Allowance for Housing on Guam

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 28, 2023, regarding the recommendation of the Secretary whether members of the uniformed services located in Guam and who receive the Overseas Housing Allowance should instead receive the Basic Allowance for Housing to ensure the most appropriate housing compensation for such members and their families.

Reserve and National Guard Retirement Process Fairness

The committee notes the discrepancy in retirement processes and timelines between active duty members of the Armed Forces and those serving in the reserves and guard. Active duty members may apply for retirement up to a year prior to the completion of their required years of service allowing for the timely completion of all administrative requirements and the ability to retire as soon as eligible. Reserve and guard service member must fully complete their required years of service and be issued the additional paperwork required for their retirement request and thus are prevented from retiring on the date they become eligible. This process discriminates against service members from the guard and reserve forces, preventing them from retiring on their earliest eligible date. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, on the discrepancy in retirement processes and timelines between active duty members of the Armed Forces and those serving in the reserves and guard. The report should include the reasoning for the different retirement requirements, an analysis of the service members affected and an assessment of the operational and readiness im-

pacts of issuing preliminary notices of retirement eligibility to guard and reserve service members no later than six months before the completion of their required years of service.

Tuition Assistance for Doctoral Programs

The committee is aware that some of the military services do not allow the use of tuition assistance funds for the pursuit of doctoral degrees. The committee understands that tuition assistance funds are limited but that in some cases a doctoral degree may serve both the needs of the service member and the military service. 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, 2023, on the tuition assistance policies of each military service regarding doctoral education along with a rationale for these policies and a recommendation on whether the services should modify their policies regarding tuition assistance and doctoral education.

Value of Service Member Compensation

The committee understands that pay and compensation are vital elements of service member recruitment and retention. The committee also understands the goals of military compensation include recompense for service, retention, the reward of effective work, assignability, transition, separation and retirement. However, the committee is concerned that current value of compensation and benefits is not keeping pace with inflation and geographic differences in the prices of goods, services, and housing in some locations. 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 June 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) an assessment of the formulation of the Cost-of-Living Allowance and a discussion on whether that should be considered for expensive continental United States locations;

(2) an assessment of the Basic Allowance for Housing and how it adjusts to inflation and cost fluctuations in local rental markets;

(3) an assessment of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and the Basic Needs Allowance to ensure they are appropriately targeting service members in the appropriate pay grades and geographic locations;

(4) an assessment of whether a more expansive view of military compensation to include regular military compensation plus special and incentive pays targeted toward recruiting and retention should be conducted;

(5) an analysis of service member use of the Blended Retirement System and its value as a retention incentive;

(6) an analysis of the data that exists to track service member and family member satisfaction with military compensation and benefits; and

(7) any recommendations that include legislative or policy changes regarding Department of Defense compensation and benefits.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—BASIC PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Section 601—Exclusion of BAH from Gross Household Income for Purposes of Basic Needs Allowance

This section would remove the Basic Allowance for Housing from the calculation of service member eligibility for the Basic Needs Allowance.

Section 602—Basic Allowance for Housing for a Member without Dependents Whose Relocation Would Financially Disadvantage Such Member

This section would amend section 403 of title 37, United States Code, to allow the Secretaries of the military departments discretionary authority to authorize a housing allowance based on the old homeport or permanent duty station for single members disadvantaged as a result of a unit's change of homeport or permanent duty station.

Section 603—Temporary Continuation of Rate of Basic Allowance for Housing for Members of the Armed Forces Whose Sole Dependent Dies while Residing with the Member

This section would temporarily continue the rate of basic allowance for housing for members of the Armed Forces whose sole dependent dies while residing with the member.

Section 604—Allowance for Gym Membership for Certain Members of the Armed Forces Who Reside More Than 10 Miles from a Military Installation

This section would authorize the Department of Defense to provide allowance for a gym membership for certain service members who reside at least 10 miles from an installation and provide evidence of a membership fee. This would incentivize improving fitness and assist in fitness test preparation.

Section 605—Revival and Redesignation of Provision Establishing Benefits for Certain Members Assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency

This section would redesignate the provision for benefits for service members assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Section 606—Reimbursement of Certain Child Care Costs Incident to a Permanent Change of Station or Assignment

This section would authorize travel payments for service members in need of child care support during a permanent change of station when unable to enroll their children in child care within 30 days of arrival at a new duty station.

Section 607—Allowable Travel and Transportation Allowances: Complex Overhaul

This section would authorize a paid move for permanent change of assignment to or from a ship in refueling and complex overhaul (RCOH) and for currently assigned sailors on a ship entering or exiting RCOH.

Section 608—Expansion of Authority to Reimburse a Member of the Uniformed Services for Spousal Business Costs Arising from a Permanent Change of Station

This section would authorize reimbursement for select moving expenses to assist military spouse entrepreneurs who do want to keep their business when they move.

Section 609—Permanent Authority to Reimburse Members for Spouse Relicensing Costs Pursuant to a Permanent Change of Station

This section would permanently authorize the reimbursement of service members for spouse relicensing costs that occur because of a permanent change of station.

Section 609A—Travel and Transportation Allowances for Certain Members of the Armed Forces Who Attend a Professional Military Education Institution or Training Classes

This section would authorize the Secretary of a military department to authorize temporary duty status for service members assigned to professional military education institutions or training classes for less than 1 year.

Section 609B—Establishment of Allowance for Certain Relocations of Pets of Members of the Uniformed Services

This section would require that the concerned Secretary provide reimbursement costs to move pets of servicemembers due to a permanent change of duty station of such member to or from a location outside the continental United States.

Section 609C—Extension of One-Time Uniform Allowance for Officers Who Transfer to the Space Force

This section would extend the uniform allowance for officers that transfer to the Space Force for 1 year.

Section 609D—OCONUS Cost of Living Allowance: Adjustments; Notice to Certain Congressional Committees

This section would limit the reduction of OCONUS cost of living allowance and require notifications.

Section 609E—Pay for DOD and Coast Guard Child Care Providers: Studies; Adjustment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to complete a pay study of child development center employees as compared to similarly trained and qualified public elementary school employees for regions with the longest waiting lists for child care.

SUBTITLE B—BONUS AND INCENTIVE PAYS

Section 611—One-Year Extension of Certain Expiring Bonus and Special Pay Authorities

This section would extend, through December 31, 2023, income replacement payments for Reserve Component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for Active Duty service; two critical recruitment and retention incentive programs for Reserve Component healthcare professionals; accession and retention incentives for nuclear-qualified officers; and the consolidated special and incentive pay authorities.

Section 612—Increase to Maximum Amounts of Certain Bonus and Special Pay Authorities

This section would increase the maximum amounts of certain bonus and special pay authorities.

Section 613—Special Pay and Allowances for Members of the Armed Forces Assigned to Cold Weather Operations

This section would establish special "arctic pay" and other allowances to incentivize service members whose duties include maintaining critical cold-weather warfighting skills.

Section 614—Authorization of Incentive Pay to a Member of the Armed Forces Whose Disclosure of Fraud, Waste, or Mismanagement Results in Cost Savings to the Military Department Concerned

This section would authorize incentive pay to service members who report waste, fraud, or mismanagement resulting in cost savings to the government, in line with incentives for Federal civilian employees.

Section 615—Inflation Bonus Pay

This section would authorize an inflation bonus for certain pay grades.

Section 616—Establishing Complex Overhaul Pay

This section would establish special pay for sailors assigned to a naval vessel undergoing nuclear refueling and complex overhaul.

Section 617—Air Force Rated Officer Retention Demonstration Program

This section would direct an Air Force rated officer retention demonstration program.

SUBTITLE C—FAMILY AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Section 621—Expanded Eligibility for Bereavement Leave for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would expand bereavement leave for service members upon the death of a parent.

Section 622—Claims Relating to the Return of Personal Effects of a Deceased Member of the Armed Forces

This section would authorize claims for reimbursement for the personal effects of deceased members of the Armed Forces that were damaged, lost, or destroyed when being returned to designated persons.

Section 623—Expansion of Authorized Assistance for Providers of Child Care Services to Members of the Armed Forces

This section would authorize an expansion of authorized assistance for child care service providers.

Section 624—Survivor Benefit Plan Open Enrollment Period

This section would authorize a Survivor Benefit Plan open enrollment period for certain veterans who withdrew prior to widow's tax repeal.

Section 625—Study and Report on Military Installations with Limited Child Care

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to initiate a study to identify median childcare cost at accredited childcare facilities around military installations where on-base childcare facilities have limited availability or where no childcare facilities are available on-base.

SUBTITLE D—DEFENSE RESALE MATTERS

Section 631—Prohibition on Sale of Chinese Goods in Commissary Stores and Military Exchanges

This section would prohibit the sale of goods manufactured in China, assembled in China, or imported into the United States from China at commissary stores and military exchanges.

SUBTITLE E—MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS, BENEFITS, AND REPORTS

Section 641—Transitional Compensation and Benefits for the Former Spouse of a Member of the Armed Forces Who Allegedly Committed a Dependent-Abuse Offense during Marriage

This section would modify section 1059 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the timing for eligibility of transitional compensation for dependent-abuse offenses during marriage to a service member.

Section 642—Authorization of Permissive Temporary Duty for Wellness

This section would authorize up to 2 weeks of permissive temporary duty each year for service members to attend a seminar, retreat, workshop, or outdoor recreational therapy event hosted by a non-profit organization that focuses on psychological, physical, spiritual, or social wellness.

Section 643—Study on Basic Pay

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct research and analysis to determine the value and validity of the basic pay model for members of the Armed Forces.

Section 644—Report on Accuracy of Basic Allowance for Housing

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to study and report on a more transparent and modernized option to fairly calculate the Basic Allowance for Housing for service members.

Section 645—Study and Report on Barriers to Home Ownership for Members of the Armed Forces

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense to study the barriers to home ownership for service members.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Alternative Behavioral Health Options

The committee understands the value of alternative behavioral health options when treating post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Some of these alternative options may include the use of chaplain programs, non-profit post-traumatic growth programs, and eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) programs. The committee wants to ensure the expansion of these programs as they are important components of military mental behavioral programs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2023, that addresses the following:

(1) a strategy to actively incorporate and offer chaplain programs and non-profit post-traumatic growth programs as part of the holistic approach to reducing service member suicide and improving behavioral healthcare for military service members and their families;

(2) a strategy to incorporate an annual joint training seminar of Chaplains, Primary Care Providers, and Behavioral Healthcare providers to learn about medical programs, spiritual fitness programs, and non-profit post-traumatic growth programs available for service members and ways to incorporate them as part of the holistic approach to reducing service member suicide and improving behavioral healthcare for military service members and their families;

(3) an analysis of the effectiveness of non-profit post-traumatic growth programs as an alternative or additional approach to traditional models of mental healthcare and whether such programs should be covered as a TRICARE benefit;

(4) a strategy to incorporate a Department of Defense equivalent to the Department of Veterans Affairs' Staff Sergeant Parker-Gordon Fox Suicide Prevention Grant Program to allow non-profit

post-traumatic growth as an alternative approach to traditional models of mental healthcare; and

(5) an analysis of the Department's utilization of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing as a behavioral health treatment to include how many EMDR certified providers are in the direct care system, annual referrals of patients to EMDR compared to other evidence-based treatments and more traditional treatment options, and the level of effectiveness EMDR has shown in treating beneficiaries experiencing depression, PTSD, traumatic brain injury, and suicidal ideation.

Autism Care Demonstration Program Extension

The committee understands that Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) affects essential human behaviors such as social interaction, the ability to communicate ideas and feelings, imagination and the establishment of relationships with others. The committee also understands the Autism Care Demonstration Program offers a full array of medically necessary services to fulfill the needs of all TRICARE beneficiaries with an ASD diagnosis. The committee notes the Department of Defense extended the Autism Care Demonstration until December 31, 2023, in Federal Register Vol. 82, No. 236 on Monday, December 11, 2017.

However, the committee is concerned about the upcoming expiration of the of this demonstration and encourages the Secretary of Defense to extend the Autism Care Demonstration for an additional 5 years following December 31, 2023, to ensure the findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Science, Engineering and Medicine study from NDAA 2022 Section 737, are fully evaluated. 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 February 1, 2023, on its consideration of this policy extension that includes:

(1) the timeline considered to extend the Autism Care Demonstration;

(2) the cost of extending the Autism Care Demonstration; and

(3) any other policy consideration the Secretary deems appropriate.

Civilian Debt Owed for Medical Care Provided at Military Treatment Facilities

The committee understands the value of military/civilian partnerships and the potential they have in facilitating military provider readiness and honing critical skills through access to a wide range of patient populations in varying locations. However, the clinical benefits provided to individual patients are sometimes outweighed by debt that is accrued during these procedures.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2023, that addresses the following:

(1) an analysis of how the civilian partnerships support the military medical readiness required for a future conflict by increasing knowledge, skills, and abilities;

(2) a historical analysis of how medical readiness has lagged behind overall readiness as the United States enters a conflict;

(3) a breakdown of how civilian debt is processed and a description of what the biggest problems are with the current process, including statutory limitations;

(4) the amount of debt that is owed to the Department of Defense by civilians who received trauma care at military treatment facilities (MTFs) broken down by year to include a breakdown of how much of the debt is not collected or needs to be sent to collections;

(5) a detailed analysis of the Secretarial Designee (SECDES) program and how it has been utilized to waive expenses and how this program strengthens the military/civilian partnership;

(6) opportunities to expand the SECDES program and the potential impact of increasing its utilization for trauma care;

(7) any scenarios in which the SECDES program was mandated to be utilized for certain levels of trauma care that provide knowledge, skills, and abilities for military personnel in treating similar wounds and injuries that they would experience in a deployed environment;

(8) a description of debt collection practices used by the MTFs;

(9) a suggested plan on how to improve civilian care at MTFs and any challenges faced when working with civilian insurance providers;

(10) an analysis of how reduced medical manning has limited the Department's ability to engage in civilian partnerships; and

(11) a description of any threats that would jeopardize military/civilian partnerships.

COVID–19 Discharges

The committee understands the Department of Defense and the Military Departments have used different discharge characterizations to administratively separate service members that have refused to take COVID–19 vaccination per the Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Mandatory Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccination of Department of Defense Service Members," August 24, 2021. The Military Departments have administratively separated over 4,000 servicemember with either an honorable discharge, a general discharge under honorable conditions or in some instances an entry level separation. For non-entry level service-members receiving a general discharge under honorable conditions they are no longer entitled to some benefits under the Department of Veterans Affairs like the post 9/11 GI bill. DoD and the Military Departments have not yet standardized many of their COVID–19 administrative processes as evidenced by some Services choosing different characterizations of service for COVID–19 vaccine refusal. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to consider reversing this decision and retroactively funding these benefits to those former service members receiving a general discharge under honorable conditions for a COVID–19 vaccination refusal aside from any misconduct. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than December 31, 2022, on how the Department has standardized the process for separation characterizations across the Services and the feasibility by which DoD may consider reviewing and potentially upgrading administra-

tive discharges characterized as general under honorable condition for COVID–19 vaccination refusal.

COVID–19 Exemption Standards

The committee understands the Department of Defense has promulgated a policy on "Uniform Standards for Exempting Service Members from Receiving an Otherwise Mandated Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccine." This policy was in response to NDAA 2022 Sec. 720, which required the establishment of uniform standards across DoD and the Military Departments. However, the current medical and administrative exemption process to include religious accommodations appears disjointed and lacks a method for process standardization which would help meet congressional intent. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than July 31, 2022, on the standardization of COVID–19 processes to include the following:

(1) An overview of the DoD organization responsible for standardizing COVID–19 medical and administrative processes to include religious accommodations;

(2) The measurement for achieving the standardization end state;

(3) The plan of actions and milestones for achieving this end state;

(4) Each Military Department's efforts to standardize under their processes under the defined DoD end state;

(5) Each Military Department's ability to collect and track data related to exemptions and the process by which DoD collates this data to inform policy;

(6) Lessons learned in the process of achieving standardization; and

(7) Any legislative actions or policy recommendations that will assure standardization actions are completed across the Services and throughout DoD.

Defense Health Agency Readiness and Administrative Processes

The committee understands the Defense Health Agency (DHA) is moving toward promoting patient goal setting and encouraging optimal wellness through advocacy, ongoing communication, health education, coordination, and facilitation of necessary care services and resources. Additionally, the Military Health System (MHS) has continued to identify and execute enterprise-wide process improvements on behalf of Service members, their families and beneficiaries, while also ensuring readiness of health professionals. However, a number of administrative challenges remain regarding coordination of patient care and appointments. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2023, on the following:

(1) Readiness—An analysis of how much time military and civilian health professionals spend on military related readiness training requirements.

(2) Initial appointments—An analysis of how much time, on average, a primary care provider spends in an initial appointment on administrative intake vs. patient care.

(3) Initial appointments—An analysis of how much time, on average, a specialty provider spends in an initial appointment on administrative intake vs. patient care.

(4) Follow-up—An analysis on how a standard for follow-up care appointments can be developed, measured and implemented.

(5) Case Management—An analysis of how much money it would take to ensure every TRICARE beneficiary has access to case management services.

(6) Average Military Day—An analysis of the average time a military health professional spends seeing patients on a daily basis minus readiness and administrative intake requirements.

(7) Average Civilian Day—An analysis of the average time a civilian health professional spends seeing patients on a daily basis minus readiness and administrative intake requirements.

(8) Acuity—An assessment of whether acuity is measured across health care providers when determining who is available for future appointments.

Defense Healthcare Management System Modernization

The committee commends the Defense Health Agency (DHA) for making significant progress with the deployment of the new electronic health record MHS GENESIS, a safe, high-quality single, common electronic health record for service members, veterans, and their families. MHS GENESIS has been a model program which has remained on schedule and under budget while improving the collection of vital health data for hundreds of thousands of patients, thus increasing the quality of care delivered to service members and their families. Upon full deployment, approximately 9.6 million patients will benefit from a new electronic health record. A program of this complexity needs enhanced sustainment including a complete analysis of subsystems comprising the Federal electronic health record ecosystem that need to be modernized. As MHS GENESIS continues to be deployed to all military installations through 2023, the committee urges DHA to focus on innovation, modernization, and harmonization to optimize healthcare outcomes and prepare for an enhanced sustainment phase embracing a continuous capability delivery methodology. The committee also urges DHA to continue to monitor provider concerns about the accuracy and completeness of patient health care information transferred to MHS GENESIS and develop and implement plans of action to address the concerns.

Defense Intrepid Network Transition

The committee notes the important work of the National Intrepid Center of Excellence in pioneering advancements in patient-centered, holistic interdisciplinary clinical care and research for traumatic brain injury and associated injuries. The committee believes the Department requires a distributed, unified platform for care and treatment of brain injuries and notes with interest the development and integration of the Intrepid Spirit Centers throughout the continental United States, including brain health clinics in Alaska and Germany. The committee encourages the Department to accelerate its efforts to transition the Defense Intrepid Network to a program of record and directs the Secretary of Defense to brief

to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023 on it strategy, timeline, and estimated resource requirements to complete this transition. This briefing shall also include a summary of the Department's actions on reporting, detection and treatment of anomalous health incidents and provide recommendations to ensure future readiness for this category of brain injury.

Department of Defense Nutrition

The Committee understands the Department of Defense is making progress with the development of nutrition policy and governance. Moreover, the Committee notes the DoD Nutrition Committee has established the Food and Nutrition Subcommittee and Dietary Supplements and Other Self-Care Products Subcommittee that provide policy recommendations on their respective areas of expertise. Additionally, work has been completed on mapping the stakeholders within the DoD Food and Nutrition Landscape. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2023, on the establishment of the Defense Feeding and Nutrition Board (DFNB) to include the following:

(1) The composition, governance structure and timeline for implementation of the DFNB;

(2) DoD's process and methodology for revising the service Buyers' Guides;

(3) Additional nutrition policies and procedures that require updating; and

(4) Any additional actions DoD needs to take to meet omega-3 fatty acid and other nutritional requirements to ensure nutritional readiness of Service members.

Department of Defense Report on Cardiac and Kidney Issues in Service Members Prior to and Following the COVID Vaccine Requirement

The committee understands that kidney and cardiac care in the Military Health System is a vital component to service-member readiness. The Committee also notes that service members have been required to receive COVID–19 vaccinations as a force health protection requirement. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, on the prevalence and incidence of kidney and cardiac issues in servicemembers in 2019 compared to the prevalence and incidence of kidney and cardiac incidences in servicemembers in 2021 and 2022.

Digitization of Department of Defense Pathology Slides

The Department of Defense Joint Pathology Center (JPC) has begun an effort to digitize millions of pathology slides that, if leveraged to its fullest potential, could advance the diagnosis and treatment of thousands of illnesses that directly impact the health readiness of the Armed Forces and its beneficiaries. The committee is concerned that the process by which the JPC has chosen to digitize may not fully incorporate advances in technology to scale this effort

in a timely manner, nor will the current process allow for the swift digitization of these deteriorating slides. In order to move this effort forward, we encourage the Department to apply advancements already developed, such as through the use of an augmented reality microscope developed by the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center and the Defense Innovation Unit. In addition, the committee believes that stronger integration between the JPC and the Department of Defense Chief Data Officer (CDO) needs to occur. The committee directs the CDO, in consultation with the JPC, to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current JPC pathology digitization effort, to include whether the current strategy and contract provide for the level of image quality and technical requirements necessary to fully utilize available advanced technology, including the use of artificial intelligence, to develop deep learning algorithms that can be used to help assist in predictive health models and assessments, and whether this capability is required by the military.

The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2023, on the results of the comprehensive assessment.

Discharges Related to COVID–19

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's COVID–19 vaccine policy has resulted in service members either involuntarily or voluntarily leaving the Armed Forces. The separation of service members could have a negative impact on readiness at a time when recruitment rates are low and threats from adversaries are high. To better understand the readiness impacts of the Department's COVID–19 vaccine policy, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives by September 5, 2022, on the number of discharges due to the mandate. The briefing shall include:

(1) the number of service members that have been involuntarily discharged over the vaccine mandate,

(2) the number of service members that have been granted medical exemptions,

(3) the number of service members that have been granted religious exemptions, and

(4) whether the Department of Defense and the military services are tracking what impact the COVID–19 vaccine policy may be having on recruiting and retention.

Electronic Health Record System Interoperability

The committee is concerned about the findings in the recent Department of Defense Inspector General report "Joint Audit of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs Efforts to Achieve Electronic Health Record System Interoperability."

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on the status of addressing the following:

(1) what are the elements to determine the type of healthcare information that constitutes a complete electronic health record;

(2) how will the Departments develop and implement a plan for migrating legacy patient healthcare information needed for a patient's complete electronic health record once the Federal Electronic Health Record Modernization office determines the type of patient healthcare information that constitutes a complete patient electronic health record;

(3) how will the Department of Defense mitigate the impact on providers caused by lapses or errors in the data included;

(4) the development and implementation of a plan for creating interfaces that would allow medical devices to connect and transfer patient healthcare information to Cerner Millennium;

(5) the development and implementation of a plan to modify Cerner Millennium user roles to ensure that users are granted access to only the patient healthcare information necessary to perform their job responsibilities;

(6) any oversight or policy challenges the Federal Electronic Health Record Modernization office may have in implementing these recommendations; and

(7) any legislative authorities that may be needed to effectively implement the recommendations.

Evaluation of Suicide Prevention Efforts

The committee notes that a 2021 Government Accountability Office (GAO) review (GAO–21–300) of the Department of Defense's service member suicide prevention efforts found that "Department of Defense Needs to Fully Assess Its Non-Clinical Suicide Prevention Efforts and Address Any Impediments to Effectiveness." The Department concurred with the following three recommendations made by GAO to address the findings of the report:

(1) the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness should require the Defense Suicide Prevention Office (DSPO) to collaborate with the military services to develop a process to ensure that individual non-clinical suicide prevention efforts are assessed for effectiveness in the military population;

(2) the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness should require DSPO to collaborate with the military services to develop consistent suicide-related definitions to be used Department-wide and require them to be used in the updated Department and military service policies; and

(3) the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness should enhance collaboration between DSPO and the Psychological Health Center of Excellence on the production of their annual suicide reports to minimize duplication of efforts.

According to GAO, recommendations 2 and 3 have been implemented by the Department. Recommendation 2 was also addressed by section 726 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81). The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Defense Suicide Prevention Office's progress in implementing all three of these GAO recommendations and section 726 of Public Law 117–81.

Existing Mental Healthcare Gaps at the Department of Defense

Our servicemembers are facing increasing wait times to access the mental health care they may need. To better understand the mental health gaps that exist for the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee no later than October 1, 2023. This report should include the following:

(1) addressing all ongoing efforts by the Department to address mental health, including those occurring at individual installations; and

(2) mental health gaps the Department is struggling to address or may be unable to address.

Feasibility of TRICARE Benefits for Military Reserve Technicians

The committee notes the dedicated service of dual-status military reserve technicians, the members of our military reserve forces who also serve daily in a civilian capacity while wearing the uniform and work directly alongside their active-duty counterparts. These dual-status military reserve technicians work daily in uniform and perform the same duties, have the same responsibilities, and conduct themselves in a military manner exactly like their active-duty counterparts. However, despite serving full-time in uniform (albeit in a government civilian employee status) these technicians do not receive the same benefits as the active-duty members they work beside daily, most notably in the area of healthcare and TRICARE benefits. The committee recognizes the commitment and contribution of these dual-status reserve technicians and the critical role they play in serving as continuity and expertise in the daily defense of our nation. Given the critical role of dual-status reserve technicians, and the significant quality of life improvements that could be achieved with greater access to TRICARE benefits and military healthcare, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to seek innovative ways to provide enhanced healthcare benefits to dual-status reserve technicians. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2023 on the feasibility of expanding TRICARE and military healthcare benefits to dual-status reserve technicians across the services. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A report of the total number of dual-status reserve technicians in the services;

(2) A report of the current healthcare benefits provided to dual-status military reserve technicians;

(3) A preliminary assessment of the viability of providing full TRICARE and military healthcare benefits to dual-status technicians;

(4) An analysis of the cost of providing these benefits to dual-status reserve technicians;

(5) What, if any, legislative changes would be required to facilitate expanding full TRICARE and military healthcare benefits to dual-status technicians; and

(6) Any barriers to expanding full TRICARE and military healthcare benefits to dual-status reserve technicians the Secretary of Defense deems relevant.

Global Health Security

The committee commends the Department of Defense (DoD) for its continued efforts to support force health protection and readiness through active research, development, and acquisition activities both domestically and internationally. The Committee is aware of existing efforts within DoD to prevent, detect, and treat known infectious diseases and biological threats impacting deployed forces around the globe and encourages DoD to continue investments in these areas. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs to provide a briefing no later than September 30, 2023, to the congressional defense committees on DoD's activities to support global health security. At a minimum, the briefing will include the following:

(1) A review of existing research, development, and procurement investments supporting global health security across DoD.

(2) Identification of current and planned collaborations with other Federal entities supportive of global health security.

(3) Identification of and recommendations for addressing research, development, and procurement capability gaps across DoD related to global health security.

(4) An assessment of the feasibility of establishing a consortium in collaboration with academic, industry, and international partners focused on Joint Force global health security needs.

Heparin Supply Chain

The committee recognizes the importance of heparin for military service members as an essential blood product used in the field, at other operational locations, and at hospitals. The committee is concerned about the overreliance on pigs from foreign sources. As prolonged field care and other operational settings continues to increase, the Department of Defense must ensure heparin remains available and invest in the development of heparin sourced in the United States and independent of animal sources. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on opportunities to expand the heparin supply chain for the Department and how investments in research of artificially made heparin can assist military readiness.

Holistic Health and Fitness and Musculoskeletal Injuries

The committee notes the success of the United States Army's Holistic Health and Fitness (H2F) program in developing academic partnerships with institutions that already have existing injury prevention and human performance programs to engage in research and data collection regarding musculoskeletal injuries to improve health and force readiness. The committee encourages the relevant parties to continue these partnerships in an expanded capacity to include additional areas of physical fitness and injury prevention, mental health and cognitive performance, and nutrition. The committee further encourages research collaborations to develop more refined predictive analytics of force readiness through both virtual simulation programs and field testing. The committee

notes that non-combat injuries greatly impact soldier health and readiness and are the leading cause of outpatient medical encounters (more than 2 million annually) among Active Component soldiers. In addition, non-combat musculoskeletal injuries (MSKIs) may account for nearly 60 percent of soldiers' limited duty days and 65 percent of soldiers who cannot deploy for medical reasons and an increased reason for medical separations. MSKIs are also responsible for exorbitant medical costs to the U.S. Government, including service-connected disability compensation. A significant subset of soldiers develop chronic pain or long-term disability after injury; this may increase their risk for chronic disease or secondary health deficits potentially associated with MSKIs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2023, on the opportunities to develop pilot graduate degree and certificate programs necessary to staff and sustain the H2F performance teams and the feasibility of developing a pilot program for Army personnel to address musculoskeletal injuries.

Importance of Regenerative Medicine

The committee recognizes the importance of regenerative medicine to treat service members and supports organizations that utilize regenerative medicine to treat serious or chronic injuries sustained in battle or in the line of duty in non-combat regular operations. This capability can be applied to treat spine, musculoskeletal, and orthopedic injuries with non-invasive, safety-proven alternatives to surgery.

The committee believes there could be potential cost savings from utilizing regenerative medicine as an alternative to traditional surgery. Therefore, 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 March 1, 2023, on the potential benefits of increasing the utilization of regenerative medicine. This briefing shall include efforts undertaken by the Department to leverage commercially available digital health solutions to promote patient activation, engagement, and education while assessing remote patient monitoring data to measure efficacy, value, quality, safety, and individual medical readiness.

Improving Military Readiness through Physical Therapists Serving in Primary Care Roles

The committee recognizes that the readiness of our Armed Forces and the health of our military servicemembers are inextricably linked. The committee also acknowledges that neuromusculoskeletal care is a critical aspect of force preservation and that physical therapists are neuromusculoskeletal experts with unique training on rehabilitating and preventing injuries that impact military readiness. However, the committee is concerned that service members face significant administrative burdens when seeking care from physical therapists. These administrative burdens ultimately increase costs and prolong delays in care. The committee is aware of an eighteen-month study conducted at Joint Base Lewis-McChord and published in the journal Military Medicine that des-

ignated physical therapists as Primary Care Neuromusculoskeletal Experts (NMSEs). The study found that using physical therapists in a primary care role led to a demonstrated reduction in imaging, medication prescribed, number of physical therapy visits, and overall healthcare utilization. In the context of this study at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, increased access to physical therapists serving a specialized primary care capacity also decreased overall healthcare costs at a conservative estimate of $3.6 million and improved overall medical readiness.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report not later than June 1, 2023 to the House Armed Services Committee, analyzing the feasibility of allowing physical therapists to serve in a Primary Care NMSE role throughout the Department of Defense. The review shall determine whether a Primary Care NMSE role for physical therapists will improve patient outcomes, military readiness, preservation of the force, and reduce costs.

Infectious Disease Diagnostics

The committee encourages the Department of Defense, through the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, to continue to develop and then deploy a diagnostic tool that is operational at the point of need to enable warfighters to effectively protect themselves from natural and manmade pathogens in order to maximize their ability to train, fight, and win in a multitude of environments.

Integrated Continental United States Medical Operations

The committee notes the recent designation of the United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) as the supported command for development of the Integrated Continental United States (CONUS) Medical Operational Plan (ICMOP). The committee understands the importance of the ICMOP in coordinating the reception, movement, and care for Department of Defense (DOD) casualties resulting from an attack on the homeland or from overseas contingency operations including Department support to and use of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). The committee also recognizes the close alignment USNORTHCOM's planning responsibilities for ICMOP with the intent of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) pilot program authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and reauthorized by the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). Despite the recent experience of the COVID–19 pandemic response, the committee is concerned that the Department's preparedness to support a subsequent, more serious national health emergency in coordination with civil authorities remains limited. Therefore, the committee urges the commander, USNORTHCOM, in coordination with the appropriate defense health officials, convene the Federal partners of the NDMS to evaluate current national requirements for the utilization of NDMS definitive care, patient movement, and domestic NDMS medical evacuation across the spectrum of potential CONUS and overseas threat scenarios. Furthermore, the committee directs the Commander, USNORTHCOM to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Represent-

atives no later than January 31, 2023 with these findings and a recommendation for recurring exercises and evaluations to enhance military readiness for support to and use of the NDMS.

Integration of Wearable Biometric Technology in Department of the Army Basic Training

The committee believes biometric wearable sensors that are data secure will provide leadership with better awareness for how personnel are functioning from a cognitive perspective throughout the day. Monitoring physiological load throughout the total duration of the basic training pipeline would provide a baseline for the Department of Defense to actively and continually enable the growth and sustainability of a healthier, ready force. In addition, the deployment of secure biometric wearable sensors could create greater connectivity among recruits and with recruiters to promote higher rates of ascension from signing commitment paperwork to entering basic training. Furthermore, given the staggering rates of veteran suicides, monitoring the physiological load of young soldiers will assist in creating a blueprint on how to prioritize the mental health of the war fighter during and after their active service.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than June 1, 2023, on the feasibility of utilizing commercial off the shelf non-medical-grade biometric wearable sensors for new recruits to determine "clean" physiological baseline data. The report should include analysis of whether use of these wearables will decrease attrition rates; how the data can inform the Army's Holistic Health and Fitness (H2F) program; and the potential for developing and sustaining more mentally and physically resilient Soldiers, Reservists, and National Guardsmen and women.

Leveraging Dual-Use Pharmaceuticals to Address Current and Future Medical Needs

The committee recognizes that events in Ukraine have highlighted the potential for adversaries to develop and deploy a variety of non-conventional weapons. Chemical weapons might include mass deployment of opioids, both synthetic and natural. Russia's use of carfentanil in response to a theater hostage situation provides important insights into the operational deployment of opioids to disable large numbers of troops or civilians. The committee understands the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) is developing a novel mechanism as a medical countermeasure to address civilian risk of life-threatening respiratory depression resulting from opioid exposure. This work may be directly relevant to service members in battlefield situations due to the threat of nerve or chemical agent attacks, as well as a therapeutic response to weaponized opioids. In addition, this novel drug may enable superior pain management of wounded service members by reducing risk of respiratory depression associated with high doses of narcotics as well as offering a counter to respiratory depression in opioid overdose. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to leverage BARDA's investment in

promising dual-use discoveries to address current and future Department of Defense medical requirements.

Mental Health Access Standards

The committee is concerned that service members have not been able to receive a consistent standard of care with specialty behavioral healthcare services in the direct or purchased care system. Further, service members and their families have experienced delays in obtaining necessary behavioral health services. The committee seeks to evaluate service member and beneficiary access standards for behavioral health services.

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 March 1, 2023, focused on service members' and their families' behavioral health access to care standards for direct and purchased care systems. The report shall also include information on the following:

(1) the current process for measuring access to care standards for behavioral health in the direct care system and by managed care support contractors;

(2) the process for tracking follow-on appointments after the initial intake visit with a behavioral health provider in the direct care system and by managed care support contractors; and

(3) the criteria for how the access to care standards will be managed in the next TRICARE contract.

Mental Health Providers

The committee supports the Department of Defense's continuing efforts to ensure that service members have access to timely high-quality mental health services and providers. However, the committee notes that the behavioral health and mental health workforce within the Department has in some instances not kept pace with the demand for these services. Therefore, the committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Director of the Defense Health Agency to revise regulations regarding employment of clinical psychologists to include those who graduate from programs accredited by the Psychological Clinical Science Accreditation System.

Mental Healthcare Access for Servicemembers

The committee remains concerned for the lack of mental health resources available to servicemembers. At some installations, it can be months before a servicemember can access a therapist or other resources. In some instances, servicemembers are going into their neighboring communities to visit local clinics and organizations to receive mental health care. It is vital that the Department formulate creative solutions to address the mental health crisis facing service members. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, not later than January 30, 2023. This briefing should include a strategy for how the Department can engage with communities, including nearby resources like Certified Behavioral Health Clinics, surrounding installations to support the mental health of our servicemembers.

Mobile Applications for Mental Health Patients

The committee notes that warfighters have a 150% higher risk of suicide than the general population, up to 25% prevalence of depression, and up to 20% higher incidence of anxiety disorders. The committee recognizes the challenges of identifying these servicemembers and the need for them to be placed in a correct treatment pathway and be monitored for signs of deterioration during or after treatment. The committee also recognizes the shortage of mental health care specialists in rural areas, where as many as 65% of nonmetropolitan counties do not have psychiatrists, and over 60% of rural Americans live in designated mental health provider shortage areas, and the challenges associated with providing acute behavioral health intervention to servicemembers who reside in rural areas.

The committee notes that mobile application technologies are commercially available that can run on a cellphone or other device such as a computer or tablet to facilitate mental healthcare remotely to service members who reside more than one hour from the nearest behavioral health facility. These new technologies can assist the service member to journal their feelings while analyzing their voice for severity of depression and anxiety. The committee recognizes that this new technology can identify, triage, and monitor for depression and anxiety severity and simultaneously facilitate micro-interventions for those patients with mild and moderate levels of severity. This allows the scarce resource of providers to prioritize the most severe patients appropriately while the less severe patients can be assisted using digital technology powered by evidence-based techniques requiring fewer touchpoints by the providers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the feasibility of incorporating this technology into existing mental health care services as well as utilizing mobile applications for providing behavioral and mental health services to servicemembers living over 60 minutes from the nearest mental health provider.

National Disaster Medical System Surge Program

The committee understands the importance of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) pilot program authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and reauthorized by the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). Moreover, the specifics of the NDMS pilot will address the potential national security ramifications of limited medical surge capacity to care for casualties returning from an overseas wartime contingency, an attack on the homeland, or other national security medical emergency. The committee is also waiting on an updated integrated medical operations plan from the Department of Defense and remains concerned about the ability of the Military Health System to treat casualties during major contingency operations or in support of a potential widescale public health support operation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) the status and overview of any capability-based assessments that were completed or are being conducted on medical surge capacity related to the NDMS pilot;

(2) the status of the development of potential services and Joint Staff requirements for the NDMS surge capacity;

(3) the status of the Military-Civilian NDMS Interoperability Study which was initiated in December 2020 by the National Center for Disaster Medicine and Public Health, a component of the Uniformed Services University of the Heath Sciences;

(4) a plan of action and milestones required in the NDMS pilot to include a funding plan across the Future Years Defense Program that will support the pilot to include the potential development of a full-scale prototype medical surge capability;

(5) recommendations related to the establishment of a potential Joint Center for Emergency Medical Training, Readiness, and Coordination in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services;

(6) actions taken at each of the five NDMS pilot locations; and

(7) a description of planning events, exercises, signed agreements between the Department and civilian medical partnership locations, and any additional capacity provided to the Department through the NDMS partnership.

Negative Pressure Wound Therapy Review

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its continued research and development activities related to treating injuries sustained by service members in austere environments. The committee understands the importance of providing lifesaving technologies to treat combat-related wounds and encourages the Department to continue pursuing the development and fielding of critical technologies supporting wound healing. Given the injury patterns and medical logistical burdens anticipated in future combat operations, the committee is concerned with the potential obsolescence of existing negative pressure wound therapy devices. 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 March 1, 2023, on the Department's plans for continued use of negative pressure wound therapy in managing combat-related wounds. At a minimum, the report should include the following:

(1) a review of existing negative pressure wound therapy devices currently used across the Department including an assessment of their utility in supporting wound treatment in future combat operations;

(2) a comprehensive Department of Defense strategy providing joint direction to the Military Health System outlining requirements, key performance parameters, and specifications for negative pressure wound therapy devices for use in future combat casualty care scenarios; and

(3) a strategy that incorporates research, development, and procurement management of next-generation negative pressure wound therapy devices.

Next Generation Freeze-Dried Blood Product Development

Hemorrhage is the leading cause of mortality from potentially survivable injuries on the battlefield. Numerous civilian and military studies show survival can be increased by providing platelets and plasma at the point of injury. At the current rate, lifesaving blood products, or their derivatives, under development will not be available to the warfighter for several years. Accelerating development of next generation blood products and blood derived products in clinical trials and continuing to develop new products that can be incorporated in a combat medics field pack is critical to meeting national preparedness goals. These products are vitally needed to support casualties in theater until they can be evacuated. The committee understands the significant importance of providing blood products to all levels of care including combat medics for treatment at the point of injury. The reliance on the walking blood bank program, which began during the Spanish Civil War (1936–39), as the only available alternative to American warfighters when NATO partners routinely deploy frozen or lyophilized blood products is unacceptable. In response, the committee has encouraged Department of Defense, over the past several years, to fund the advanced development of freeze-dried blood products. The Department indicated in previous reports that the research and development efforts would result in a Food and Drug Administration approved product by the end of 2020. The committee remains concerned that, to date, no product has been fully approved and made available for use.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, to provide a briefing no later than April 1, 2023, to the House Armed Services Committee, on efforts to advance next generation blood products with greater capabilities than those currently available. The briefing shall include the status of the development and testing of freeze-dried blood products, specifically an assessment of the current regulatory and development status of lead next generation blood products that are key components of the Department's effort to increase survivability in theater, especially in prolonged field care environments:

(1) An assessment of the current regulatory and development status of lead next generation blood products that are key components of the Department's effort to increase survivability in theater, especially in prolonged field care environments;

(2) An assessment of appropriated funding approved and committed to advance freeze-dried blood products or blood derived products to FDA approval, and how programs (including Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs) are prioritizing projects, as well as recommendations on improvement to oversight of prioritization of projects;

(3) Detailed assessment on funding invested to date per project, progress of the research, and description of how the project will improve hemorrhage control in theater, including applicability in prolonged field care settings, peer and near-peer conflicts and austere environments;

(4) Funding level necessary to rapidly advance viable candidates that would significantly impact the availability of next generation blood products to the warfighter; and

(5) Department strategy to rapidly advance freeze-dried blood products or blood product derivatives currently in clinical trials, with a clear and defined timeline to FDA approval for the appropriate indications and deployment to the military branches.

Novel Antibiotics Engineered to be Effective Against Drug Resistant Bacteria

The committee recognizes the threat posed by antimicrobial resistance and the need to acquire more effective antibiotics available for combat care and bioterrorism response. Moreover, the committee is alarmed by the Future of Defense Task Force findings that 80 percent of ingredients used to manufacture medicines and 97 percent of ingredients used to manufacture antibiotics are sourced from suppliers within China. The committee is concerned that insecure supply chains are capable of crippling or halting access to critical, novel antibiotics which are specifically engineered to be effective against drug resistant bacteria.

The committee also recognizes the need for the Department of Defense to access antibiotics with demonstrated efficacy against multi-drug resistant bio-pathogens to enhance preparedness and support readiness, and to ensure that servicemembers have access to the best antibiotic treatments. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) an assessment of the Department's ability to prioritize procurement of novel antibiotics that have a demonstrated efficacy against multi-drug resistant bio-pathogens and are consistent with the FDA Drug and Biologics Essential Medicines, Medical Countermeasures and Critical Inputs List;

(2) the feasibility of prioritizing the procurement of novel antibiotics produced with domestically sourced ingredients and that are commercially available within the United States;

(3) the feasibility of procuring and maintaining novel antibiotics to be held within the National Defense Stockpile;

(4) any statutory authority required for the Department to prioritize procurement of novel antibiotics produced from domestically sourced ingredients or to maintain a supply of such antibiotics; and

(5) any other recommendations or data surrounding the procurement of novel antibiotics as determined by the Secretary.

On-Demand Blood Program

The committee recognizes the importance of on-demand blood technologies in providing military service members access to quality, uncontaminated, and fresh blood supplies anywhere in the world. The committee acknowledges that this program is run by the Uniformed Services University Center for Biotechnology. On-demand blood could help provide blood to service members in conflicts and natural disasters. Blood developed using advanced cellular biomanufacturing techniques has the potential to revolu-

tionize both military and civilian healthcare sectors. The committee also recognizes that in a potential conflict with a near-peer competitor, there will be significant challenges in sustaining the readiness of forward-deployed military forces. This challenge being significantly more difficult in the United States Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility due to the tyranny of distance. On-demand blood will be a critical factor in supporting the Department's ability to sustain our military in these forward-deployed locations. However, the committee notes that the COVID–19 pandemic and the increasing medical research requirements across all Department components may challenge the consistent resourcing of this program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on the processes it will employ to coordinate the Defense Health Program and Defense Health Agency research, development, test, and evaluation efforts to ensure that on-demand blood technology research and development is resourced to adequately support requirements of the military departments and combatant commands. The report should include the anticipated funding for the on-demand blood project over the Future Years Defense Program as well as information on whether this program is identified to be utilized in any upcoming training exercises and the plan for this to become a program of record.

Parent Stress Index Analysis

The committee is encouraged by Department of Defense continued efforts to maintain specialized services for service men and women with family members with autism and emphasizes the impact on retention of providing effectual, affordable, and accessible resources to families under the Autism Care Demonstration. However, the committee maintains concerns that well-intended attempts to provide specialized treatment through the Autism Care Demonstration program put an undue burden on parents and are unnecessarily invasive. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Defense Health Agency to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023 on the utility, value, functionality and effectiveness of the Autism Care Demonstration, Applied Behavior Analysis, Parenting Stress Index.

Prolonged Care in Future Combat Operations

The committee commends the Department of Defense efforts to preserve warfighter health and readiness throughout the continuum of care and supports continued research and development to modernize combat casualty care by addressing medical requirements in the battlespace. The committee is aware that future combat operations will pose significant challenges to the delivery of care due to contested communications, dispersed joint operations in all domains, increased casualty volumes, and challenges in access that will delay patient movement and timeliness of care. The committee encourages the Defense Health Agency to increase research and development investments and collaborations with U.S. academic organizations conducting trauma-relevant research in over-

seas austere environments to modernize combat casualty care to support combat effectiveness and survivability during complex prolonged care scenarios.

Promotion and Retention of Uniformed Psychologists and Social Workers

The committee is concerned that uniformed behavioral health therapists, including clinical psychologists and licensed clinical social workers, may be disadvantaged for promotion due to their required focus on delivering clinical services to patients, which in turn may hinder retention and exacerbate the problem of unfilled behavioral health billets. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the surgeons general of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, including, for each military department:

(1) the promotion rates for clinical psychologists from O–2 to O–3, O–3 to O–4, O–4 to O–5, and O–5 to O–6 for the three previous calendar years,

(2) the promotion rates for social workers from O–2 to O–3, O–3 to O–4, O–4 to O–5, and O–5 to O–6 for the three previous calendar years,

(3) the promotion rates for medical doctors from O–2 to O–3, O–3 to O–4, O–4 to O–5, and O–5 to O–6 for the three previous calendar years,

(4) a description of the process to select psychologists and social workers for promotion, including the standards for promotion and a description of the population against which psychologists and social workers compete for promotions,

(5) a description of the barriers faced by uniformed psychologists and social workers in being selected for promotion compared to other health care specialties,

(6) a description of any efforts under way or under consideration to improve the promotion rates for uniformed psychologists and social workers,

(7) a description of any efforts under way or under consideration to increase retention of uniformed psychologists and social workers, and

(8) an analysis of the feasibility of establishing a separate or modified promotion process for uniformed psychologists and social workers that would increase promotion rates for psychologists whose careers have focused on delivering clinical behavioral health services to members of the Armed Forces.

Rapid Deoxyribonucleic Acid Testing

The committee understands deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) technology such as genome sequencing has advanced human identification efforts. The Department of Defense funded research for the Rapid DNA services and support, not limited to the procurement of Rapid DNA instruments and consumables, implementation of Rapid DNA instruments that helped enable the deployment of rapid DNA mobile devices capable of detecting identification and relationships within 90 minutes. The committee understands that Rapid DNA services may require some range modifications or ac-

commodations to facilitate more complex implementation of the technology on the field. The committee is concerned that currently used Rapid DNA testing is limited to direct familial relationships. The Department should explore developing new Rapid DNA devices to detect any familial relationships, including long-range relationships. These efforts have the potential to support the Department's DNA testing efforts while continuing to deliver high-quality, reliable, and more effective DNA testing products to conflict zones, natural disasters, and mass casualty sites. Countries around the world are investing in DNA technology as the next evolution of biometrics. The committee recommends the Department support further research in developing advanced DNA testing techniques to be prepared for DNA as an international biometric identifier, including ways to ensure the protection of specimens collected and the privacy of all involved.

Reducing Musculoskeletal Injuries

The Committee is acutely aware of the need to treat musculoskeletal injuries (MSKIs), which is one of the most significant medical impediments to military readiness. Injuries primarily affect readiness through increased limited duty days, decreased deployability rates, and increased medical separation rates. MSKIs are also responsible for exorbitant medical costs to the U.S. government, including service-connected disability compensation. A significant subset of soldiers develops chronic pain or long-term disability after injury; this may increase their risk for chronic disease or secondary health deficits potentially associated with MSKIs. MSKIs significantly impact soldier health and U.S. Army readiness. MSKIs also figure prominently in medical disability discharges and long-term, service-connected disability costs. To date, there is still not a sufficient solution to this problem.

With stress, trauma and overuse to the muscles, the resulting inflammation alters the communication between the nervous system and the muscle system to the point where the muscles cannot tolerate forces placed upon them; Muscle Activation Techniques (MAT) is a technique that is designed to improve the ability for the muscles to tolerate forces thus reducing the potential for injury. Professional sports teams—who the U.S. Army CIMT cites as typically more cutting edge—have utilized MAT to great effect to treat and remedy MSKIs.

The Committee believes that MAT could be a solution to assist soldiers while protecting the government's training investment in soldiers by improving their muscle function, increasing force readiness, all the while dramatically lowering injury costs. By decreasing injury rates, it will increase force readiness and durability.

Therefore, not later than May 1, 2023 the Secretary shall provide to the House Committee on Armed Services a briefing on the use of MAT, with respect to reduced number of "repeat" musculoskeletal injuries; a reduction in MSKs injury recovery time; a reduction in the pain scale rating associated with MSKs in affected areas; and the Increase in Range of Motion in affected areas. The briefing shall include whether the Department has explored the use of MAT, potential use cases, locations where MAT has been used, and any plans for its expansion. If the Department has not

explored the use of MAT, the briefing shall include considerations for not having done so.

Regenerative Medicine Technologies

The committee is interested in the most effective treatments currently available for burns and wounds suffered by the nation's servicemembers in the line of duty. Further, the committee is concerned with mortality and morbidity of burns as well as additional wound closures, such as those attributed to skin defects, scars and ulcers due to direct and indirect trauma. These examples of wound conditions are often accompanied by a loss of bodily functions, pain, and scarring, and often result in significant healthcare costs for procedures, dressings, and pain management.

The committee recognizes that combat and noncombat injuries are exceedingly common for our service members. They directly affect military readiness, while simultaneously producing a substantial burden on both health care and financial resources. The consequences of these injuries range from lost duty days to non-deployable service members, often requiring extensive rehabilitation and often leading to complete or partial disability.

The committee further recognizes that these technologies are often available in less than 30 minutes for immediate use, facilitate cell processing at the site of treatment without specialized laboratory staff, use patient's own skin cells, can be used with all skin types and ethnicities, allow for treatment of larger areas, speed up healing processes, increase the availability of healthy skin for successive treatments, minimize hypertrophic scarring, reduce nursing care required, minimize the need for dressing changes, reduce the use of drugs for pain management, shorten hospital stays, reduce the number of outpatient and/or inpatient follow-up visits, reduce the need for secondary procedures, and reduce treatment costs, leading to faster "return to duty" times. Furthermore, "spray on skin" regenerative medicine technologies have already been utilized at various medical facilities across the country.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the combat-specific applications of these technologies. The briefing should discuss whether there may be a need to procure a supply of such products to deploy the product for use in field hospitals, satellite clinics, ships, or bases throughout the world.

Report on Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences for Servicemembers

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Defense Health Agency, to submit a report and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, on the prevalence of ACEs amongst Servicemembers. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) An analysis of the prevalence of ACEs among servicemembers based on industry standard definition.

(2) An analysis of the prevalence of ACEs among servicemembers by rank, military specialty, age, gender, race, ethnicity, education, and other factors as appropriate.

(3) An analysis of the correlation between servicemembers' ACEs and reporting being a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault; including correlation with demographic factors to include rank, military specialty, age, gender, race, ethnicity, education, and additional factors as appropriate.

(4) An analysis of the correlation between servicemembers' ACEs and perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault, or other offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; including correlation with demographic factors to include rank, military specialty, age, gender, race, ethnicity, education, and additional factors as appropriate.

(5) The report shall include an analysis of the funding, facilities, and personnel the military mental health system would need to preemptively screen and treat active duty servicemembers' for ACEs at the initial point of training or initial duty station.

Report on the Effects of Long COVID on the Readiness and Retention of Servicemembers

The committee recognizes there are individuals who have recovered from COVID–19 but are still experiencing symptoms such as difficulty breathing and brain fog. These symptoms are defined by the Center for Disease Control as post-COVID symptoms or Long COVID. With the Department reporting more than 415,000 positive cases amongst servicemembers, the committee is concerned about how Long COVID may be affecting those servicemembers who recovered from their initial case of COVID.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than January 30th, 2023 on the impact Long COVID is having on the readiness and retention of affected servicemembers. The report should include any ongoing research the Department has conducted on Long COVID with respect to servicemembers, how the Department is treating the symptoms related to Long COVID, and a strategy on how the Department plans to care for servicemembers who are affected by Long COVID moving forward.

Reserve Periodic Health Assessments Mobile Applications

The committee understands that the National Guard has moved forward in making mobile applications available when requested by a State National Guard unit, and that the National Guard units using the application are seeing improvement in medical readiness assessment. The committee, in seeing this positive outcome in the National Guard, encourages the Chief of the Navy Reserve, Chief of the Army Reserve, and the Chief of the Air Force Reserve to implement a mobile application, fully compliant with the Department of Defense cybersecurity protocols, that would enable reservists to complete the Periodic Health Assessment on a smartphone, tablet, computer, or other handheld mobile device and connect directly with providers. The committee recommends that the application incorporate a flexible interface that allows users to adopt it with minimal resources. Additionally, the committee strongly encourages that such application should incorporate standardized approaches to handle data definition and mapping, cybersecurity, device protocols and quality assurance testing and support.

Review of Medical Quality Assurance Process in Operational Environments

The committee understands the importance of ensuring quality healthcare is delivered both at military treatment facilities as well as in operational environments. At the same time, the committee recognizes there may be unique challenges in operational settings that may make the provision of healthcare more difficult.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment that examines the following:

(1) whether the Defense Health Agency (DHA) has established an effective and efficient credentialing and privileging process for providers performing medical or dental care in the operational environment;

(2) is the DHA adhering to the same standards and timelines for credentialing and privileging regardless of the healthcare setting, i.e. across the continuum of care from the field to the military treatment facility;

(3) once a provider is granted privileges, how does the DHA continue to monitor the care provided;

(4) is the reporting process for patient safety events that occur in operational settings;

(5) are the timelines and reporting requirements being met;

(6) how are clinical quality management procedures implemented and monitored in operational settings;

(7) what are the unique challenges of providing care in operational environments and how are those being mitigated; and

(8) any recommendations for process or policy improvements.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to submit a report with the final results at a deadline agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Special Operations Training Medical Coverage

The committee notes there have been several training accidents in recent months that have resulted in the deaths of special forces personnel. Although the number is small, the committee is concerned with the deaths, especially those in the special operations qualification course. The committee recognizes the importance of rigorous training initiatives for our most elite forces but believes the top priority in this training should be ensuring that we are building stronger, healthier, and more capable special operators. The committee notes that Naval Special Warfare is in the process of increasing the medical coverage during Basic Underwater Demolition/Seal (BUD/S) training focusing on the days immediately following "Hell Week" to ensure sailors receive the appropriate medical care following the rigorous training. Therefore, the committee encourages all military services to review their medical care procedures for their respective qualification course to ensure the appropriate level of care is available to mitigate unnecessary injuries and deaths.

Study on the Connection Between Active-Duty Military Service and Family Building Challenges

The committee is concerned that due to the nature of military service, members of the Armed Forces and their families may encounter unique challenges to family building. The Blue Star Families Military Family Lifestyle Survey (MFLS), released in March 2022, which included family-building questions, showed that of active-duty family respondents, two-thirds (64%) report challenges with family building and 42% reported that the military created challenges in having children (including a disproportionate 57% of active-duty female service members reporting that family building challenges were due to military service). As the first comprehensive survey of family building challenges for active-duty families, we believe this data demands further investigation to understand how military service impacts the ability of members of the Armed Forces to meet their family building goals.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2023, on the connection between Active-Duty Military Service and family building challenges.

The report shall include:

(1) the prevalence of infertility among Active-Duty Service Members and their spouses disaggregated by age-group;

(2) the number and percentages of Active-Duty Service members and their spouses with diagnosed infertility who have access to fertility treatment services at Military Treatment Facilities;

(3) the number and percentages of Active-Duty Service members and their spouses with diagnosed infertility who do not have access to fertility treatment services at Military Treatment Facilities;

(4) an assessment on whether the standard definition of infertility, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control, in anyway limits members of the Armed Forces from receiving timely infertility diagnosis;

(5) an assessment of the availability of faith based and spiritual support in meeting family building challenges;

(6) an assessment of the connection between family building challenges and retention;

(7) recommendations to address family building challenges experienced by members of the Armed Services; and

(8) any other data or information the Secretary deems relevant.

Sustainment of Critical Medical Skills

The committee is concerned with the possible reduction of medical readiness training for our service members. Casualties were reduced during recent conflicts due to enhanced recertifications, training standards, and the development of new medical devices. While there are fewer scheduled deployments currently, it is still critically important for our servicemembers to maintain a heightened level of medical readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to submit a report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023 that provides information regarding the sustainment of critical medical skills and maintaining

an adequate level of medical readiness. The report shall include, at a minimum:

(1) a description of efforts by the Department of Defense to maintain a heightened level of medical readiness and how these efforts will allow our medical personnel to be ready to respond to a conflict in the Indo-Pacific;

(2) any recent updates on the certification standards for service members on Tactical Combat Casualty Care;

(3) strategic investments made in medical simulation training centers and efforts to improve financial efficiency; and

(4) an analysis on the effectiveness of training devices that can precisely replicate Tactical Combat Casualty Care.

T–5 TRICARE Contract Awards

The committee understands the importance of the T–5 TRICARE contracts that will be awarded later this year to supplement existing Defense Health Agency (DHA) resources with contracted networks of healthcare providers. Furthermore, the committee believes that contracts of this magnitude deserve transparency and collaboration with congressional oversight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2023, on an extensive review of the process used in awarding the contracts. The report shall include the following:

(1) an analysis of how the DHA evaluated each contract bid for T–5 TRICARE against each offeror's technical rating and technical risk rating, past performance, price and cost, and small business participation;

(2) a description of how the DHA plans to improve coordination between TRICARE East and TRICARE West and how that coordination was considered when awarding the contracts;

(3) a strategy for how the DHA will plan to improve coordination for TRICARE beneficiaries who are traveling between TRICARE regions;

(4) a detailed plan for what an alternative award structure of merging TRICARE East and TRICARE West would look like with a single provider; and

(5) a detailed plan for what actions the DHA is taking to avoid potential bid protests after awarding the T–5 TRICARE contracts.

Traumatic Brain Injury Prevention

With over 400,000 Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI) documented within the armed services since 2000, The committee commends the Department for its ongoing efforts to combat TBI's and its current efforts to speed capabilities to the soldier that can prevent TBI's from occurring.

Over the past several years, the committee has expressed particular interest in non-helmet TBI preventative devices that are FDA-cleared, commercially available, and currently in use across the country. As such, Congress has provided policy and support to help facilitate the Army's consideration of such non-helmet TBI preventative devices. The committee understands that the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC)

is currently in the process of evaluating these devices for operationally unique environments, particularly related to their ability to reduce blast-induced TBI. The committee also understands there are efforts within Program Executive Office—Soldier to begin evaluating these devices in upcoming non-operational training environments. The committee strongly supports this approach given the device's FDA clearance for blunt force trauma of the type sustained by soldiers, and the immediate potential reduction of TBI incidents that occur during training. Therefore the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Service of the House of Representatives no later 1 February, 2023, on the status of current evaluations of non-helmet TBI preventative devices.

TRICARE Beneficiary and Provider Customer Satisfaction Collection

The committee is concerned that beneficiaries and providers in the direct care system and private sector are not able to communicate issues regarding access to care challenges for behavioral health.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 3, 2023, on the method, collection, and process for addressing the customer satisfaction of TRICARE beneficiaries. The briefing shall include information on the collection and resolution of:

(1) beneficiary complaints and issues with accessing the behavioral health care system;

(2) the process for monitoring and responding to beneficiary complaints that remain unresolved;

(3) the process for monitoring and responding to beneficiary complaints related to coverage, access, denials, incorrect provider directory listings, network adequacy, access to specialized care within a reasonable distance from their homes, overdue or consistently inaccurate payments, and other related issues;

(4) the process for managing timelines for responding to beneficiary complaints;

(5) how customer satisfaction measurements and communications with beneficiaries will be managed as the Defense Health Agency assumes authority, direction, and control of military treatment facilities; and

(6) how customer satisfaction measurements and communications with beneficiaries will be managed and monitored in the next TRICARE contract.

TRICARE Dialysis Reimbursement

The committee understands the TRICARE program covers dialysis and hemodialysis and services for end-stage renal disease. The committee notes that the TRICARE Reimbursement Manual changes the reimbursement rates on a regular basis. However, there are concerns that the reimbursement rates for dialysis services for TRICARE beneficiaries do not match those provided for Veterans Affairs patients in outpatient dialysis facilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of

Representatives not later than March 1, 2023, on whether dialysis reimbursement rates differ between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs, how Department of Defense dialysis reimbursement rates compare to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program and leading insurance companies, and whether Department of Defense reimbursement rates differ from those provided by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

TRICARE Qualifying Life Events

The committee recognizes the unique challenges that service members can face when leaving Active Duty service and seeking to enroll in their new TRICARE health plan. Currently, requests for enrollment in a TRICARE health plan based on a Qualifying Life Event (QLE) may be received up to 90 days before and not later than 90 days after the date of the QLE. While this provides greater flexibility than the civilian sector, the committee believes that every effort should be made to ease the burden experienced by a service member when they are coming off Active Duty and beginning the next phase of their professional life. Increasing the flexibility for a TRICARE beneficiary may ease the overall burden placed on service members and their families.

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 March 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) specific information regarding the current outreach that is done to service members as they approach and pass a QLE;

(2) a plan to improve notifications to service members about their upcoming QLE with suggestions on how to best make changes to their healthcare plan;

(3) a strategy to improve the TRICARE-eligible beneficiaries experience as they approach their QLE;

(4) an analysis of the impact that increasing the time before and after a QLE that a retiring service member can enroll in a TRICARE health plan would have; and

(5) detailed statistics collected through a survey on the number of service members who have faced challenges when transitioning their healthcare needs at the time they are leaving Active Duty service.

Use of Department of Defense Health Facilities on Guam

The committee remains concerned that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation have not executed Section 574 of Public Law 115–254 regarding the provision of medical care to Federal Aviation Administration employees, their spouses, and their dependent children who are assigned to Guam. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to carry out the requirements of subsection (a) of Section 574 of Public Law 115–254 by December 31, 2022. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees and the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure not later than June 22, 2023 on eligibility for and access to Department of Defense support facilities by Federal Aviation Ad-

ministration employees in the U.S. territory of Guam. The report shall:

(1) evaluate the ability of Department of Defense support facilities in Guam to adequately serve current military personnel and dependent populations;

(2) determine how any substantial increases to military personnel and dependent populations in Guam would impact the ability of existing Department of Defense personnel and dependents stationed in Guam;

(3) provide recommendations on any improvements to existing Department of Defense facilities which may be needed to ensure those facilities in Guam can support an increased population of military personnel and dependent population in Guam;

(4) consider the impact of expanded access to Department of Defense support facilities in Guam to Federal Aviation Administration employees and their families on the ability of those facilities to provide services to military personnel and their families;

(5) recognize the Federal Aviation Administration's vital role as the sole provider of radar air traffic control services for aircraft traversing into and out of the airspace near and above Guam, the vast majority of which are military operations, Department of Defense aircraft, or other aircraft traveling to Guam in order to interact with Department of Defense facilities;

(6) review the existing authorities authorizing eligibility and access for non-military personnel and their dependents to Department of Defense support facilities, including health care facilities, commissaries, and exchanges, outside the continental United States;

(7) determine the applicability of those existing authorities to Department of Defense support facilities in the U.S. territory of Guam;

(8) outline the specific conditions on Guam, which may necessitate access to Department of Defense support facilities in Guam by Federal Aviation Administration personnel and their families; and

(9) determine any changes in laws or regulations that may be necessary to authorize Federal Aviation Administration employees and their families access to Department of Defense health care facilities, commissaries, and exchanges in Guam.

Use of Government-Funded Combat Medications

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has invested significant funding over the past two decades on medications specifically developed for battlefield application. Some of these medications have now received approval from the Food and Drug Administration for use by the U.S. military and are ready for inclusion in Sets, Kits, and Outfits (SKOs) for deployment. Such medications could also be used by allied and partner militaries, including for pain relief and evacuation of casualties from the battlefield.

The committee is concerned that the Department continues to use legacy medications, including some off-label commercial medications, rather than the new medications developed at government expense for battlefield applications. Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff to brief the House Com-

mittee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on a timeline and the processes being used to integrate government-developed medications into SKOs and aid packages for use in the operational environment.

Warfighter Brain Health

The Committee understands the importance of brain health beyond treating Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) in our warfighters. The Department of Defense is looking for initiatives that address many areas of mental health, beyond TBI. One area that requires unique and innovative solutions is the area of holistic mental health covering both cognitive and non-cognitive assessments that address the military member from a "whole person" solution. There are challenge to these issues in providing the warfighter with the most capable resources to address their needs. To this end, it is imperative that these solutions are sensitive enough to address the root cause of mental health issues that may not be related to mental illness, but rather simply are of a nature and concern as to render the member maladaptive for their given career choice. This is especially true in the areas of special operations and aviation. To this end, DOD needs to integrate training programs for innovative solutions necessary to enhance warfighter performance through targeted specific mental health assessment, training, and implementation.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Health Agency to report to the House Armed Services Committee on how the department plans to further advance cognitive and non-cognitive assessments which can provide rapid evaluation of warfighter capabilities to complete their mission, which can be achieved by training field psychologists to administer and evaluate such advanced cognitive and non-cognitive assessments. This report must be completed and submitted to the committee by December 30, 2022.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—TRICARE AND OTHER HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

Section 701—Clarification of Coverage of Artificial Reproductive Services for Certain TRICARE Beneficiaries

This section would update the current statute for extended care benefits for service members who are seriously ill or injured on Active Duty to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status in the provision of assisted reproductive services.

Section 702—Clarification of Coverage of Certain Areolar Nipple Tattooing Procedures under TRICARE Program

This section would clarify TRICARE covers 3D, in addition to 2D, nipple-areola tattooing following mastectomy reconstructive breast surgery.

Section 703—TRICARE Dental for Selected Reserve

This section would waive fees and copays on the TRICARE Dental Program for all members of the Selected Reserve.

Section 704—Report Requirement for Certain Contracts under TRICARE Program

This section would require a Government Accountability Office report within 180 days of the Secretary of Defense entering into a "major military health care contract."

Section 705—Temporary Requirement for Contraception Coverage Parity under the TRICARE Program

This section would eliminate TRICARE copays for contraception for 1 year.

Section 706—Rates of Reimbursement for Providers of Applied Behavior Analysis

This section would reverse payment rate cuts to applied behavior analysis payment rates under the Autism Care Demonstration.

Section 707—Medical Testing and Related Services for Firefighters of Department of Defense

This section would provide for medical testing of Active Duty and civilian firefighters for prostate, colorectal, and breast cancer as part of Department of Defense annual physical screening.

Section 708—Audit of Behavioral Health Care Network Providers Listed in TRICARE Directory

This section requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct an audit of the behavioral health providers listed in the TRICARE directory.

Section 709—Independent Analysis of Quality and Patient Safety Review Process under Direct Care Component of TRICARE Program

This section would require an independent review of the Department of Defense Military Health System Quality Assurance Program to be completed by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

SUBTITLE B—HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

Section 721—Congressional Notification Requirement to Modify Scope of Services Provided at Military Medical Treatment Facilities

This section would require congressional notification to modify scope of services provided at military medical treatment facilities.

Section 722—Modification of Certain Deadline and Requirement to Transfer Research and Development Functions to Defense Health Agency

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to consolidate common medical research, development, and acquisition (RDA) programs under the Defense Health Agency and align service-specific medical RDA within each service.

Section 723—Modification of Requirement to Transfer Public Health Functions to Defense Health Agency

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to consolidate certain public health functions under the Defense Health Agency and would allow the military departments to retain a public health function if the function addresses a need that is unique to the military department and the function is in direct support of operating forces and necessary to execute national security and defense strategies.

Section 724—Other Transaction Authority for Studies and Demonstration Projects Relating to Delivery of Health and Medical Care

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to enter into contracts or transactions (other than contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants) with public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations to conduct studies and demonstration projects.

Section 725—Licensure Requirement for Certain Health-Care Professionals Providing Services as Part of Mission Relating to Emergency, Humanitarian, or Refugee Assistance

This section would improve licensure reciprocity for health-care professionals providing medical treatment as part of a mission relating to emergency, humanitarian, or refugee assistance.

Section 726—Improvements Relating to Medical Officer of the Marine Corps Position

This section would codify the Medical Officer of the Marine Corps.

Section 727—Authority for Department of Defense Program to Promote Early Literacy among Certain Young Children as Part of Pediatric Primary Care

This section would authorize a program to make available books to young children to promote early childhood literacy as part of pediatric primary care.

Section 728—Accountability for Wounded Warriors Undergoing Disability Evaluation

This section would clarify and improve accountability for certain members of the Armed Forces during consideration by a medical evaluation board.

Section 729—Incentive Payments for Retention of Certain Behavioral Health Providers

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to use available authorities to increase the use of incentive payments for civilian behavioral health providers.

Section 730—Clarification of License Portability for Health Care Providers Providing Services under Reserve Health Readiness Program

This section would expand license portability for individuals who provide medical or dental services under the Reserve Health Readiness program of the Department of Defense (or any successor program).

Section 731—Policy of Defense Health Agency on Expanded Recognition of Board Certifications for Physicians

This section would expand Physician Certification Boards that qualify for certification under Military Health System.

SUBTITLE C—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 741—GAO Study on Coverage of Mental Health Disorders under TRICARE Program and Relationship to Certain Mental Health Parity Laws

This section would require a Comptroller General of the United States review on whether TRICARE conforms with the requirements of certain mental health parity laws.

Section 742—Feasibility Study on Establishment of New Command on Defense Health

This section would require a feasibility study on establishing a unified or specified health command.

Section 743—Study and Awareness Initiative regarding Use of Medicinal Cannabis to Treat Certain Members of the Armed Forces on Terminal Leave

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the effects of medical cannabis as an alternative for Active Duty service members who are prescribed opioids, and would direct the standup of a robust education initiative regarding the use of medical cannabis for certain treatments.

Section 744—Report on Composition of Medical Personnel of Each Military Department and Related Matters

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the composition of the medical personnel of each military department.

Section 745—Briefing and Report on Reduction or Realignment of Military Medical Manning and Medical Billets

This section would amend a previously required briefing and report from the Comptroller General of the United States on reduction or realignment of military medical billets.

SUBTITLE D—OTHER MATTERS

Section 761—Inclusion of Exposure to Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances as Component of Periodic Health Assessments

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to include in periodic health assessments of members of the Armed Forces an evaluation of whether the member has been exposed to perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances, and for other purposes.

Section 762—Mandatory Training on Health Effects of Perfluoroalkyl or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would require medical providers to receive training on the health effects of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Section 763—Non-Medical Counseling Services for Military Families

This section would authorize license portability for mental health professionals who provide non-medical counseling services.

Section 764—Clarifications Relating to Analysis of Department of Defense Comprehensive Autism Demonstration Program by National Academies

This section would make certain clarifications related to independent analysis of Department of Defense Comprehensive Autism Care Demonstration program.

Section 765—Clarification of Eligibility for Membership to Independent Suicide Prevention and Response Review Committee

This section would clarify who can serve on the Suicide Prevention and Response Independent Review Committee.

Section 766—Improvement to Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program

This section would clarify the amount that can be awarded under the Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program.

Section 767—Improvements Relating to Behavioral Health Care Available under Military Health System

This section would expand behavioral health programs at the Uniformed Services University and require reports on the behavioral health workforce.

Section 768—Assignment of Behavioral Health Providers and Technicians to Aircraft Carriers

This section would require no fewer than two behavioral health providers and two behavioral technicians on aircraft carriers.

Section 769—Department of Defense Internship Programs Relating to Civilian Behavioral Health Providers

This section would establish internship programs for civilian behavioral health providers.

Section 770—Brain Health Initiative of Department of Defense

This section would establish and implement a comprehensive strategy and action plan for brain health to be known as the "Warfighter Brain Health Initiative" for the purpose of unifying disparate efforts and programs across the Department of Defense to improve the cognitive performance and brain health of the joint force.

Section 771—Authority to Conduct Pilot Program Relating to Monitoring of Blast Overpressure Exposure

This section would establish a pilot program to test automated commercial-off-the-shelf wearable sensors.

Section 772—Standardization across Department of Defense of Policies Relating to Service by Individuals Diagnosed with HBV

This section would require the Department of Defense to review and standardize regulations, policies, and guidance of the Department relating to individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B virus (HBV).

Section 773—Certification Program in Provision of Mental Health Services to Members of the Armed Forces, Veterans, and Military Families

This section would establish a curriculum and certification program to provide civilian mental health professionals and students in mental health-related disciplines with the specialized knowledge to treat service members, veterans, and their families.

Section 774—Pilot Program on Cryopreservation and Storage

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program on cryopreservation and storage.

Section 775—Pilot Program for Participation by Members of Selected Reserve in Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Programs

This section would authorize a pilot program for participation in the Health Professions Scholarship Program for individuals who serve in the Selected Reserve.

Section 776—Pilot Program on Ensuring Pharmaceutical Supply Stability

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense, through the Defense Logistics Agency, to establish a pilot program to acquire, manage, and replenish a 180-day supply of at least 30 commonly used generic drugs at risk of shortage due to supply chain disruption through a vendor held and managed inventory.

Section 777—Establishment of Partnership Program between United States and Ukraine for Military Trauma Care and Research

This section would establish a new partnership program between the United States and Ukraine for military trauma care and research.

Section 778—Grant Program for Increased Cooperation on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Research between United States and Israel

This section would leverage the collective research assets and experience of the United States and Israel to develop best practices in research, diagnosing, and treating post-traumatic stress disorder and would establish a grant program for American universities and private nonprofit institutions that team up with an Israeli counterpart.

Section 779—Suicide Cluster: Standardized Definition for Use by Department of Defense; Congressional Notification

This section would define suicide cluster and require a notification process.

Section 780—Limitation on Realignment or Reduction of Military Medical Manning End Strength: Certification Requirement and Other Reforms

This section would limit the realignment or reduction of military medical manning end strength and require analysis of backfilling positions with civilian personnel.

Section 781—Review and Update of Policy Relating to Command Notification Process and Reduction of Mental Health Stigma

This section would require the revision of the Department of Defense Instruction titled "Command Notification Requirements to Dispel Stigma in Providing Mental Health Care to Service Members."

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

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

AbilityOne Program Modernization

The committee recognizes the work of the Panel on Department of Defense and AbilityOne Contracting Oversight, Accountability, and Integrity, between 2017 and 2021, to consider ways to increase eligibility for individuals who have disabilities, including veterans and service-disabled veterans, to work in the AbilityOne Program. The Panel's work has contributed to improving oversight, accountability, transparency, and efficiency in contracting with the AbilityOne Program and AbilityOne nonprofits continue to be a vital segment of the defense industrial base. The committee acknowledges the ongoing work of the AbilityOne Commission to implement Panel recommendations and propose rule-making focused

on prohibiting payment of sub-minimum wages under 14(c) certificates as a qualification for participation as an AbilityOne nonprofit. The committee also encourages the Department of Defense to continue to work to close opportunity gaps for underserved communities as it implements the April 2022 Equity Action Plan.

Acquisition Workforce Risk Factor Preparedness and Resilience Training

The Department is overdue in establishing, as directed by section 873 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), an agreement with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) to conduct a study to identify the body of knowledge and tools needed for the Department's acquisition workforce to engage in acquisition planning and source selection practices that promote the acquisition of resilient and resource-efficient goods, and assess the cost, resource, and energy preservation differences resulting from selecting environmentally preferable goods and services.

The committee notes there is a corresponding need to ensure the acquisition workforce has the capacity needed to account for and prepare for disruptions caused by fluctuations in resource availability, extreme weather, cybersecurity, or pandemics. The private sector maintains best practices for how to best evaluate these risks, and the Department could benefit from leveraging public-private partnerships and existing curriculum to promote continuing education for Department personnel on sustaining mission resilience and risk management.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to deliver a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than December 1, 2022, to provide:

(1) an update on progress made to engage an FFRDC to conduct the study directed by Congress; and

(2) an evaluation of gaps within the acquisition workforce's capabilities to account and prepare for disruptions caused by fluctuations in resource availability, extreme weather, cybersecurity, or pandemics.

Additive Manufacturing Certification Process

The committee understands the Department of Defense published its Additive Manufacturing Strategy in January 2021. It continues to support the investment in and use of Additive Manufacturing (AM) technologies to improve production speed and flexibility, including production obsolete parts to address the Department's supply chain shortages for aerospace vehicles operating in the National Airspace System. The committee also understands a challenge and barrier to a broader use of AM and its ability to scale production by the Department and other federal agencies is the ability to qualify and certify parts, including structural components, and their associated processes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on how it is advancing qualification and certification of AM processes with regard to parts and structural

components for aerospace vehicles operating in the National Aerospace System. The report will include at a minimum:

(1) current status of the Department's qualification and certification of AM parts and processes;

(2) specific shortfalls, challenges and barriers impacting accelerating qualification and certification and recommendation on actions Congress and the Department need to take to mitigate those shortfalls, challenges and barriers;

(3) recommendations on how best to align funding and improve AM implementation efforts; and

(4) synergize best practices used in AM across the Department.

Agile Reform of the Joint Capability Integration and Development System

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense's existing processes for generating requirements fail to incorporate sufficient user feedback in the early stages of development and that these processes lack the speed and flexibility to reshape requirements at the pace of technological change.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than July 1, 2023, on reforming the Joint Capability Integration and Develop System (JCIDS) to become more agile. The report shall:

(1) provide recommendations on how the CJCS could modify JCIDS to make requirements generation more iterative and flexible in response to technological change and user feedback;

(2) propose changes to the system to reduce the time required to create, socialize, clarify, update, and approve requirements documents;

(3) evaluate how to streamline the number of oversight boards involved in the JCIDS process;

(4) determine how JCIDS can increase and facilitate the continual interactions of users, members of the Armed Forces, requirements developers, and members of the acquisition workforce (as defined under section 1721 of title 10, United States Code) during requirements development;

(5) examine how the production of prototypes and experimentation with minimally viable products or substitutes could improve the generation of requirements;

(6) outline steps that could reduce the number of material requirements authorized without modular, open architectures; and

(7) propose a set of Adaptive Requirements Frameworks that align with the Department of Defense's Adaptive Acquisition Frameworks (as described in Department of Defense Instruction 5000.02, "Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework").

Alternatives for Rare Earth Minerals

The committee recognizes the importance of rare earth minerals not only to our defense interests but to our commercial sectors as well. These elements play a critical role in many parts of Americans' daily lives and are crucial to the national security of the United States. However, the committee also realizes that dependence on these elements from foreign nations and diffuse supply

chains has created unnecessary risk which demands attention and solutions.

The committee encourages the Department to continue supporting domestic production of rare earths and other critical minerals but also to invest in research into substitution of rare earths with minerals available in abundance in the United States and allied nations. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services, by June 1, 2023, a report summarizing the results of a study to identify alternatives and substitutes for rare earth elements. In order to facilitate the study, the Department of Defense is first directed to identify the 15 most-utilized rare earth minerals by the Department that are currently sourced from other nations. The report shall, to the greatest extent possible, seek to identify alternative substances to those minerals that exist in abundance in American-controlled territory and whose extraction, processing and refinement would pose minimal environmental risk or disruption. The report shall also include a cost-benefit analysis of using identified alternatives, an analysis of how quickly identified substitutes could be processed, and estimates on how quickly substitutes could reduce or eliminate dependence on unreliable foreign supply chains.

Army and Navy Contract Writing Systems

Over the last 12 months, the committee has observed with concern the consequences of a series of poor decisions in the procurement of modern contract writing systems by the Army in its Army Contract Writing System, and the Navy with its electronic procurement system. The failure to achieve progress in these large-scale procurements has led to major cost overruns and significant delays, too commonly treated as infrequent missteps. As a result, changes in program direction are approached as small corrections in an otherwise typical acquisition, without the sense of urgency that should accompany the recognition that ongoing failures have resulted in contracting professionals left to rely on outdated systems and technology.

A commonality between these programs has been that their oversight and management has been run by procurement leadership teams, instead of information technology professionals, with the results clearly demonstrating the effects. The committee is concerned that in reevaluating these programs, program managers have not considered technology-forward approaches, industry best practices, proven commercial-off-the-shelf solutions in use across the Federal Government, or innovative procurement processes, such as prize competitions. While the committee is encouraged that the services' Chief Information Officers are taking a larger role in technology-centric program acquisition, the committee believes more needs to be done to reach the aspirational end state.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy and without delegation below the service Chief Information Officer, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2022, to detail progress underway to elevate the role of the Chief Information Officer in the procurement of defense business systems, consider technology-forward approaches, leverage proven

Federal solutions, and ensure an agile solution is in place for acquisition professionals in fiscal year 2023.

Army Autonomous Ground Vehicles

The committee recognizes the need to increase investments in artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) enabled autonomous systems to support strategic competition with near-peer adversaries. The committee believes that to ensure technological and military superiority, the Department of Defense must lead in both developing and quickly integrating artificial intelligence capabilities into its systems and operational concepts, particularly its major defense acquisition programs to make them more reliable, networked, and effective.

The committee notes that section 218 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) directed the Secretary of the Navy to designate an existing program executive from within the Department of the Navy to serve as the acquisition executive agent for autonomy with primary responsibility for the acquisition of autonomous technology.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the potential value of designating an existing program executive to serve as acquisition executive agent responsible for AI/ML capabilities to support the development of autonomous vehicle systems and develop and maintain an acquisition strategy. The briefing should include coordination with the Secretary of the Navy to identify lessons learned from the Navy's experience. The briefing should further provide an updated strategy on autonomy and machine learning, with particular emphasis on:

(1) the need for continuous updating of the data infrastructure, and

(2) goals, timelines, and metrics to implement the strategy.

Bearing Repair Services for Major Defense Acquisition Programs

The Department of Defense, in its February 2022 report, "State of Competition in the Defense Industrial Base," concluded that competition within the defense industrial base is critical to achieve improved cost, schedule, and performance for the products and services needed to support national defense. The committee is concerned that the procurement of bearing repair services used in Major Defense Acquisition Programs have fair, equal, and robust competition between Original Equipment Manufacturers and independent maintenance service providers, whenever possible.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review and report to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 15, 2023, on what actions are being taken by the Department to contract with independent maintenance service providers for bearing repair services in both fixed wing and rotary wing platforms. The report should include how the Department is promoting independent U.S. vendor participation whose facilities are situated within the United States, and increasing the vibrancy and capacity of the domestic industrial base.

Briefing in Response to the Fiscal Year 2022 Assessment of the Department of Defense Mentor-Protégé Program by the Defense Business Board

The committee notes that the Defense Business Board has issued an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Department of Defense Mentor-Protégé Program established under section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510), pursuant to a requirement in section 872 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). The Board observed that the U.S. defense industrial base relies on the participation of diverse, dynamic, innovative small businesses to advance future warfighting capabilities for the Department. It reported that the Department's mentor-protégé program is designed to increase the capacity of these small businesses to compete for contracts they would not otherwise qualify for, by enabling larger, more experienced mentor firms to provide assistance to protégés. The report concluded that the program has succeeded in its goals of increasing the diversity of the defense industrial base and delivering agile, innovative technologies to the warfighter; however, it made a number of recommendations for ways the program could be more impactful in improving the ability of protégés to become suppliers to the Department.

Among its recommendations, the Board noted there is no single point of contact for all the Department's small business programs, these programs are disparate and spread throughout the Department, and the Department should consider designating a specific office, with sufficient resourcing and appropriate leadership, to oversee all its small business programs. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Director of the Office of Small Business Programs, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on efforts made to address this recommendation.

Briefing on Denials of Contracting Officer Uncertified Cost or Pricing Data Requests

According to the 2022 Department of Defense Report on the State of Competition within the Defense Industrial Base issued by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, "[s]ince 2011, commercial items have consistently accounted for over 88 percent of new awards (and as high as 98 percent of new awards) across [the Department of Defense]." The committee observes the vast majority of those are acquired on a competitive basis. However, the committee notes that in the case of complex defense systems of systems, the Department is at risk of becoming vendor-locked for critical sub-elements of these complex systems. In these scenarios, Department buyers have limited authority to obtain useful data from a sole source seller to fill in where price signals are missing to determine whether a price is fair and reasonable.

The committee commends the Department for the two reports it has received, produced by the Under Secretary pursuant to section 803 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020

(Public Law 116–91) on denials of contractor uncertified cost or pricing data requests, and for the newly launched webpage hosting extensive training materials for commercial item discussions. The committee expects the Department to ensure robust reporting procedures on data denials are maintained across the services. The committee further requests the Department to provide its recommendation on whether future reports on data denials should be made publicly available.

The committee directs the Director of Defense Pricing and Contracting (DPC) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on lessons learned from the annual data denials report, as well as efforts by the DPC to take advantage of the pilot program authorized by section 890 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) and to engage commercial producers in an ongoing dialogue. The briefing should also include an analysis of joint guidelines and market stimuli that a government-industry cooperative forum could collaborate in to reduce the number of data denials and achieve the efficiency gains commercial item acquisition was intended to achieve.

Briefing on the Establishment of Domestic Scandium Processing Facilities in the United States

The committee believes the United States industrial base for the supply and processing of the critical mineral scandium has significant vulnerabilities. The committee also believes that the United States should seek to eliminate dependence on Chinese and Russian sources of scandium, with support from allies and partners. Accordingly, public and private sectors should cooperate closely to establish scandium processing facilities in the United States.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 1, 2023, on public and private sector activities, working with allied nations, to establish scandium processing facilities in the United States, especially facilities based on more efficient, cleaner, and less energy-intensive technologies. This briefing will also include how these processing facilities will help the United States reduce dependence on and compete more effectively with China and Russia.

Comptroller General Review of Efforts to Modernize Test and Evaluation

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is in the process of modernizing how it acquires new technologies and weapons while working to improve the speed with which operational capabilities are delivered to the warfighter. As part of this effort, the Department must modernize and recapitalize its test and evaluation capabilities and facilities to enable it to more quickly respond to new and emerging threats and technology opportunities, including areas such as artificial intelligence, autonomous systems, cybersecurity, and software development. The committee also understands that the Department has raised concerns regarding whether existing test and evaluation policies, programs, methodologies, in-

strumentation, and organizations need to be reformed or modernized to support efforts to attract non-traditional commercial technology developers and producers, and the use of new authorities for rapid prototyping and fielding based upon the adoption of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework. Aligning the Department's approach to testing with other changes in the acquisition process is likely to be a significant undertaking. The committee seeks to understand the extent of the changes needed; the timeframes, workforce, and financial resources required to modernize; and the progress toward modernization in this area to date. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess how the Department is modernizing its test and evaluation approach to account for the Department's T&E adaptation to new methodologies and investment to acquire necessary instrumentation, as well as adoption of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework and other changes in the acquisition environment. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by June 30, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings, and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on an agreed-upon date.

Comptroller General Review of Military Component Acquisition Policies

The committee appreciates the Department of Defense's efforts to improve performance and deliver capabilities faster by establishing an Adaptive Acquisition Framework (AAF) comprising six acquisition pathways, each tailored for the characteristics and risk profile of the capability being acquired. However, the committee seeks data showing how the AAF is delivering capabilities more rapidly, efficiently, and effectively. The AAF alone cannot cure the acquisition challenges that the Department faces. Successful implementation of the AAF requires the military components to more carefully consider both the types of acquisition programs that they choose to fund and the approaches they employ to oversee those programs. The committee has frequently observed military components initiating and sustaining acquisition programs that are structured around linear rather than iterative development, and that prioritize capability development over speed of delivery, creating tension with the objectives of the AAF. Some component oversight activities have often appeared ill-suited to the stated goals and risk profiles of their acquisition programs. The committee maintains that increasing speed of acquisition should not be incompatible with timely oversight. In March 2022, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that several acquisition pathways do not fully implement key principles that leading companies rely on for successful product development. GAO recommended that the Department update its acquisition policies to reflect these principles, and the Department agreed. Component acquisition policies now warrant and would benefit from a similar review. The committee therefore directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the primary acquisition policies of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and report on the extent to which they:

(1) are suited to the stated goals and risk profiles of components' acquisition programs,

(2) are consistent with the primary goals and tenets of the AAF, and

(3) implement key principles for product development.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, 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 Modular Open Systems Approaches for Weapon Systems

The committee notes that designing weapons using modular open systems approaches (MOSA), which includes a modular design and standard interfaces, can offer a number of benefits. These benefits include significant cost savings or avoidance, schedule reductions and more rapid deployment of new technologies, opportunities for technology upgrades and refreshes, improved interoperability, and increased competition. While the Department of Defense has implemented MOSA on some systems over the last two decades, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) required the use of MOSA to the maximum extent practicable for major defense acquisition programs starting after January 1, 2019. The Department has taken steps since that time to update policies and guidance, but the Government Accountability Office recently reported that challenges remain that can affect decisions to use MOSA when developing systems, such as acceptance by the relevant communities, effects on system performance, and intellectual property and cybersecurity considerations.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2023, and submit a follow-on report by December 31, 2024, on the Department's use of MOSA when developing weapon systems. Specifically, the Comptroller General shall examine:

(1) the extent to which the military services are using MOSA in the development of weapon systems across Adaptive Acquisition Framework pathways;

(2) efforts by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military departments to support the implementation of MOSA; and

(3) any challenges the Department faces related to implementing MOSA.

Contractors Wholly Owned through an Employee Stock Ownership Plan

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. Economic reporting data shows wholly owned ESOP companies create significant value in the economy, and that this value extends to all workers, particularly those who represent disadvantaged communities or who are the intended beneficiaries of Federal preference programs.

The committee therefore encourages the Department to make full use of the pilot program established by section 874 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81). To ensure timely implementation of the pilot and gathering of important lessons learned, the committee urges the Department to establish procedures and mechanisms to:

(1) record details on the size status and performance of the contractor performing the one-time, sole source follow-on contract; and

(2) collect and analyze relevant data, to include sharing best practices.

The committee further urges the Department to capture the data in a one-page form that includes elements such as employee retention rate, total retirement plan value, and average per employee retirement savings. This form, which should be submitted by the ESOP with their offer and again at contract completion, should be evaluated for factors that make the company particularly resilient and agile.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on progress made to:

(1) implement policies and procedures to implement the pilot;

(2) gather lessons learned from it; and

(3) consider whether other legislative changes, such as expanding the definition of non-traditional defense contractor at section 3014 of title 10, United States Code, would better incentivize wholly owned ESOPs to participate in the defense industrial base.

Control of Niobium by the Chinese Communist Party

The committee is concerned by recent investments in global niobium production made by firms under the ownership, control, or influence of the Chinese Communist Party ("CCP"). Niobium is a critical mineral needed for the production of superalloys in jet and rocket engines, critical components in defense systems and hypersonic vehicles, and other emerging technologies. CCP control of niobium and a lack of a domestic capability within the United States present a national security risk similar to risks 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 31, 2022, on current global sources of supply of niobium along with a cost-benefit analysis of establishing a domestic supply of high-purity niobium oxides. The briefing shall:

(1) differentiate between ferroniobium and high-purity niobium (the critical niobium oxide precursor);

(2) address the possibility of using underutilized byproduct niobium feedstocks from coproduced materials in the United States to strengthen the domestic industrial base for other key refractory materials such as tantalum; and

(3) include a list of defense programs that are significant users of niobium or where niobium is a critical component.

Critical Mineral Sharing with Allies

The committee recognizes the findings of the bipartisan Defense Critical Supply Chain Task Force, which in its final report recommended that the Department of Defense: reduce reliance on adversaries for resources and manufacturing; strengthen the ability to leverage close ally and partner capabilities; and deploy the full range of American innovation to secure supply chains involving rare earth elements and critical minerals. The committee also recognizes Executive Order 14017, which directs, among other actions, the Department of Defense and related agencies to identify opportunities to cooperate with allies and partners to identify alternative supply chains. Furthermore, the committee recognizes the announcement by the Department of State of the Minerals Security Partnership, which will bolster critical mineral sharing with key partner countries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on how the Department is expanding cooperation with allies and partners on critical minerals, including shared access to mining, processing, refining, and stock piling.

The briefing shall:

(1) identify key allies and partners with which the Department may seek to enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements on access to critical minerals for defense industrial supply chains, including prioritizing mining, processing, and refining critical minerals for defense purposes;

(2) identify those priority critical minerals that are essential for national defense during a crisis or conflict, and which key allies and partners maintain large stocks; and

(3) review available authorities for the Department to implement critical mineral sharing agreements, including through the Minerals Security Partnership, and provide recommendations for adjustments to existing authorities.

Department of Defense Access to Titanium

The committee recognizes recent geopolitical events have added significant risk to the global titanium supply chain, specifically access to large, long lead titanium forgings. The committee further recognizes that Department of Defense prime contractors' inability to procure titanium forgings may put the country's national security at risk. Therefore, the committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to explore using high deposition rate additive manufacturing as a risk reduction element for high value, long lead, titanium forgings.

Department of Defense Implementation of Contract Vehicle Modifications

The committee observes that the President of the United States routinely issues Executive Orders, and at times the implementation of an Executive Order may levy new requirements on existing government procurement contracts, task or delivery orders, and/or other transactions ("contract vehicles"). The committee has heard concerns that in some cases Department of Defense contracting of-

ficers have issued bilateral modifications, implementing the requirements of recent Executive Orders, on existing contract vehicles without acknowledging to the affected contractors that these modifications constitute government-directed changes under the changes clause or equivalent language. In response, some contractors have refused to accept the modifications or accepted them with an extensive reservation of rights. By definition, bilateral contract modifications are agreed to by both parties to the contract. If the contractor believes that its performance under the contract will be adversely affected, it may decline to agree to the modification unless it includes the right to request an equitable adjustment. This lack of uniform results may lead to a patchwork implementation of Executive Orders that could raise compliance costs for the government and the contractor, while also increasing the potential for litigation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Principal Director of Defense Pricing and Contracting to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than June 1, 2023, on the process used by the Department to modify existing contract vehicles when necessitated to implement an Executive Order. The briefing shall examine how the Department notifies and trains contracting officers to modify existing contract vehicles pursuant to an Executive Order, as well as examine how the Department determines whether a contract vehicle modification should be undertaken as a bilateral modification or unilateral modification that may result in a change order. The briefing shall recognize any program disruptions caused by the current process, identify the number of instances where a bilateral modification was rejected, and provide recommendations on how to streamline procedures going forward.

Department of Defense Legacy Semiconductor Supply Chain Study

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by December 31, 2022, that expands upon the Department of Defense's response to Executive Order 14017 and includes an analysis of:

(1) the current demand for semiconductors at mature technology nodes in the Department of Defense operations,

(2) uses of the Defense Production Act for securing legacy semiconductors over the last 5 years, and

(3) recommendations for how the Department of Defense and Department of Commerce can collaborate to ensure that semiconductors at mature technology nodes are properly prioritized to medical device manufacturers, especially devices used for emergency and preventative care.

Department of Defense Review of Olives as Nonavailable Article

The committee has heard concerns about the ability of domestic olive producers to compete against foreign-based competitors due to their classification as an "unavailable article." The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to conduct a review of the inclusion of green olives

and related olive-based products on lists of "nonavailable articles" under parts of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and the Defense FAR Supplement.

After completing the review, the committee directs the Under Secretary to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by February 1, 2023, on the results of the review. The briefing shall include the results of the review, the process by which nonavailability determinations were made, sources used to conduct market research, the identification of total U.S. Government and nongovernmental demand, and any public comments received in connection with the most recent determinations related to olive products.

Establishment of Efficient Titanium Processing Facilities in the United States

The committee is concerned that the United States industrial base for the supply and processing of the critical mineral titanium has significant vulnerabilities, including dependence on strategic competitors for the supply and processing of titanium. The committee believes that the United States should seek to eliminate dependence when it comes to the supply and processing of titanium, with support from allies and partners. Furthermore, the committee believes the public and private sectors should cooperate closely to establish titanium processing facilities in the United States or in other trusted partner countries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments, to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services an unclassified briefing not later than December 31, 2022, that includes:

(1) a description of the public and private sector activities to cooperate and establish efficient titanium processing facilities in the United States or in trusted partner countries; and

(2) an analysis of how such facilities will help the United States reduce dependence on strategic competitors.

Federal Prison Industries

The committee notes that section 827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) established a 5 percent threshold under which the Department of Defense was to acquire products produced by Federal Prison Industries (FPI), as long as the products met the needs of the Department in terms of quality, performance, and price. Since then, concerns have been raised about the decline in contracts awarded by the Department to FPI, which may put at risk the program established to help manage, train, and rehabilitate inmates through employment. The committee expects the Department to mine acquisition data, take advantage of e-commerce portals to assess its use of FPI, and identify new opportunities to acquire products from FPI. The committee looks forward to the Comptroller General of the United States report directed in the committee report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–442) to assist in its oversight of the Department's use of FPI.

Foreign Investment Review Collaboration with Bankruptcy Courts

The committee appreciates the Department of Defense's ongoing work to protect the defense industrial base from adversarial foreign investment risks. One such risk is the potential for malign actors to acquire interests in economically distressed companies providing goods and services to the Department. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the Department's efforts to mitigate this risk. The briefing shall identify the extent to which foreign investors are monitoring U.S. Bankruptcy Court proceedings to target distressed companies, including those in U.S. businesses related to critical technologies, critical infrastructure, or sensitive personal data; assess the fidelity of the Department's visibility on bankruptcy data; describe policy options to expand opportunities and incentives for investment from United States and allied investors in the U.S. defense industrial base; and address any other related matters the Under Secretary deems appropriate. The briefing may include both classified and unclassified components.

Foreign Investment Review Implementation Update

The committee continues to recognize the benefits of foreign investment to the U.S. economy and the need to mitigate the associated risks to U.S. national security and the defense industrial base. The committee appreciates the Department of Defense's important role as a voting member of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS). In prior legislation, the committee required the Department to report on actions taken to implement the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 (FIRRMA). The Department and other CFIUS member agencies have now completed multiple years of activity under the expanded authorities of FIRRMA, and the committee requires updated analysis.

To enhance the committee's oversight of the Department's role in CFIUS, 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, 2023, detailing the Department's role in, and observations of, the United States foreign investment screening processes. The briefing shall address the following:

(1) lessons learned from the implementation of FIRRMA to date;

(2) data regarding the transactions for which the Department is a co-lead agency, and detailed analysis of trends and patterns in such cases (for instance, trends in ultimate beneficial ownership or closing dates of covered transactions);

(3) the Department's role in CFIUS as it relates to broader supply chain security initiatives, including those required by Executive Order 14017;

(4) recommendations to leverage the statutory elevation of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to better inform intra-Department and interagency analysis of risks facing the defense industrial base; and

(5) any other relevant impacts to the Department that the Under Secretary deems appropriate.

Identifying Impediments to Insourcing Inappropriate Contracts

The committee is concerned with the overhead cost and redundancy created by the Department of Defense's extended and excessive use of Advisory & Assistance and Staff Augmentation (or Personal Services) contracts to fulfill continuous, day-to-day, full-time, civilian personnel requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a review of the Department of Defense's inventory of long-term or repeated use of staff augmentation contracts, and in the case of headquarters activities, compared to the PB–22 Report for headquarters functions, an assessment of whether the funding for the contracts has been excluded from headquarters accounts;

(2) a summary of the Department of Defense's efforts to verify and validate the requirements for long term or repeated use of staff augmentation contracts, in light of the Comptroller General finding that the prior Enterprise Contractor Manpower Reporting Application (ECMRA) more accurately reported the number of staff augmentation contracts than the Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation, to which the Department has transitioned for reporting;

(3) an explanation of how the statutory limitations in title 10, United States Code, on military or civilian personnel assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Defense Agencies, the Joint Staff, and the Military Department headquarters induce long-term or repeated use of staff augmentation contracts; and

(4) in light of a recent Comptroller General report that shows the divestiture of the ECMRA capability has left a gap in the Department's ability to do cost comparisons of contractors consistent with the requirements of Department of Defense Instruction 7041.04, an explanation of the extent to which the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation was coordinated with when the decision was made to divest, and the efforts made to address the absence of fully burdened cost data elements formerly captured by ECMRA.

Impact of Mergers on the Resiliency of the Industrial Base

The committee strongly believes in preserving competition in the industrial base to allow for diversity of sourcing as needed. The committee notes that in February 2022, the Department of Defense issued a report on the state of competition within the defense industrial base and found that this consolidation "pose[s] significant national security risks." The accompanying White House report also noted that "extreme consolidation in the defense sector has reduced competition and heightened national security risk."

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2023, on the steps the Department takes in considering the harm to the public interest when evaluating a proposed merger, acquisition, joint venture, strategic alliance, or any other type of investment for which notification to Congress is required under the Clayton Act. The briefing should also explain how the Department engages in consultation with the Federal Trade Com-

mission and the Department of Justice in antitrust investigations and enforcement of those transactions, and how it relies on the analysis of other agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Department of Transportation.

Implementation of Recommendations from Worker Organizing Task Force

The committee observes that the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Public Law 74–198) states that it is "the policy of the United States [to] encourag[e] the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and [to] protect the exercise by workers of full freedom of association," (29 U.S.C. 151). The Department of Defense has a vital interest in ensuring workers' rights and safety. Pursuant to Executive Order 14025, the Secretary of Defense served on the White House Task Force on Worker Organizing and Empowerment, which issued recommendations to the Department and other Federal agencies on ensuring that Federal funds are spent consistent with Federal policy.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on progress made on the implementation of all task force recommendations that relate to the Department of Defense.

Implementing 2030 Next Generation Defense Acquisition Workforce Strategic Readiness

The committee supports and urges follow-through on the Department of Defense's initiative to modernize its implementation of the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act (DAWIA), talent development, and talent management to better equip and empower the defense acquisition workforce.

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, 2023, on the following:

(1) how chapter 87 of title 10, United States Code, could be modernized to streamline and provide the statutory framework and flexibilities needed to create and sustain a highly qualified defense acquisition workforce through 2040;

(2) a description of the envisioned 2030 workforce in the context of the 2022 National Defense Strategy and in terms of workforce enduring core capability required to execute the enduring acquisition mission with the agility to innovate and respond to equip the military in a dynamic threat, climate challenges, and emerging critical technologies environment;

(3) leveraging modern learning technologies and applying artificial intelligence to improve acquisition work and workforce capability;

(4) how private sector best talent management practices are used or planned for use across the talent management spectrum (to include use of modern talent management systems);

(5) progress in implementing changes recommended by the Section 809 Panel and directed in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92);

(6) key enabling tools needed to implement strategic readiness, whether existing (e.g., Acquisition Demonstration Project and Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Account) or new; and

(7) statutory changes needed and resources necessary to implement modern talent management for the defense acquisition workforce.

The committee further directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on plans to implement a private sector-proven modern talent management functionality and system for Department of Defense civilians. The system would provide capabilities, in addition to human resources professionals for core human resources functions, to Department of Defense leaders, managers, and employees to support their talent management responsibilities. The system would provide employees the ability to identify interests and volunteer status for rotation/experience assignments. In addition, employees would be able to self-report accomplishments and credentials. The system would provide leaders and managers the ability to identify rotational experience opportunities and would promote modern talent management through understanding available talent across the Department and organizations.

The committee commends the Department's ongoing efforts to transform the acquisition workforce through its Back to Basics initiative to provide the skills and on-the-job resources needed by acquisition professionals to support a more agile acquisition system. Congressionally authorized flexible acquisition pathways are intended to empower program managers and acquisition professionals to tailor strategies and accelerate acquisition to meet warfighter needs in a changing threat environment, and the acquisition workforce needs a more flexible, modern training curriculum to match. However, in reducing training and shifting to job-relevant credentials, the Department must not lose sight of the importance of ensuring the acquisition workforce maintains its core competencies.

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

(1) identify the critical core competencies of the acquisition workforce;

(2) consider whether those competencies should include digital literacy and an understanding of commercial business models (as required by section 803 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328)) to include motivations and business practices of the commercial sector; and

(3) explain how those competencies are being achieved by the Back to Basics curriculum.

Finally, the committee is encouraged that the Department has established a Defense Civilian Training Corps (DCTC) program, authorized by section 860 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) and codified at sec-

tions 2200g–2200j of title 10, United States Code. The Department needs a systemic approach such as DCTC to increase the digital literacy of its workforce with degrees in emerging technology and a curriculum based on understanding and applying these technologies. However, the program is still operating under an initial plan and has not achieved the expansion required by the authorizing legislation.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, without delegation, to submit the overdue full implementation plan, expansion plan, and schedule to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023. The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on efforts and progress made on the following:

(1) meeting the statutory requirement to expand the DCTC program to at least 20 accredited civilian educational institutions with no fewer than 400 members enrolled in the program by August 1, 2023;

(2) conducting outreach to Historically Black Colleges and Universities to stand up DCTC programs; and

(3) collaborating with the National Security Innovation Network to build hands-on innovation projects into the DCTC curriculum.

Improving Source Approval Request and Sustainment Parts for Increasing Market Competition and Asset Readiness

The committee recognizes that reverse engineering is an important component to sustainment. When no market competition exists, the costs for parts rise significantly, and readiness gaps exist when the original manufacturer is no longer willing or able to supply the part. The committee notes that to address gaps where there is no market competition or a supplier can no longer provide necessary parts, there is a need to adopt additional reverse engineering capabilities to reduce sustainment costs and improve readiness.

As such, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to develop requirements to increase market competition and further encourage reverse engineering capabilities. These requirements and solutions should incorporate the following:

(1) identify candidate items for cost reduction or mission readiness improvement,

(2) reverse engineer and provide technical data packages for parts that are obsolete and/or fall under Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortage categories,

(3) supplement incomplete technical data packages for manufacturability, and

(4) while special consideration goes to federal government organic industrial base capabilities to reverse engineer in accordance with the core logistics requirements of sections 2463, 2464, and 2466 of title 10, United States Code, as well as the total force management requirements of section 129a of title 10, United States Code, consider leveraging existing private sector capabilities to create an alternate source of supply when these requirements cannot be met.

The committee further directs the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on how the government, to

include private sector partnerships, incentivizes reducing sustainment costs and improving readiness through increasing market competition in reverse engineering technologies and capabilities.

Inflation Impacts on the Delivery of Contractor Provided Services

The committee is concerned about the current inflationary climate and the impact it may have on the delivery of critical, contractor-provided services, especially those that are delivered under firm-fixed-price (FFP) contracts. FFP contracts typically exclude the ability of contractors to submit a request for equitable adjustment. Contract execution in fiscal year 2023 may be negatively impacted by flawed assumptions on inflation made when the budget was set.

Therefore, the committee believes the Department should consider utilizing requests for equitable adjustment under FFP contracts in cases where the Office of Management and Budget's estimates for the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) chain-type price index are separated from real change measured by the GDP Price Index during the year of budget execution by more than 6 percentage points, particularly for those contracts where the Department believes contract execution will suffer without appropriate relief.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on the following:

(1) efforts from June 1, 2021, to the time of the required briefing to provide equitable relief under existing regulatory and legal authorities for FFP contracts;

(2) efforts from June 1, 2021, to the time of the required briefing to utilize Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 16.203–3 and insert the clause at FAR 52.216–4 to allow for the negotiation of FFP contracts;

(3) estimates of the total additional costs carried by contractors delivering services under FFP contracts in fiscal years 2022–23 if inflation rates stay more than 5 percentage points above the GDP Price Index estimates provided by the Office of Management and Budget to inform the Department's budget request; and

(4) make recommendations about additional authorities needed to address inflationary pressures that are reasonably expected to impact contract execution, put at risk due to high inflation.

Microelectronics Infrastructure Support

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue building up the industrial base for microelectronics. The committee believes that the security of the complete supply chain should be addressed as the government provides incentives for advanced semiconductor manufacturing. The committee is aware that there are currently multiple initiatives underway to revitalize U.S. electronics manufacturing. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on Department of Defense efforts to coordinate with other microelectronics manufacturing initiatives. This briefing should provide an analysis on the security of the defense microelectronics supply chain, including

semiconducting metals and alloys, as well as metallic precursors such as oxides, integrated circuits and chips, printed circuit boards, packaging, and other critical microelectronic components.

Nontraditional Defense Contractors

The committee notes that in section 857 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92), Congress granted contracting professionals permissive authority to contract with nontraditional defense contractors via commercial terms and conditions, foregoing the often burdensome and subjective commercial item determination process. Congress did so in recognition that commercial firms often find the size of the defense marketplace too small to justify the trouble and expense of changing their business processes to comply with a Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 15 type contract traditionally used for most defense purchases.

When used effectively and efficiently, this authority allows the Department of Defense to access a greater share of the innovative potential of these commercial, nontraditional firms under FAR Part 12 terms and conditions by treating the entire business unit, including what is produced and provided by these units, as commercial. The committee commends the extensive training and guidance materials recently posted to the Office of Defense Pricing and Contracting (DPC) website to empower contracting professionals to use this authority effectively, conduct the market research needed to understand the Department's standing in the relevant commercial market, and access nontraditional commercial entities. The committee notes the guidance materials educate buyers about how to use price and value-based techniques over the course of the relationship with contractors to ensure price reasonableness on a contract-by-contract basis.

The committee is encouraged by efforts made by the DPC and directs the Director of the DPC to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 1, 2022, to give an update on:

(1) the policy and educational tools available to contracting professionals,

(2) efforts by the Pricing Cadre of Experts and Defense Contract Management Agency's Commercial Item Group to ensure enterprise-wide implementation of that guidance,

(3) concerns related to challenges contracting professionals face in obtaining data sufficient to determine price reasonableness, and

(4) direct evidence to show the guidance has led to increased use of commercial procedures and an expansion of the defense industrial base.

Procurement Technical Assistance Program

The committee is aware of and supports plans by the Office of Small Business Programs (OSBP) to utilize the Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP) and its Procurement Technical Assistance Centers (PTACs) in new and innovative ways following the PTAP move from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to the office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and

Sustainment, pursuant to section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

The committee supports PTACs and the critical assistance they provide to businesses interested in government contracting to enhance the defense industrial base. The committee further supports enabling the Department of Defense's small business professionals to leverage PTACs to conduct targeted market research and assistance efforts to support specific acquisitions pursuant to the action plan developed in response to Executive Order 14017, America's Supply Chains.

The committee is encouraged that the voluntary association of PTACs has played a critical role and should be used as a primary source of training for the PTACs. Therefore, the committee directs the OSBP to consider awarding contracts on a multiyear basis rather than an annual negotiated basis to allow more time for PTACs to train and serve their clients. The committee further supports the creation of PTAP level goals and encourages use of performance-based metrics rather than the current task-based metrics, such as counseling hours. 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 February 1, 2023, on implementation of the transition from DLA and ways that OSBP is using the PTAP in new and innovative ways.

Software-First Approach to Counter Rapidly Evolving Technological Threats

The committee recognizes that software-defined advanced technologies, such as autonomy, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning, are increasingly essential to the way the United States and our adversaries are delivering and employing effects on the battlefield. Software-defined technologies enable the rapid integration of new components, sensors, and effectors into a family of systems that are necessary to keep pace with rapidly evolving technologies and threats confronting U.S. and allied forces. To take full advantage of advanced technologies and accelerate the continuous delivery of modern defense capabilities, the committee believes the Department of Defense should utilize software-first acquisition strategies that prioritize using industry partners with leading software expertise to serve as a mission integration partner, particularly for capabilities that require the integration of third-party sensors and effectors deployed across domains.

The committee is encouraged by U.S. Special Operations Command's recent utilization of this approach for its Counter Unmanned Systems Integration Partner (SIP) program. The program's software-first acquisition model requires the SIP to continuously adapt and integrate best-in-class sensors and effectors produced by many vendors to defeat evolving unmanned threats. Such an approach not only avoids technological obsolescence, but also vendor lock. The committee is also aware that the Joint Counter-Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Office (JCO) is reviewing the SIP approach.

The committee encourages the JCO and military services' acquisition executives to utilize existing authorities to apply the software-first approach as appropriate and directs the Director of the

JCO to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2023, to provide the JCO's evaluation of the integration partner Counter UAS as a service approach in its evaluation of systems for procurement by the military services. The report should include how the JCO utilizes its testing, evaluation, assessments, and related events to update the interim list of approved systems, how the JCO is incorporating the outcomes of these events into the guidance that it issues, and how the military services are incorporating the guidance into the development of requirements and procurement of capabilities against that list.

Technology Ties and Competitiveness

The committee is aware of concerns that the Chinese Communist Party may be using trade measures to gain access to, and potentially control over, technology and capabilities that play important roles in United States national defense. Recent legislation has underscored the need to promote robust investment in the United States, but to balance that industrial base policy with national security imperatives. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, reflecting an assessment of dual-use technology ties between the United States and China. The briefing shall identify any actors, ties, and trends of particular concern and assess whether, and if so, in what ways, technology trade and two-way investment are strengthening Chinese capabilities in areas that may undermine the competitiveness of the United States and allied defense industrial base. The briefing shall also address the Department of Defense's equities in the United States' export controls regime, and how the Department's approach to these issues aligns with the objectives of the National Defense Strategy.

Threat-Based Requirement in Acquisition Process

The committee recognizes that industry participation in the requirements development process is critical to ensuring the best capabilities are leveraged to address a military need. Unfortunately, market research conducted by the Department of Defense often occurs after preliminary requirements for addressing a threat or mission have been created. This process often prevents industry from proposing innovative solutions and, thus, artificially limits the solutions needed to develop and address the threats or missions which led to the preliminary requirements.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department to explore the adoption of a threat-based requirement in the acquisition process and directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the ability to establish a Problem Identification Phase that would apply to all new start acquisition programs to support the dissemination of threat-based problem statements to industry as a precursor to generating preliminary requirements.

Total Force Management

The committee observes with concern that the Department has not submitted the plan, including in particular any changes to pro-

gramming guidance, and the roles and responsibilities of the Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, and Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, due June 1, 2022, for improving visibility on future services requirements in the future years defense program, as required by section 815 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81). The committee further observes that Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 1100.22, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness policy for total force management, has not been updated since December 1, 2017. Over one quarter of the Department's topline and the largest share of total force spending among military, civilian workforce, and contractors goes to service contracts, and yet their requirements still are not fully transparent or validated in the Department's planning, programming, budgeting, and execution system process.

Therefore the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023, on progress made to:

(1) develop data analytics to specifically identify the quantitative and qualitative relationships of the sizing and composition of the Department of Defense civilian workforce to readiness, lethality, and stress on the force metrics,

(2) to ensure that planning, programming, and budgeting reviews consider all components of the total force (active and reserve military, civilian workforce and contract support) in a holistic manner to avoid duplication and waste and ensure that risk, cost and mission validation and prioritization considerations consistent with this section and the National Defense Strategy inform the sourcing and prioritization of requirements, and

(3) update DODI 1100.22 to reflect changes to section 129a and changes referencing total force management in other statutes, including sections 129 and 4506 of title 10, United States Code, to include the standard guidelines for the evaluation of service contract requirements.

The committee further notes that Government Accountability Office is planning to review the relationship between Department of Defense's management of its acquisition of services and the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process. The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide, no later than March 1, 2023, a briefing on interim observations on the department's use of Services Requirement Review Boards to review, validate, prioritize, and approve services requirements to inform the budget and acquisition process; and the Department's plans and progress towards ensuring that projected spending on service contracts is clearly identified in the Department's future years defense program. The Comptroller General will assess whether the Service Requirement Review Board's primary orientation on acquisition planning at a transactional level is impeding a more strategic, programmatic challenging of requirements and the inclusion of program data for services contracts in the program and budget data systems maintained by the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation and the Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller. The Comptroller General will also assess the impact the divestiture of

the Enterprise Contractor Manpower Reporting Application on the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation's data analytics tools for comparing the fully burdened costs of service contracts by function and program to military and civilian workforces as required by DODI 7041.04.

Training for Personnel for Commercial Product and Commercial Service Determinations

The committee observes that the relationship between the Department of Defense acquisition workforce and private-sector acquisition professionals is a critical element of the defense acquisition system. Because the private sector plays a prominent role in helping shape defense acquisition outcomes, it is important that the Department and private sector acquisition professionals understand each other's processes, motivations, and objectives. Although the committee awaits a forthcoming report by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment on the training currently available to the acquisition workforce related to commercial item determinations and price reasonableness determinations, it observes there is no existing Department reporting on the value of public-private talent exchange programs, such as the one established at section 1599g of title 10, United States Code, to lower barriers and reinforce collaboration to develop innovative solutions to mission-critical challenges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to include in the report on commercial item determinations directed by the joint explanatory statement accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), which is due not later than January 1, 2023, an assessment of the professional development benefits, operational benefits, human and financial resource challenges, and ethics guardrails associated with successful public-private talent exchange programs.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ACQUISITION POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Section 801—Writing Award to Encourage Curiosity and Persistence in Overcoming Obstacles in Acquisition

This section would authorize the President of the Defense Acquisition University to establish an award to recognize members of the acquisition workforce who use an iterative writing process to document a firsthand account of using independent judgment to overcome an obstacle the member faced working within the defense acquisition system. The award will include $10,000 cash for each of the five recipients.

Section 802—Data Requirements for Commercial Item Pricing Not Based on Adequate Price Competition

This section would amend section 3455 of title 10, United States Code, to grant the Department of Defense authority to obtain data to support the commercial product determination in certain circumstances.

Section 803—Preference for Domestic Foods for Military Working Dogs

This section would require the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to give a preference for the acquisition of domestically-produced food for military working dogs.

Section 804—Life Cycle Management and Product Support

This section would improve sustainment planning for major weapon system acquisitions by amending section 4324 of title 10, United States Code, to require the milestone decision authority (MDA) to ensure the life cycle sustainment plan is approved by the product support manager, program manager, program executive officer, and an appropriate materiel, logistics, or fleet representative. Before granting approval for subsequent milestones the MDA shall ensure the life cycle sustainment plan has been updated and approved by the same officials, and that it includes an estimate of the number of personnel needed to operate and maintain the system.

Section 805—Extension of Requirement to Submit Selected Acquisition Reports

This section would amend section 4351 of title 10, United States Code, to remove the termination date for the selected acquisition reports.

Section 806—Amendments to Contractor Employee Protections from Reprisal for Disclosure of Certain Information

This section would amend section 4701 of title 10, United States Code, and section 4712 of title 41, United States Code, to enhance whistleblower protections by expanding the applicability to include qualified grantees, subgrantees, and personal services contractors and by adding the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee and the Integrity Committee of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency to the list of entities to which a complaint can be disclosed.

Section 807—Enhanced Domestic Content Requirement for Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would establish domestic content thresholds for certain acquisition programs, require a related assessment, and make provisions for the national technology and industrial base.

Section 808—Mission-Based Rapid Acquisition Account

This section would create a mission-based rapid acquisition account executed by the Strategic Capabilities Office in coordination with the Defense Innovation Unit.

SUBTITLE B—AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES, PROCEDURES, AND LIMITATIONS

Section 811—Membership of Coast Guard on Strategic Materials Protection Board

This section would add a senior official of the Coast Guard to the Strategic Materials Protection Board on issues relating to the Coast Guard.

Section 812—Comptroller General Assessment of Acquisition Programs and Efforts

This section would extend the mandate in section 3072 of title 10, United States Code, "Comptroller General Assessment of Acquisition Programs and Initiatives" (commonly known as the "Quick Look") from 2023 to 2026, and would make additional changes to the scope of the assessments.

Section 813—Subcontracting Requirements for Certain Contracts Awarded to Educational Institutions

This section would implement minority institution subcontracting requirements for contracts awarded to certain institutions.

Section 814—Clarification to Fixed-Price Incentive Contract References

This section would correct imprecise use of the term "fixed-price incentive fee" contract and replace it with "fixed-price incentive", which is used at subpart 16.204 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation and throughout Department of Defense policy. This correction is consistent with the established policy that fees are associated with cost reimbursable contracts only.

Section 815—Modification to Indemnification Authority for Research and Development Contracts

This section would amend section 3861 of title 10, United States Code, and elevate indemnification authority for certain military contracts from service secretaries to the Secretary of Defense.

Section 816—Competition Requirements for Purchases from Federal Prison Industries

This section would amend section 3905 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct market research before purchasing a product listed in the latest edition of the Federal Prison Industries (FPI) catalog and would require the use of competitive procedures if the Secretary determines the FPI product is not comparable to products available from the private sector in price, quality, or time of delivery.

Section 817—Clarification of Authority of the Department of Defense to Carry Out Certain Prototype Projects

This section would amend section 4022 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the authority for noncompetitive follow-on awards includes transactions for prototypes even where notification was

not explicitly provided within the original request for proposals, if other requirements are met.

Section 818—Requirements for the Procurement of Certain Components for Certain Naval Vessels and Auxiliary Ships

This section would require certain components on certain naval vessels and auxiliary ships to be manufactured in the national technology and industrial base.

Section 819—Modification to Prohibition on Operation or Procurement of Foreign-Made Unmanned Aircraft Systems

This section would amend section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

Section 820—Extension of Pilot Program to Accelerate Contracting and Pricing Processes

This section would extend to January 2, 2024, a pilot program established in section 890 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) and amended by section 825 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

Section 821—Extension and Modification of Never Contract with the Enemy

This section would reauthorize through December 31, 2025, the authorities established by sections 841–843 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) and renew the requirements for annual reporting found at section 841(i) and 842(b).

SUBTITLE C—PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACQUISITION WORKFORCE

Section 831—Key Experiences and Enhanced Pay Authority for Acquisition Workforce Excellence

This section would amend section 1701a of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to establish rotational assignments for a certain percentage of the acquisition workforce through the public-private talent exchange established in section 1599g of title 10, United States Code. This section would also amend section 1701b of title 10, United States Code, to add Department of Defense Field Activities and Defense Agencies and allow for up to five positions with enhanced pay.

Section 832—Defense Acquisition University Reforms

This section would amend section 1746 of title 10, United States Code, to replace the requirement for full-time visiting professors from civilian colleges or universities with an expectation that the Secretary of Defense will ensure the Defense Acquisition University (DAU) collaborates with the acquisition research activities established under section 2361a of title 10, United States Code, and to direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to appoint the president of the DAU by evaluating certain factors.

Section 833—Modifications to Defense Civilian Training Corps

This section would amend section 2200g of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the purpose of the Defense Civilian Training Corps (DCTC) and direct the use of resources and programs of the Acquisition Innovation Research Center to implement the DCTC in consultation with various senior executives and officers with relevant experience and expertise.

Section 834—Repeal of Certain Provisions Relating to Acquisition Workforce Incentives

This section would repeal certain note provisions that have expired or been fully implemented in policy. The repealed notes are replaced by separate sections in this Act that create new incentive and exchange programs.

Section 835—Acquisition Workforce Incentives Relating to Training on and Agreements with Certain Software Businesses

This section would require training curricula to educate the Department of Defense acquisition community about the details of business models and revenue incentives of software-first commercial, startup, and nontraditional companies that may be able to offer solutions to the Department. It would require an exchange program, using existing authorities, focused on software-intensive startup businesses, and to establish related incentives for participation. It would further require regular discussions for industry and government stakeholders to exchange best practices and address general challenges. Finally, it would require a pilot program to test the feasibility of unique approaches to negotiating software data rights.

SUBTITLE D—PROVISIONS RELATING TO SOFTWARE AND TECHNOLOGY

Section 841—Prizes for Advanced Technology Achievements

This section would expand authority to award prizes to recognize innovative program management practices, as assessed and reported by the responsible senior leaders in the Department of Defense, that result in more rapid and efficient delivery of technology to the warfighter.

Section 842—Congressional Notification for Pilot Program to Accelerate the Procurement and Fielding of Innovative Technologies

This section would amend section 834 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) in order to require the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees within 30 days after funding has been provided for a proposal selected for an award under the pilot program established under that section.

Section 843—Curricula on Software Acquisitions and Cybersecurity Software or Hardware Acquisitions for Covered Individuals

This section would require the President of the Defense Acquisition University to develop training curricula related to software ac-

quisitions and cybersecurity software or hardware acquisitions to increase digital literacy within the acquisition workforce.

Section 844—Report on Covered Software Development

This section would direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to report the actual software delivery times for efforts using incremental software development. The report would categorize incremental deliveries times. If a delivery was not made within 12 months, the report would require an explanation.

SUBTITLE E—INDUSTRIAL BASE MATTERS

Section 851—Recognition of an Association of Eligible Entities That Provide Procurement Technical Assistance

This section would amend sections 4954, 4955, and 4561 of title 10, United States Code, to recognize Procurement Technical Assistance Centers (PTACs) and instruct the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with an association of eligible PTACs on matters of common interest to the program, as well as make certain other essential changes to the Procurement Technical Assistance Program.

Section 852—Update to Plan on Reduction of Reliance on Services, Supplies, or Materials from Covered Countries

This section would amend section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to identify critical defense requirements in the event of a crisis or conflict, and to establish related reporting requirements.

Section 853—Modification to Prohibition on Certain Procurements from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

This section would extend the prohibition on certain procurements from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

Section 854—Codification of the Department of Defense Mentor-Protege Program

This section would codify, make permanent, and make certain revisions to the Department of Defense Mentor-Protege Program. This section would also establish a 5-year pilot program to allow a portion of mentor reimbursement to be flowed down to the protege to cover costs to customize their technology solution in order to accelerate integration into Department systems.

Section 855—Microloan Program; Definitions

This section would amend paragraph (11) of section 7(m) of the Small Business Act to define the term "State" to mean each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

Section 856—Small Business Innovation Program Extension

This section would extend the Small Business Innovation Research program by 2 years until 2024.

Section 857—Prohibition on Covered Airport Contracts with Certain Entities

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from entering into certain contracts for acquiring passenger boarding bridge equipment or infrastructure at certain installations, facilities, or airports.

Section 858—Risk Management for Department of Defense Supply Chains

This section would require the Department of Defense to take a series of actions related to pharmaceutical supply chains, and to provide associated reports.

SUBTITLE F—OTHER MATTERS

Section 861—Technical Correction to Effective Date of the Transfer of Certain Title 10 Acquisition Provisions

This section would make certain technical corrections to title 10, United States Code. It would deem the amendments made by section 1701(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to have taken effect immediately before the amendments made by section 1881 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

Section 862—Regulations on Use of Fixed-Price Type Contracts for Major Defense Acquisition Programs

This section would amend section 818 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) to limit the number of low-rate initial production lots on a single contract under certain circumstances, and to provide for waiver authority.

Section 863—Notification on Retention Rate Policy

This section would require a 30-day notice and wait period before the Secretary of the Navy could retain more than 1 percent of the contract value for a contract for non-nuclear surface ship repair and maintenance, with notice being made to the congressional defense committees.

Section 864—Security Clearance Bridge Pilot Program

This section would create a pilot program to allow the Defense Innovation Unit to hold personal clearances of the employees of an innovative technology company while the Department completes the adjudication of the facility clearance application of the technology company.

Section 865—Department of Defense National Imperative for Industrial Skills Program

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Department of Defense Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program, to evaluate and further develop workforce development training programs to train skilled industrial workers needed in the defense industrial base through the Department of Defense National Imperative for Industrial Skills Program.

Section 866—Temporary Suspension of COVID–19 Vaccine Mandate for Department of Defense Contractors

This section would require a report by the Comptroller General of the United States in the predicted effects of the requirement for Department of Defense contractors to receive a COVID–19 vaccine and a temporary suspension of such requirement until congressional defense committees receive the Comptroller General report.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Briefing on the Establishment of a Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 30, 2022, and an interim briefing by August 1, 2022, on efforts to establish the Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm.

Comptroller General Report on Civilian Harm

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Department of Defense processes for identifying and implementing recommendations relating to the protection of civilians and efforts to prevent, mitigate, investigate, and respond to civilian harm in military operations. The review shall evaluate to what extent has the Department established processes to identify and evaluate studies on the protection of civilians and efforts to prevent, mitigate, investigate, and respond to civilian harm in United States military operations, including:

(1) internally directed Department of Defense studies;

(2) studies sponsored or commissioned by the Government of the United States; lessons learned and after-action reports from the geographic combatant commands; and

(3) studies by non-governmental organizations.

The review shall also evaluate to what extent has the Department established plans and processes to assess and, where appropriate, implement and standardize relevant recommendations from internal and external studies on the protection of civilians, including:

(1) the 2013 Joint and Coalition Operational Analysis on "Reducing and Mitigating Civilian Casualties";

(2) the 2018 Civilian Casualty Review directed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the 2022 RAND assessment of "U.S.

Department of Defense Civilian Casualty Policies and Procedures"; and

(3) other studies and recommendations as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by September 30, 2023, on the findings of the Comptroller General's review.

Deconflicting the Space-Related Missions and Responsibilities of the Combatant Commands, Armed Forces, and Military Departments

The committee is encouraged by the progress made by the Department of Defense to organize space forces of the United States in response to the threats posed to national security space. The standup of the United States Space Force and United States Space Command have had a notable impact in warning, tracking, and assessment of space- and terrestrial-based threats. The committee understands that the concurrent establishment of the United States Space Force and United States Space Command created potential for duplicative, redundant, and overlapping responsibilities, resulting in unforeseen complications to the processes and operations of both organizations. Given the progress of the organizations, the Department has had opportunity to refine and mature the understanding of unique organizational roles and responsibilities for space operations of all services and combatant commands. However, the committee is concerned that initial assignment of responsibilities during initial standup of United States Space Command my interfere with, assume, or overlap the missions, responsibilities, or authorities intended for the armed forces and their Secretaries. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that future delays in establishing a well-functioning United States Space Force could result in compromised national security objectives.

The committee believes that the Secretary of Defense should strongly consider the missions, responsibilities, and authorities of space functions of the military departments during the ongoing revisions of the Unified Command Plan. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to identify a strategy for the integration of space capabilities from the military services, and how they are best organized, assigned, and commanded in order to achieve national security objectives for space. The committee believes that increased investment in space defense should continue with a comprehensive and unified plan for space operations from the United States Space Force, the other military services, and United States Space Command.

Therefore, the committee directs Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on this strategy for space operations integrations. This briefing should include:

(1) an assessment of what responsibilities differentiate terrestrial theater space operations from global space area of responsibility operations;

(2) an evaluation of what is needed for the development, launch, and on-orbit sustainment of United States Space Force capabilities to meet the requirements of the combatant commands;

(3) strategic objectives for the use of joint space assets in support of all combatant commands;

(4) capabilities required to be assigned to each of the combatant commanders to achieve those strategic objectives;

(5) modifications to the missions, responsibilities, or authorities assigned to United States Space Command taking into account those strategic objectives and the assessment of the different space operations; and

(6) plans to mitigate any potential future overlap in the missions, responsibilities, and authorities of the Secretaries of the military departments and the commanders of the combatant commands.

Feasibility of Establishing an Air Corps as a Basic Branch of the U.S. Army

The committee notes the importance of air power to ground forces. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the feasibility of establishing an Air Corps as a basic branch of the U.S. Army. The briefing shall include, at a minimum: the roles, mission, organization, personnel, platforms, and other matters of concern.

Reaffirming the Sense of the 82nd Congress with Respect to the United States Marine Corps

In the 1951 Committee on Armed Services Report to the House (No. 666), Congress affirmed the need for a United States Marine Corps. Then, as is now, the committee continues to believe the requirement for a trained, equipped and rapidly deployable United Sates Marine Corps is an essential element of our National Security Strategy. The United States Marine Corps serves a critical role, especially when our Nation is the least ready. The committee also believes the United States requires an agile, 21st century fighting force capable of countering any adversary. As it evaluates future warfighting concepts and capabilities, the Marine Corps must ensure it does not accidentally or intentionally assume increased operational risk. As our country's 9–1–1 force, the Marine Corps must be able to deploy and fight tonight. Throughout history, we have seen the need to have a lethal, trained and equipped Marine Corps, ready for the current and future fight. The committee believes this force must remain fast-moving, lethal, and versatile, to respond quickly to evolving threats around the world. This is especially true today as our Marine Corps serves as our most forward instrument of power, the blunting force until our nation can surge additional forces forward to accomplish for potential large-scale mobilization of the American military. As it was in 1951, the committee remains resolute in their support for the Marine Corps and our Nation's need to retain a versatile expeditionary force ready to fight and win.

Wargaming in Support of Policy and Program Analysis and Decision Making

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense recognizes the need to ensure that the assumptions and analytical methodologies underpinning important capability, capacity, and force

planning decisions are rigorous and that it has established an Analysis Working Group (AWG) to facilitate strategic analysis and wargaming. Although encouraged by the AWG's establishment of principles and standards governing strategic analysis, the committee seeks to better understand how the Department is enforcing the AWG's direction that analysis intended to inform strategic and programmatic decisions must be transparent, robust, and well-designed.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 28, 2023, that details the following:

(1) the actions the Department has taken to ensure that analyses informing strategic and programmatic decisions are meeting established quality principles;

(2) how the Department is ensuring the accuracy and integrity of data used in the design and conduct of analytical tools including wargames, modeling and simulation, exercises, and other experiments;

(3) the actions the Department has taken to oversee or to manage the quality of analyses generated by the military services, the combatant commands, and other defense organizations, to ensure that quality principles are applied uniformly across the Department; and

(4) the extent to which the Department has modified its efforts to ensure analytical quality.

The above review shall not pertain to wargaming that is conducted exclusively for training or educational purposes.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Secretary of Defense's report and provide a briefing on preliminary findings to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than 60 days after the submission of the Department's report.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND RELATED MATTERS

Section 901—Increase in Authorized Number of Assistant and Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense

This section would increase the number of authorized Assistant Secretaries of Defense and Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense, in support of the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering.

Section 902—Responsibilities of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict

This section would amend section 138(b)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code, to add Explosive Ordnance Disposal to the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Section 911—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 to be appointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Section 912—Clarification of Peacetime Functions of the Navy

This section would amend section 8062(a) of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the peacetime functions of the United States Navy.

Section 913—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program

This section would establish a functional explosive ordnance disposal defense program within the Department of Defense.

Section 914—Modification of Report regarding the Designation of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps as a Basic Branch of the Army

This section would modify a report regarding the designation of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Corps as a basic branch of the U.S. Army.

Section 915—Clarification of Roles and Responsibilities for Force Modernization Efforts of the Army

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to submit to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services a plan that comprehensively defines roles and responsibilities of officials and organizations of the Army Futures Command, Army acquisitions enterprise, and modernization enterprise.

Section 916—Report on Potential Transition of All Members of Space Force into a Single Component

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the single Space Force component and all the required legislation to execute the changes.

SUBTITLE C—SPACE NATIONAL GUARD

Section 921—Establishment of Space National Guard

This section would establish a Space National Guard comprised of National Guard forces in the states and U.S. territories in which the Space Force operates.

Section 922—No Effect on Military Installations

This section would clarify that nothing in this subtitle would require or authorize the relocation of any facility, infrastructure, or military installation of the Space National Guard or Air National Guard.

Section 923—Implementation of Space National Guard

This section would require the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to implement the provisions of this subtitle not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 924—Conforming Amendments and Clarification of Authorities

This section would provide clarifications of authorities pertaining to the Space National Guard, as established by this subtitle, and conforming amendments to title 10, United States Code.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

Efforts to Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations' Wildlife Trafficking

The committee notes the significant negative effect of the illegal trafficking of wildlife. The committee understands that wildlife trafficking is linked to human trafficking, illicit financial flows, trade in illegal drugs and weapons, and other illegal activity by transnational criminal organizations.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by January 20, 2023, on Department efforts to combat wildlife trafficking as part of wider efforts to protect the nation from transnational criminal organizations. This briefing shall include a summary of the relevant authorities by which the Department counters wildlife trafficking, a list of recent interdictions or seizures of illegally trafficked wildlife by the Department or interagency or foreign partners acting in a joint capacity, and any other matter the Secretary deems appropriate.

Military Capabilities of Cartels

The committee is concerned with the increasing military capabilities of transnational criminal organizations in Mexico, Central America, and South America. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on military capabilities available to transnational criminal organizations. The report should include an assessment of the military equipment and capabilities available to the Sinaloa Cartel, Jalisco New Generation Cartel, Beltran Levya Organization, Los Rojos, Gulf Cartel, and any other transnational criminal organizations that the Secretary determines appropriate and an analysis of how transnational criminal organizations obtain weapons and conduct military training.

National Guard Efforts to Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on Department of Defense efforts to counter drug trafficking by transnational criminal organizations.

This report should include:

(1) a list of existing Department of Defense authorities to undertake counternarcotics activities; and

(2) the role of the National Guard in meeting the Department of Defense's objectives with respect to counternarcotics, counter illicit trafficking, counter threat finance, and transnational criminal organizations.

Report on Strategic Competitors and Trafficking of Illicit Oil, Rare Earth Minerals, and Narcotics in Africa and Latin America

The committee is concerned by illicit trafficking of oil, rare earth minerals, and narcotics that contribute to instability in Latin America and Africa. The committee is also aware of potential Chinese and Russian state involvement in these activities. 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 by January 23, 2023, on illicit oil, rare earth minerals, and narcotics trafficking in U.S. Africa Command and U.S. Southern Command areas of responsibility. The report shall include a summary of the resources and authorities used to disrupt and curtail such activity, integration and deconfliction of effort within combatant command campaign plans, efforts by the Department of Defense to work with U.S. Government agencies and foreign partners on such issues, and the extent and nature of Chinese and Russian state involvement in such activity.

Role of Special Operations Forces in Counternarcotics Operations

The Committee is concerned with the continued flow of narcotics into the United States and the resulting deaths due to overdoses and violence. Furthermore, the committee is interested in what, if any, role US Special Operations Forces can or should play in stemming this growing national security risk. As such, the committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2023, on the advisability of adding "counternarcotics operations'" to Section 167(k) of title 10, United States Code. The report should also include an overview of current Department of Defense authorities for counternarcotic operations and relevant coordination with interagency partners.

OTHER MATTERS

Analysis of Flight Hours in Support of the Department of Homeland Security

The committee understands that using unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)

provides an early warning of threats and increases operational awareness. Further, the committee notes that the Department of Defense has flown various aircraft to provide ISR capability in support of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on current ISR flight operations and training in support of DHS. The briefing shall include at a minimum:

(1) an analysis of ISR flight hours for the last two fiscal years by platform and the geographic region, including training and operational flight hours;

(2) a description of the challenges faced by different ISR platforms used to support DHS and efforts to overcome those challenges;

(3) an identification of Department of Defense training efforts that could be conducted to provide ISR support for DHS; and

(4) an analysis of how current ISR training is aimed at addressing current and future challenges to ISR support for DHS.

Border Security Infrastructure Aggregated Dataset

The committee remains interested in how the Department of Defense supports civil authorities at the southern land border of the United States and is aware that the Department lacks a comprehensive dataset detailing the geographic locations and specifications of border security infrastructure and equipment operated by the Department of Defense.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March, 1, 2023, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, on efforts to develop a single common dataset of border security infrastructure and equipment along the southern land border of the United States. The briefing shall include information on efforts to identify the geographic coordinates and specifications of all border security infrastructure and equipment deployed in support of civil authorities along the southern land border.

Briefing on Military Readiness Impacts Due to Irregular Migration at the Barry M. Goldwater Range

The Barry M. Goldwater Range is a preeminent facility providing critical training opportunities to our military for over 80 years. Currently, it provides realistic and unique air to ground training to the United States Air Force, the Marine Corps, and many of our NATO, Allied, and Coalition flight crews. However, due to its proximity to the border between the United States and Mexico, the range must sometimes cease operations due to migrants crossing between the United States and Mexico near or on the range facility. These crossings are not only dangerous for the migrants but disruptive to training and could have an impact on 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 28, 2023, on the potential impact that migrant activity at the Barry M. Goldwater Rage could have had on mili-

tary readiness in fiscal year 2022. At a minimum, the report should include the following information:

(1) number of times the range temporarily suspended operations due to migrants being on or near the range;

(2) the type and quantity of training that was canceled due to migrants causing the range to temporarily suspend operations;

(3) whether any of these temporary stoppages to training prevented the training objectives from being met;

(4) the additional costs of any stoppages to training and schedule adjustments to reschedule any disrupted training;

(5) whether a direct correlation between suspended range operations due to migrant activity and impacts on military readiness can be made; and

(6) what control measures are currently in place to prevent migrants from crossing the United States and Mexico border at the range and whether there are plans to modify current control measures.

Briefing on Over-the-Horizon Operations in Somalia

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2023, on the use of over-the-horizon capabilities in Somalia. The briefing shall include:

(1) lessons learned from over-the-horizon operations in Somalia that can be applied to future operations;

(2) an evaluation of the security environment in Somalia before and after the United States withdrew permanent forces from the country in January 2021; and

(3) a detailed cost analysis of conducting over-the-horizon operations in Somalia as compared to persistent presence operations.

Classified Partnership Support Facilities

The committee understands that partnerships with small businesses and universities are essential to the Department of Defense technology base. However, while small businesses and university research centers routinely have personnel that are cleared to perform classified work, they often lack access to sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIF).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Congressional Defense Committees no later than October 1, 2022, on actions being taken by the Department of Defense explore the benefits of a shared use classified facility with "turn-key" services including physical, personnel, and IT security that would enable small businesses and university research teams to collaborate with DoD researchers on classified projects without having to procure their own dedicated SCIF space.

Commencing a Yearly Interim National Defense Strategy

The committee believes that the National Defense Strategy (NDS) is critical for guiding the President's Budget to advance and safeguard the national security priorities and democratic values of the United States and its allies and partners. Without access to the NDS prior to the finalization of the annual President's Budget request, the demands of the current warfighting environment risk

being unfulfilled. The committee therefore requests that the Secretary of Defense provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2022, on the feasibility of releasing an annual interim National Defense Strategy to better align national security interests and demands of the Department of Defense with funding requirements. The report should include the following elements:

(1) a reasonable date to release the interim NDS on a reoccurring yearly basis;

(2) an outline of the necessary components of an interim NDS;

(3) the feasibility and potential benefits of transmitting an interim NDS in both a controlled unclassified information (CUI) and classified form; and

(4) any other information that the Secretary of Defense considers relevant.

Comptroller General Review of Joint All-Domain Command and Control

The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's progress in implementing the Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2) concept. The committee recognizes the Department has made progress on JADC2 planning, but each of the military services has a separate effort to address the Department's JADC2 requirements concept, and it is unclear what capabilities will be delivered to the warfighter, how much they will cost, and when they will be delivered.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2022, that includes the following elements:

(1) an inventory of JADC2-related development efforts, with a description of each's respective performance objectives, costs, and schedules;

(2) a description of JADC2 performance goals and how the development efforts, identified under (1), will contribute to achieving those goals, including performance metrics; and

(3) a list of potential JADC2 capability gaps and a plan for how the Department of Defense will ensure those capabilities are addressed and funded.

In addition, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the Department's JADC2 efforts and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings.

The committee also directs the Comptroller General to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, at a mutually agreed-upon time, on the Department's JADC2 efforts. The report shall include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(1) an overview of the Department current investment plans, schedules, and cost estimates for their current JADC2 efforts;

(2) an evaluation of the Department's process for monitoring JADC2 costs, schedule, and performance; and

(3) an assessment of the Department's challenges in developing and implementing JADC2 efforts and the Department's plans to address those challenges.

Definition of Over-the-Horizon Counterterrorism Operation

The committee remains focused on counterterrorism operations in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility and around the globe. The committee is concerned that the Secretary of Defense has not provided the congressionally mandated report from Section 1069 of the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 31, 2022 on over the horizon counterterrorism operations. The report should include:

(1) The Department of Defense's definition of the term "over-the-horizon counterterrorism operation";

(2) Any operational or strategic concepts that are incorporated into such definition;

(3) Examples of tactical operations, missions, or assignments that would meet such definition;

(4) An identification of the personnel, equipment, and systems intended to be used for activities that would meet such definition; and

(5) Any other matters the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy determines appropriate.

Department of Defense's Support for Civil Authorities at the Southern Land Border of the United States

The committee is concerned about the current level of illegal activity at the southern land border of the United States and the national security risk it represents. The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense has provided critical support to U.S. Customs and Border Protection along the southern border and that the Department's presence has deterred crime and improved the overall security situation. While the committee acknowledges that securing the southern land border of the United States is not the mission of the Department of Defense, it is interested in how and where the Department is providing defense support for civil authorities at the southern border.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Department of Defense's support for civil authorities at the southern land border of the United States and the Department's desired outcome regarding security along the southern land border of the United States. This briefing will include, but is not limited to:

(1) the Department of Defense's role in securing the southern land border of the United States;

(2) plans to address current and anticipated border support mission requirements as part of the annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process of the Department;

(3) efforts by the Department of Defense, or updates to existing efforts, to cooperate with Mexico with respect to border security;

(4) the impact on National Guard readiness; and

(5) an assessment of how the Department of Defense's defense support for civil authorities at the southern land border of the

United States reinforces the security in the area of geographic responsibility of the U.S. Northern Command.

Department of the Navy Unmanned Campaign Framework

The committee notes that the Department of the Navy's (DoN) Unmanned Campaign Framework serves as DoN's holistic approach to developing and deploying unmanned systems. As discussed in the Framework, the Navy and Marine Corps must align their unmanned systems vision to execute Distributed Maritime Operations (DMO) and Littoral Operations in a Contested Environment (LOCE) and, to ensure success, the Navy and Marine Corps must tightly couple requirements, resources, and acquisition policies to develop, build, integrate and deploy effective unmanned systems faster.

The committee believes the current Unmanned Campaign Framework overlooks smaller autonomous, unmanned options that can provide operationally critical payloads with intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) and electronic warfare (EW) systems. The committee believes Navy should more closely examine small, low-cost, high-endurance, reconfigurable ships that can accommodate various payloads. These platforms could assist the Navy in accelerating its shift to a more distributed fleet architecture that can respond effectively to the improving maritime anti-access/area-denial (A2/AD) capabilities of adversaries, particularly China, while leveraging advances in technologies that enable widely distributed maritime forces that include significant numbers of UVs.

The committee believes Navy should better leverage the diversity of platforms offered by the private sector and should use OTA acquisition strategies for small and medium UMS programs Specifically, Navy should better access the exceptionally varied and rapidly expanding Commercial of the Shelf (COTS) UMS platforms and service models that could include Contactor Owned, Contractor Operated—COCO, and Government Owned, Contractor Operated UMS (GOCO) service models. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023 as to the Department of the Navy (DoN) latest iteration of the Unmanned Campaign Framework including an updated acquisition strategy, plan and budget.

Diminution of Maritime Prepositioned Forces

The committee notes that the Navy has placed five Maritime Prepositioned Force, forward postured ships representing 45 percent of the total capacity into a continental United States reduced operating status. As a result, the U.S. military will be forced to rely further on surge sealift forces to move I and II Marine Expeditionary Forces in times of conflict. The committee has long held the opinion that our surge sealift forces are inadequate in terms of quality of vessels to support surge requirements and is concerned that such a decision will further exacerbate required time-phased force and deployment timelines. The committee believes that an extension of such timelines is contrary to future naval warfare that will likely require prepositioned forces to be located in theater to properly respond and with urgency.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, United States Transportation Command, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, to prepare a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2023, that includes:

(1) time-phased force and deployment timelines before and after this reduction;

(2) options to mitigate this loss with additional intratheater connectors; and

(3) anticipated timelines associated with the next generation Maritime Prepositioned Force.

Divestment of Department of Defense from Road and Bridge Infrastructure

The committee supports the Department of Defense divesting itself of road and bridge infrastructure where appropriate. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees outlining the strategy of the Department of Defense to divest from road and bridge infrastructure, including infrastructure owned by the Army Corps of Engineers, by December 31, 2022. The report should include the following elements:

(1) the identification of the 10 most costly structures from which the Department of Defense should divest itself;

(2) the 100 year financial liability of the Department for the operation and maintenance of the 10 structures identified in (1); and

(3) an outline of how the Department would divest infrastructure deemed unessential to support the National Defense Strategy.

Educational Partnership Agreements and Army Arctic Dominance Strategy

The committee notes that the Army's 2021 Regaining Arctic Dominance Strategy emphasized "the Arctic's role in defending the homeland, the complicated geopolitical landscape within the context of great power competition, and how accelerated environmental change impacts future operations." To that end, the committee provided additional funding in fiscal year 2022 to develop polar research and testing capabilities and to expand the technical workforce with expertise on the environmental conditions that would impact personnel and equipment deployed to cold weather climates.

Greater understanding is required, however, regarding whether Educational Partnership Agreements may further the Army's Arctic strategy. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 30, 2023, regarding the Army's Educational Partnership Agreements with universities that conduct substantial research concerning Arctic and cold weather climate matters. The briefing shall address whether expanding the number of Educational Partnership Agreements can help address the Army's growing personnel, training, and education needs as well as whether they may attract more young research faculty to work with the Army on operational challenges in the Arctic that have become increasingly urgent due to rising geopolitical tensions with Russia.

Electromagnetic Spectrum Sharing Resourcing

The committee believes that electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) is a highly valuable resource that is critical to our national security, but recognizes that it is also vital to Americans as they rely on connectivity to do many of their daily tasks. The committee is pleased that the Department of Defense is investing in capabilities to better align the use of its EMS resources with industry, and encouraging new ways of thinking about access, sharing, and maneuver in the EMS.

The committee is aware of the ongoing feasibility study by the Department and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) as directed in Public Law 117–58. If the feasibility study identifies opportunities for spectrum sharing in the 3.1–3.45 GHz bands, the Department will need a strong technical backbone to execute a spectrum sharing regime. The committee is concerned that, at present, the Department is not properly resourced in terms of funding, personnel, technical expertise or equipment necessary to implement spectrum sharing. The committee encourages the Department to make robust investments in the fiscal years 2024 and 2025 budgets in order to be prepared for the outcome of the ongoing study. The committee further encourages the Department to work to identify opportunities to scale and adopt new spectrum sharing near Department facilities and increase efforts to better coordinate these matters with other stakeholders to ensure a coherent spectrum policy.

Food Security and Agroterrorism

The committee remains concerned about the potential for our adversaries to use Foot and Mouth Disease, African Swine Fever, or another foreign animal disease to cause serious harm to the food security and economic security of the United States. The committee believes it is vital for the United States to respond quickly and effectively to stop the spread of a viral foreign animal disease outbreak to protect U.S. food production and national security. The committee recognizes the need to make purchases of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccines for the National Animal Vaccine and Veterinary Countermeasures Bank (NAVVCB) to ensure the United States has a vital response capacity in the event of a detection of Foot and Mouth Disease in the United States. The committee also recognizes the urgent need for the development of an African Swine Fever vaccine.

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 by February 1, 2023, on the capability and capacity to prevent and respond to a foreign animal disease outbreak, such as Foot and Mouth Disease and African Swine Fever, in the United States. The briefing shall include a progress update on U.S. government efforts to help with the development of the African Swine Fever vaccine.

Gaps in Writings on U.S. Marine Corps History

The committee acknowledges that the history of the United States Marine Corps is rich and complex, and that many areas remain to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and

supports collaboration between historians and the Marine Corps History Division to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2023, that lists any identified gaps in the existing cannon of United States Marine Corps history to better enable historians' efforts to more holistically document the past.

Gaps in Writings on U.S. Navy History

The committee acknowledges that the history of the United States Navy is rich and complex, and that many areas remain to be explored by historians. The committee encourages and supports collaboration between historians and the Naval History and Heritage Command to help preserve its unique history. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2023, that lists any identified gaps in the existing cannon of United States Naval history to better enable historians' efforts to more holistically document the past.

Improving Arctic Security and Resilience

The committee recognizes the Arctic as an emerging arena for great power competition. While the Arctic was once viewed as a buffer zone, the melting sea ice is transforming it to an area of opportunity and conflict for great power interests that constitute the nexus of economic success and national security objectives. As our competitors expand their presence in and around the Arctic, the United States must adjust and improve posture, infrastructure, and situational awareness to effectively compete and fulfill the priorities outlined in the 2022 National Defense Strategy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of the United States Northern Command, to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022 on the following information and its potential benefits to an overall Arctic strategy:

(1) Army Unit Readiness.—The Arctic is divided into five environments: Arctic (all season), sub-arctic, extreme cold weather (ECW), high altitude, and mountainous. Current doctrine mandates United States Special Forces to be operational in all five environments. The Department of Defense should review the feasibility of these requirements.

(2) Readiness Defined.—The 2021 Army Arctic Strategy "Regaining Arctic Dominance" outlines two classifications of Arctic readiness: "Arctic-capable" and "Arctic-ready." Both have discrete requirements, yet there is confusion over what the criteria is to meet each standard of preparedness. This becomes a critical liability when determining what units to deploy based on their capacity to operate in Arctic-specific environments. The Department of Defense should review its readiness metrics to ensure clarity and consistency and consider using military doctrinal readiness verbiage.

(3) Self-validation Capabilities.—There should be a standardized validation pathway that allows United States ground forces to operate in the Arctic. In many cases, partner nations validate United States military units. Moreover, units are trained and validated in

environments that are not necessarily equivalent to the existing conditions of the Arctic. The Department of Defense should consider the potential benefits of creating a standardized validation pathway that includes Arctic-specific tasks at the individual and unit level and institutionalizing that in doctrine. In addition, the Department should consider the benefits of self-validating ground forces and the means to create the conditions necessary for self-validation to appropriately man, train, and equip units to project power in the Arctic region.

Incorporating Special Forces into the Arctic Security Initiative

The committee notes the assessment and report required by section 1090 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) is still in process by the Department of Defense. The committee believes the use of special operations forces are critical to Arctic security and should be incorporated into the plan required by subparagraph (b) of section 1090, to carry out a program of activities to enhance security in the Arctic regions. If the Secretary of Defense establishes the Arctic Security Initiative, the committee encourages the Secretary to ensure special operations forces are incorporated into the Initiative.

Initiation of Security Clearance Process for STEM Students

The committee recognizes that within the Department of Defense and the Defense Industrial Base, there is an increasing need for new workers in the research related fields. Security Clearances are integral for employment, yet there are long backlogs in processing and investigations, pushing young employment seekers to pursue other non-defense related employment. Currently, the Department of Defense manages science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) programs, federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) programs, and university affiliated research center (UARC) programs, in which undergraduate and graduate students participate. The committee notes that this population of students represents a well-qualified pool of applicants to continue their work in national security-related fields and that initiating the security clearance process for certain STEM-involved students would facilitate the participation of such students in critical STEM programs and enhance the cleared national security STEM workforce.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee no later than January 1, 2023, on the feasibility, advisability, and potential benefits of initiating the security clearance process for qualified students involved in certain DoD STEM programs, FFRDC programs, and UARC programs. The report should include a review of these programs and include recommendations for which programs would warrant the initiation of the security clearance process for students.

Joint Forces Intelligence, Reconnaissance, and Surveillance Risk Management

The committee continues to be concerned about ongoing efforts to divest current airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnais-

sance (ISR) platforms without a holistic assessment of the effects on the geographical combatant commanders' ability to conduct operations. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required each commander of a geographic combatant command to provide an assessment of the level of operational risk to that command posed by the Air Force's Airborne ISR Modernization Plan. Though these assessments have yet to be submitted, the fiscal year 2023 budget request proposed additional divestments of airborne ISR platforms without available replacement capability or capacity. The most recent report from the Joint Staff on ISR requirements fulfilled through the Global Force Management Allocation Process revealed that only a fraction of all geographic combatant commander ISR requirements were being met.

The committee emphasizes that the Department of Defense should ensure the military services' plans to retire currently flying airborne ISR platforms are considered within the context of combatant commanders' operational requirements. The committee notes that all current Air Force ISR divestments are being proposed before replacement capability has been developed or fielded, thereby creating a trough of ISR capacity for most of the decade. The committee encourages the geographic combatant commanders to provide the risk assessments required under section 1066 of Public Law 117–81 as soon as practicable. Elsewhere in this Act, the committee includes a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the commanders of each geographic combatant command, to provide an assessment to the congressional defense committees of the level of operational risk to the geographic combatant commands associated with any proposed retirement or divestment of airborne ISR capability.

Lethality and the Department of Defense

The committee believes that the primary purpose of the Department of Defense is to provide combat-credible military forces needed to deter adversaries and protect the security of our nation. The most critical underpinning of deterrence, the central tenet of the 2022 National Defense Strategy, is lethality. Should deterrence fail, the lethality of our Nation's Joint Force will be the primary measure of our ability to fight and win our Nation's wars. The committee believes that any effort by the Department of Defense that does not directly augment the lethality or combat-effectiveness of the Joint Force is outside the scope of the Department's mission, and thus a distraction. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to utilize lethality as the primary consideration when determining and implementing Department policies.

Over The Horizon Capabilities

The committee notes U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is pivoting to countering great power competition (GPC) while still executing the priority mission of countering violent extremist organizations (CVEO). The shift to GPC requires USSOCOM to rebalance its current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms. The committee is aware of challenges with the over the horizon mission, including locations with

limited access for ISR platforms such as the Javaman fleet. The committee concurs with USSOCOM's reduction of Javaman aircraft and reinvestment in modernization to advance the transition of special operations ISR capabilities to support integrated deterrence, focus more capability to counter GPC, and enable access for the CVEO mission. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, USSOCOM to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023, on the reinvestment and modernization of ISR platforms to support.

Report on Congressional Increases to the Defense Budget

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees as an unclassified appendix to the Fiscal Year 2024 Department of Defense budget request on the programs and activities of the Department for which Congress provided authorization or appropriations levels in the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act or the Fiscal Year 2023 Defense Appropriations Act that exceeded the amount requested for such program or activity in the budget for the Department of Defense submitted to Congress by the President for fiscal year 2023.

The report shall include information on:

(1) any program or activity that the Department of Defense sought to divest from entirely or in part, or requested zero or a reduced number of units, but that was restored wholly or in part by Congress;

(2) any program or activity that Congress authorized or appropriated at a level exceeding the amount requested by the Department of Defense in its fiscal year 2023 budget request by $20,000,000 or more, and the sum of these increases expressed as a percentage of the Department of Defense's total enacted budget; and

(3) each program or activity listed in this report shall include an assessment of whether and how the program or activity does or does not meet requirements in support of the priorities articulated in the 2022 National Defense Strategy.

In addition to being appended to the Department of Defense's fiscal year 2023 budget request, this report shall be made publicly available on the website of the Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller.

Report on Countering the Use of Human Shields

The committee notes that non-state actors have repeatedly used human shields against the United States and NATO forces during the Global War on Terrorism, as well as in other conflicts, and recognizes the use of civilians to shield military objectives from lawful attack or to deliberately cause civilian casualties is a war crime. The committee further notes that the NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe has requested that NATO member states enhance their capacity and coordination in countering the use of human shields. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2023, on the Department's ability and efforts to integrate countering the use of human shields in joint exercises,

doctrine development, education, and training at multinational centers of excellence.

Report on Department of Defense Bases and Training Centers Able to Support Joint All-Domain Operations Training in Arctic Conditions

The committee recognizes the continued strategic importance of the Arctic region to the national interests of the United States. The committee further recognizes that several of the military services and the Department have published strategies that highlight the importance of having forces and equipment that are prepared, capable, and trained to operate in the extreme weather environments of the Arctic. The committee notes that in order to support these strategies the Department must identify all training facilities and ranges within the Active Component and the National Guard that can support Joint All-Domain Operations (JADO) training in weather environments similar to that of the Arctic.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 23, 2022, that identifies existing training facilities and ranges within the Active Component and the National Guard located in and outside the continental United States that can support JADO training. At a minimum, the report shall include:

(1) a list of JADO capable facilities and ranges that can replicate the extreme weather environment of the Arctic within and outside the continental United States belonging to the National Guard and the Active Component;

(2) training capabilities and opportunities available at each of these locations;

(3) a comparison of the transportation logistics to deploy units, personnel, and equipment to Arctic training capable JADO locations within the continental United States versus those outside the continental United States;

(4) ways in which the Department and the National Guard Bureau can leverage more efficient utilization of these facilities; and

(5) any other matters the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau determines to be relevant.

Report on Information Operations Deconfliction and Campaigning Between Combatant Commands and Service Entities

The committee notes that Information Operations (IO) play a critical role in military advantage. Our national security depends on our ability to influence and disrupt adversary information flow and decision-making, as well as defend and bolster our own. IO can include a range of capabilities, from electromagnetic warfare and cyber operations to operations security and information assurance.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Principal Information Operations Advisor, to submit a report and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, on the status of information operations across the

Department of Defense. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) An overview of information operations (IO) priorities for each Combatant Command and functional component command; include forces executing each operation; include which capabilities are being used for each operation; include the geographic areas of responsibility; include applicable command relationships; include force providers; include any gaps in personnel, capabilities, or authorities.

(2) An overview of current IO conducted within each military service branch and by the joint staff; include the components conducting such operations; include priorities for each such component; include forces executing each operation; include which capabilities are being used for each operation; include the geographic areas of responsibility for each component; include applicable command relationships; include force providers; include any gaps in personnel, capabilities, or authorities.

(3) An overview of how each military service component conducting IO deconflicts operations with Combatant Commands and functional component commands; discuss deconfliction processes for IO operations and campaigns to include both Department and inter-agency stakeholders; discuss relevant command relationships in the deconfliction, approval, and execution process; an overview of how each IO campaign is developed, approved, and executed.

Report on U.S. Security Assistance to The Bahamas

The committee is concerned with China's growing influence in the Caribbean region. The committee understands that the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, which is an important partner of the United States and is located less than 50 miles from the continental United States, is in a particularly vulnerable position given the significant devastation wrought by Hurricane Dorian. Much of the defense infrastructure in The Bahamas was destroyed in the hurricane and rebuilding efforts have been challenging for the Bahamian Government. The committee is concerned that China may exploit the current situation, as it has done in other parts of the Caribbean and in many other regions of the world, by using predatory infrastructure financing and other forms of economic coercion in an attempt to increase its influence and leverage over The Bahamas. The committee understands that the Royal Bahamian Defence Force (RBDF), in cooperation with U.S. NORTHCOM, have identified millions of dollars in assistance projects that will strengthen Bahamian defense while benefiting U.S. Government security interests. The committee urges the Department of Defense and U.S. NORTHCOM to consider the priorities of the RBDF when allocating funding for security cooperation programs. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Northern Command, and the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the efforts undertaken, or proposed to be undertaken, by the Department in The Bahamas through security cooperation, infrastructure projects, training exercises, and other means to assist The Bahamas and to advance U.S. security interests.

Report on Wagner Group Activities and Effects in Africa

The committee is aware that the Wagner Group is a Russian state-linked proxy organization operating with the consent, control, or direction of Russian political leadership. The committee understands that the Wagner Group enjoys the active support of the Russian Ministry of Defence, including but not limited to transportation, supply, and communications. The committee understands that Wagner Group forces are active in multiple countries in Africa, including the Central African Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, and Sudan. The committee is aware of allegations of intentional spreading of disinformation, targeting of civilians, mass summary executions, and the denial of human rights across Africa by Wagner Group members. The committee is concerned that the conduct, structure, and questionable security operations performance of the Wagner Group in Africa worsens the security environment in already fragile African states and regions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on the status of Wagner Group activities in Africa, including the location and nature of Wagner Group deployments across Africa, the composition of Wagner Group deployments in each African country where it operates, assessments regarding the veracity of allegations of human rights violations and atrocities by Wagner Group elements in Africa, and assessments of the development of the security environment in African countries following Wagner Group deployments. This report should be unclassified without any markings related to dissemination control but may contain a classified annex.

Rule of Law Collaborative

The committee recognizes the increased role of the Department of Defense in ensuring the establishment and preservation of the rule of law around the globe. Given the ever increasing threats to the rule of law around the globe, the committee encourages the Department to collaborate with academia and university centers, with proven experience in training federal government and foreign government audiences on rule of law initiatives. Additionally, the committee encourages the Department to engage with academic and university centers to develop strong anticorruption and transparency programming, to continue promoting the rule of law worldwide. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the Department's collaborative engagements with academia on rule of law initiatives.

Security Cooperation in Mozambique

The committee notes Mozambique's inclusion as a Global Fragility Act country, mandating the development of multiyear strategies to prevent conflict and promote security, stability, and peace. The committee is interested in ensuring that security cooperation provided to Mozambique has aligned with such strategies and respect for the law of armed conflict, human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, and civilian control of the military.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, including a list of security cooperation programs with the Government of Mozambique in the past 5 years to include the amount, type, and purpose of support provided. This report should also include information on efforts to ensure that security cooperation with Mozambique is provided in accordance with existing statute regarding the observance of and respect for the law of armed conflict, human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, and civilian control of the military; an assessment of the capacity of the Armed Forces of Mozambique to effectively implement, benefit from, or use such assistance; a description of all monitoring and evaluation efforts on such cooperation and their findings; and an assessment of the impact of such security cooperation on the security and stability of Mozambique and the degradation of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-Mozambique.

Sensitive Compartmentalized Information Facility ADA-Compliant Components

The committee recognizes that U.S. federal government buildings are subject to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) requirements to ensure people with disabilities have equal access to federally owned and leased facilities. Classified and previously classified government facilities are subject to accessibility challenges at the suite entry due to security door hardware that is not compliant with accessibility standards. Although traditional hardware meets basic security requirements, life safety and accessibility standards remain deficient. In 2021, the General Services Administration approved an Automatic Bolt Retraction (ABR) system compliant with the security requirements set forth within FF–L–2890C, yet U.S. government facilities continue to fail to meet statutorily-required safety standards. The FF–L–2890C specification pertains to lock extensions and specifically covers pedestrian door preassembled locks, pedestrian door lock assembly panic, and auxiliary deadbolts for use with changeable combination locks and strikes.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review and brief the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on how it is applying ABA 404.2.9 in its construction design and lease requirements. ABA 404.2.9 pertains to the maximum amount of continuous force required for an individual to open hinged or sliding interior doors and gates within facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with federal funds. The briefing shall also include any obstacles or impediments to ensuring secure doors otherwise comply with ADA and ABA safety requirements, and how the Department of Defense plans to source equipment to ensure compliance with applicable safety regulations.

Special Operations Capabilities in Support of Operational Plans

The committee notes the unique capabilities offered to geographic combatant commanders (GCC) by U.S. Special Operations Forces (USSOF) to combat threats from non-state actors, transnational terrorist groups, and gray-zone activities of near-peer adversaries.

The committee further notes the unique authorities afforded to USSOF to combat terrorist threats through support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals under section 127e of title 10, United States Code, and to provide support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals in supporting or facilitating ongoing and authorized irregular warfare authorities through section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91). Further, the committee notes the ongoing threats facing the United States from violent extremist groups, and additional, dynamic threats posed to the United States from near-peer adversaries, and their allies and proxies. The committee recognizes the utility of utilizing the unique capabilities of USSOF and the authorities provided to them through congressional authorization to combat these threats to the United States.

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, and relevant GCCs, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on USSOF abilities, through the authorities under 10 U.S.C. 127e and section 1202 of Public Law 115–91, to support the operational plans of each GCC. The report shall include:

(1) an analysis of additional support needed by each GCC to utilize and employ 10 U.S.C. 127e authorities and section 1202 authorities in Public Law 115–91 in their operational plans;

(2) an analysis how USSOF irregular warfare capabilities are currently incorporated in GCC operational plans;

(3) how SOCOM's 10 U.S.C. 127e authorities are built in to GCC's operational plans; and

(4) how SOCOM's section 1202 authority in Public Law 115–91 is built into GCC operational plans; a list of factors that hinder or prevent the GCC's use of 10 U.S.C. 127e authorities and section 1202 authority in Public Law 115–91; and an assessment of near-peer adversaries' use of irregular warfare tactics and operations in each GCC.

Special Operations Forces Capability to Track International Financial Transactions to Counter Violent Extremist Organizations

The committee notes one of the major challenges to countering violent extremist organizations (VEOs) is the ability to track international financial transitions in real time. The committee recognizes that central to the counter VEO mission is the ability to deny resources and capabilities to VEOs so they are unable to conduct operations targeting the United States and its allies, partners or interests. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the Department of Defense's capability to integrate information and data matching to track international financial transactions and inform special operations forces' counterterrorism efforts. The briefing shall include a description of the use of any advanced mathematical capabilities for phonetic and linguistic processing and the identification and matching of foreign language and alphabetic systems to support investigations of ter-

rorist threats. The briefing shall also include any coordination conducted with the Department of the Treasury's Terrorist Finance Tracking Program, including investigations of sanctions violations related to terrorist threats.

Special Operations Information Operations Capability to Counter Malign Influence in Africa

The committee recognizes the increase in malign influence on the continent of Africa stemming from China and Russia. The committee notes that U.S. Special Operations Forces partner with many African nations to fight violent extremists and terrorist organizations. The committee recognizes that through disinformation and other malign influence campaigns executed through state-linked actors, China and Russia are creating an asymmetric race for authority and are hindering the fight against terrorist activities on the continent. The committee further believes that U.S. Special Operations Forces possess the skills to assist with U.S. efforts to combat malign influence. 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 March 1, 2023, on the current information operations capabilities to counter malign influence of Russia and China in Africa.

Ubiquitous Data Collection and Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance

The committee commends US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) for their efforts to assess training and technology which will aid the special operations warfighter given the prevalence of ubiquitous data collection (UDC) and the threat UDC poses. The committee recognizes the increasing risks to US Special Operations Forces (SOF) and their operations which are presented by the proliferation of ubiquitous data collection (UDC) and ubiquitous technical surveillance (UTS), particularly in the era of strategic competition. The committee is concerned that more centralized focus and resources are needed to comprehensively address these threats across the Special Operations community to ensure the SOF operator receives necessary tools and regular, consistent training throughout their career to keep pace with modern technological advances.

To this end, the committee urges the Commander of US Special Operations Command, responsible for the development and employment of US SOF in any environment, to prioritize and resource advanced technologies, training, tactics and procedures that enable SOF to mitigate the UDC and UTS threats from daily routines to the most highly contested operational environments. Further, the committee urges the Commander of USSOCOM to consolidate efforts under one leader at USSOCOM Headquarters to mitigate ubiquitous data collection across the SOF enterprise and establish a signature management program throughout the career of the SOF operator. This program should bring disparate efforts under one umbrella to ensure that digital signature management best practices are adopted throughout the SOCOM Enterprise to establish and consolidate oversight of digital signature management

training, doctrine, materiel, acquisition authority and requirements under one leader.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of USSOCOM to provide a report and briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 1, 2022, on USSOCOM's efforts and potential for consolidation, as well as how USSOCOM could implement a strategic approach to address and mitigate UDC and UTS challenges to include the current policies, resource constraints and efforts to establish a comprehensive training routine throughout the SOF operators' career.

Vetting Partner Forces

The committee recognizes the important role Special Operations Forces play in supporting foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting or facilitating authorized ongoing military operations by United States special operations forces to combat terrorism and authorized irregular warfare operations through the Section 127e and 1202 authorities. Further, the committee recognizes the need to ensure human rights and civil liberties are respected through these programs and that the Department of Defense takes every precaution to avoid partnering with forces who have committed violations of human rights. The committee also recognizes the need to preserve its role to decide when, where, and against whom hostilities take place, including hostilities conducted through or with partner forces. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on (1) the processes through which the Secretary, in seeking concurrence from the Chief of Missions, ensures that prior to a decision to provide any support authorized by Section 127e and Section 1202 to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals, full consideration is given to any credible information available to the Department of State relating to the violations of human rights by such entities, and (2) the relevant authorizations for use of military force, constitutional authorities, and execute orders vis-à-vis how the Department of Defense works with, directs, or supports partner forces under Section 127e and Section 1202.

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 2023 in division A of this Act. This section would limit the total amount transferred under this authority to $6.00 billion.

Section 1002—Determination of Budgetary Effects

This section would state the budgetary effects of this Act for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–139).

SUBTITLE B—COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES

Section 1011—Extension of Authority to Support a Unified Counterdrug and Counterterrorism Campaign in Colombia

This section would extend by 2 years section 1021 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), as most recently amended by section 1007 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), providing for authority to support a unified counterdrug and counterterrorism campaign in Colombia.

SUBTITLE C—NAVAL VESSELS AND SHIPYARDS

Section 1021—Navy Consultation with Marine Corps on Major Decisions Directly Concerning Marine Corps Amphibious Force Structure and Capability

This section would amend section 8026 of title 10, United States Code, and require consultation with the Commandant of the Marine Corps on major decisions directly concerning naval amphibious force structure and capabilities.

Section 1022—Number of Navy Operational Amphibious Ships

This section would amend section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, and provide a statutory floor for the minimum number of amphibious ships the Secretary is required to have in service.

Section 1023—Availability of Funds for Retirement or Inactivation of Landing Dock Ships

This section would prohibit retirement or inactivation of the USS *Germantown* (LSD–42), USS *Gunston Hall* (LSD–44), USS *Tortuga* (LSD–46), and USS *Ashland* (LSD–48).

Section 1024—Availability of Funds for Retirement or Inactivation of Guided Missile Cruisers

This section would prohibit the retirement of greater than four guided missile cruisers, and specify that the USS *Vicksburg* shall not be one of the four ships retired.

Section 1025—Business Case Analyses on Disposition of Certain Government-Owned Dry-Docks

This section would require the Navy to conduct a Business Case Analysis on the Graving Dock at Naval Base San Diego, California, and on the Auxiliary Floating Dock, Medium–10, at Seattle, Washington.

Section 1026—Prohibition on Use of Funds for Retirement of Legacy Maritime Mine Countermeasures Platforms

This section would prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from discontinuing or preparing to discontinue the Marine Mammal System program.

Section 1027—Deadline for 75 Percent Manning Fill for Ships Undergoing Nuclear Refueling or Defueling

This section would establish an overall 75 percent minimum manning fill requirement for U.S. Navy ships undergoing nuclear refueling or de-fueling and any concurrent complex overhaul. It would also establish for such ships a 75 percent minimum manning fill requirement for the enlisted grades of E–6 and above.

Section 1028—Prohibition on Deactivation of Navy Combat Documentation Detachment 206

This section would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2023 for the Navy to be obligated or expended to deactivate or prepare to deactivate Navy Combat Documentation Detachment 206.

Section 1029—Withholding of Certain Information about Sunken Military Crafts

This section would allow the service secretaries to withhold certain information about the location of sunken military craft from public disclosure, if such disclosure would increase the risk of the unauthorized disturbance of one or more sunken military craft.

Section 1030—Availability of Funds for Retirement or Inactivation of Expeditionary Transfer Dock Ships

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from retiring, preparing to retire, inactivating, or placing in storage ESD–1 and ESD–2 ships during fiscal year 2023.

Section 1031—Availability of Funds for Retirement or Inactivation of Littoral Combat Ships

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from retiring, preparing to retire, inactivating, or placing in storage more than four Littoral Combat Ships during fiscal year 2023.

SUBTITLE D—COUNTERTERRORISM

Section 1035—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, 2023, to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of any individual detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Libya, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, and Afghanistan.

SUBTITLE E—MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Section 1041—Modification of Authority for Humanitarian Demining Assistance and Stockpiled Conventional Munitions Assistance

This section would modify section 407 of title 10, United States Code, to remove the geographic limitation, increase the funding cap, and allow for personnel expenses.

Section 1042—Security Clearances for Recently Separated Members of the Armed Forces and Civilian Employees of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to treat previously held security clearances as active within 1 year of an individual separating from the Armed Forces or the Department of Defense.

Section 1043—Submission of National Defense Strategy in Unclassified Form

This section would modify section 113(g)(1)(D) of title 10, United States Code, and require the National Defense Strategy be submitted in unclassified form.

Section 1044—Common Access Cards for Department of Defense Facilities for Certain Congressional Staff

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to issue and implement procedures for the issuance of common access cards to professional staff members on relevant oversight committees.

Section 1045—Introduction of Entities in Transactions Critical to National Security

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to facilitate the introduction of entities for purposes of discussing potential transactions in the national security interests of the United States.

Section 1046—Repository of Local Nationals Working for or on Behalf of Federal Government in Theater of Combat Operations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to establish and maintain a database listing all foreign nationals working for or on behalf of the U.S. Federal Government in a theater of combat operations, in accordance with Privacy Act requirements. This database would be used to streamline and provide verification of employment records and personnel data to facilitate an individual's application for any potential Special Immigrant Visa program.

Section 1047—Transfers and Pay of Nonappropriated Fund Employees

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to update policies and procedures to expedite the process for interservice transfers of nonappropriated fund employees.

Section 1048—Establishment of Joint Training Pipeline between United States Navy and Royal Australian Navy

This section would establish a joint training program between the United States Navy and the Royal Australian Navy for Australian Navy submarine officers to attend the Navy Nuclear Propulsion School and the Submarine Officer Basic Course, and then be assigned to an operational U.S. Navy submarine at sea.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to deliver a report to the congressional defense committees on a notional initial, follow-on, and recurring training plan that would prepare Australian submarine officers to command a nuclear-powered submarine.

Section 1049—Inspector General Oversight of Department of Defense Activities in Response to Russia's Further Invasion of Ukraine

This section would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to carry out comprehensive oversight and conduct reviews, audits, investigations, and inspections of Department of Defense activities conducted in response to Russia's further invasion of Ukraine, including Department of Defense assistance provided to Ukraine.

Section 1050—Consultation of Congressional Defense Committees in Preparation of National Defense Strategy

This section would amend section 113(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code to allow the Secretary of Defense to seek the advice and views of the congressional defense committees during the development of the national defense strategy.

SUBTITLE F—STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 1061—Briefing on Global Force Management Allocation Plan

This section would amend section 1074(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to add criteria regarding costs, risks, and strategic trade-offs associated with major modifications to global force allocation that deviate from the Global Force Management Allocation Plan to that section's annual briefing requirement.

Section 1062—Extension and Modification of Reporting Requirement regarding Enhancement of Information Sharing and Coordination of Military Training between Department of Homeland Security and Department of Defense

This section would extend until December 31, 2024, a report required by section 1014 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), adds additional reporting requirements, and adds a quarterly briefing, on the coordination of Department of Defense training missions with the Department of Homeland Security operational needs at the international borders of the United States and the information provided to the

Department of Homeland Security as a result of the coordinated training.

Section 1063—Continuation of Requirement for Annual Report on National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment

This section would repeal section 1061(c)(62) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) and reestablish the requirement in section 10541 of title 10, United States Code for the annual submission of the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Report.

Section 1064—Combatant Command Risk Assessment for Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

This section would require the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the commanders of each geographic combatant command, to submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the level of operational risk to the combatant commands posed by any future plans to divest existing airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability. The assessment would be required to be submitted not later than 60 days after submission of the annual budget request for the Department of Defense or any proposal from the military services to divest intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability.

Section 1065—Reports on Effects of Strategic Competitor Naval Facilities in Africa

This section would require two reports by the Secretary of Defense on existing or planned Chinese and Russian naval facilities in Africa.

Section 1066—Annual Reports on Safety Upgrades to the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle Fleets

This section would require the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to each submit reports annually on the plans and progress made with respect to the installation of safety upgrades to their respective High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle fleets.

Section 1067—Quarterly Reports on Operation Spartan Shield

This section would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to submit quarterly reports on Operation Spartan Shield to the congressional defense committees, and to make them available on publicly facing website.

Section 1068—Congressional Notification of Military Information Support Operations in the Information Environment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to provide written notification to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before exercising the authority to conduct a new military information support operation in the information environment. This section would also require the Secretary to submit an annual report not later than 90 days after the end of the

fiscal year to the appropriate congressional committees on all such operations during the fiscal year.

Section 1069—Department of Defense Delays in Providing Comments on Government Accountability Office Reports

This section would require the Department of Defense to report on their responsiveness to Government Accountability Office requests for comment.

Section 1070—Reports on Hostilities Involving United States Armed Forces

This section would require the President to transmit a report to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives within 48 hours of any incident in which U.S. Armed Forces are involved in an attack or hostilities, including in an offensive or defensive capacity, except in specified circumstances.

Section 1071—Annual Report on Civilian Casualties in Connection with United States Military Operations

This section would modify section 1057 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91).

Section 1072—Justification for Transfer or Elimination of Flying Missions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the justification and analysis for the decision to relocate or eliminate a flying mission of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Section 1073—Equipment of Army Reserve Components: Annual Report to Congress

This section would amend section 10541(b)(10) of title 10, United States Code, to add the MQ–1C Gray Eagle Extended Range unmanned aircraft system to the annual National Guard and Reserve equipment report.

Section 1074—Public Availability of Reports

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to make congressionally mandated reports that aren't classified available upon request, per 10 U.S.C. 122a.

Section 1075—Quarterly Reports on Expenditures for Planning and Design of Infrastructure to Support Permanent United States Force Presence on Europe's Eastern Flank

This section would require the Commander, United States European Command, to submit quarterly expenditure plans and reports on the use of funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2023 for:

(1) Operation and Maintenance, Air Force, for Advanced Planning for Infrastructure to Support Presence on NATO's Eastern Flank;

(2) Operation and Maintenance, Army, for Advanced Planning for Infrastructure to Support Presence on NATO's Eastern Flank; and

(3) Military Construction, Defense-wide, Planning & Design: EUCOM–Infrastructure to Support Presence on NATO's Eastern Flank.

Section 1076—Study on Military Training Routes and Special Use Airspace Near Wind Turbines

This section would require the Department of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to study low-level military training routes and special use airspace near wind turbines.

Section 1077—Study on Joint Task Force Indo-Pacific

This section would require the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to submit a report on the results of a study on the desirability and feasibility of establishing for the Indo-Pacific region a Joint Task Force, a sub-unified command, or another organizational structure to assume command and control responsibility for contingency response in the region.

Section 1078—Biannual Department of Defense Inspector General Reporting on Response to Russian Aggression and Assistance to Ukraine

This section would require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to provide biannual briefings on the status and findings of Inspector General oversight, reviews, audits, and inspections conducted by the Department in response to Russia's further invasion of Ukraine, including obligation and expenditure of funds, monitoring and review of contracts, overpayments issues and legal compliance, and end-use monitoring.

Section 1079—Review of Security Assistance Provided to Elie Wiesel Countries

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of risks related to the Department of Defense provision of security assistance to countries identified as being at high or medium risk for atrocities in the report required by the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441), and to notify certain congressional committees if the Secretary determines that the Department should stop or change the security assistance provided to a country as a result of such review.

SUBTITLE G—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1081—Technical and Conforming Amendments

This section would make technical and conforming amendments to existing law.

Section 1082—Ronald V. Dellums Memorial Fellowship for Women of Color in STEAM

This section would establish a fellowship program to provide scholarships and internships for eligible students with high potential talent in science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics.

Section 1083—Combating Military Reliance on Russian Energy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than June 1, 2023, to establish for all main operating bases in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility an installation energy plan to reduce reliance on Russian energy, and begin implementing those plans not later than 30 days after their completion. This section would also require a policy to ensure that any new military base in the U.S. European Command area of responsibility includes planning for energy security, resilience, and mitigation to reduce reliance on Russian energy.

Section 1084—Commission on Civilian Harm

This section would establish a Commission on Civilian Harm.

Section 1085—Department of Defense Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm Mitigation

This section would establish a Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm Mitigation to institutionalize and advance knowledge, practices, and tools for preventing, mitigating, and responding to civilian harm.

Section 1086—Sense of Congress regarding Naming a Warship the USS *Fallujah*

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Navy should name a warship the USS *Fallujah*.

Section 1087—Standardization of Sectional Barge Construction for Department of Defense Use on Rivers and Intercoastal Waterways

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to comply with construction standards for sectional barges.

Section 1088—Sense of Congress regarding Naming Warships after Deceased Navy Medal of Honor Recipients

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Navy should name warships after deceased Navy recipients of the Medal of Honor.

Section 1089—Sense of Congress regarding the Service and Crew of the USS *Oklahoma City*

This section would recognize the service of the Los Angeles-class attack submarine the USS *Oklahoma City* and the crew of the USS *Oklahoma City*.

Section 1090—Target Date for Deployment of 5G Wireless Broadband Infrastructure at All Military Installations

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to set a target date for when all military installations will have 5G wireless broadband. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to create metrics to measure progress towards that target date, and submit an annual progress report.

Section 1091—Inclusion of Air Force Student Pilots in Personnel Metrics for Establishing and Sustaining Dining Facilities at Air Education and Training Commands

This section would authorize the inclusion of Air Force student pilots in personnel metrics for establishing and sustaining dining facilities at Air Education and Training Commands.

Section 1092—Sense of Congress regarding Conduct of International Naval Review on July 4, 2026

This section would express the sense of Congress that the Navy should conduct an international naval review on July 4, 2026.

Section 1093—Sense of Congress regarding Crisis at the Southwest Border

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding the Southwest border.

Section 1094—National Commission of the Future of the Navy

This section would create a National Commission on the Future of the Navy.

Section 1095—Transfer of Aircraft to Other Departments for Wildfire Suppression and Other Purposes

This section would allow the Department of Defense to transfer aircraft to other departments for the purposes of aiding search and rescue operations or emergency operations related to wildfires.

Section 1096—National Museum of Intelligence and Special Operations

This section would allow a museum that is planned to be constructed in Ashburn, Virginia to be recognized as the National Museum of Intelligence and Special Operations.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Appointment of Recently Retired Members of the Armed Forces to Civilian Healthcare Positions

The committee is concerned that the military healthcare system is not adequately manned to meet the healthcare needs of service members and their beneficiaries. The committee notes that section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, provides the Secretaries of the

military departments with the authority to appoint recently retired service members as civilian employees during the period of 180 days after that individual's retirement if the proposed appointment is authorized by the Secretary concerned or his or her designee and, if the position is in the competitive service, after approval by the Office of Personnel Management. The Secretary concerned may also appoint a recently retired service member within 180 days of retirement if the minimum rate of basic pay for the position has been increased as the result of the establishment of a special pay authority.

The committee encourages the Department of Defense to make use of these authorities to the greatest extent feasible to help alleviate civilian medical personnel shortages.

Benefits for Child Development Center Employees and Fees for High-Income Military Families

The committee is concerned that benefits, including retirement, health care, life and disability insurance, leave, and other non-pay compensation, for workers at military child development centers are insufficiently competitive to attract and retain high-quality workers. Most child development center workers are non-appropriated fund employees, and the committee notes that the Department of Defense has wide latitude to design and implement customized benefit options for non-appropriated fund instrumentalities. 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 by March 1, 2023, that addresses the following:

(1) a feasibility analysis of establishing a custom benefits package for nonappropriated fund employees of military child development centers;

(2) one or more alternatives for benefit packages, including but not limited to retirement, health care, life insurance, and disability insurance, that would be more attractive to potential child development center employees;

(3) projected costs and benefits of potential alternative benefit packages for military child development center non-appropriated fund employees;

(4) identification of any statutory or regulatory changes that would be required to effectuate alternative benefit packages; and

(5) an analysis of how the Department of Defense could restructure the military child development center fee schedule to be more equitable, obtain additional revenue from high-income families, and help finance improvements in pay and benefits for non-appropriated fund employees of military child development centers.

Briefing on Installation Access for Members of Labor Organizations

The Committee notes that the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (Public Law 74–198) states that it is "the policy of the United States [to] encourag[e] the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and [to] protect the exercise by workers of full freedom of association," (29 U.S.C. 151). However, many members of labor organizations are frequently denied access to installations for purposes of labor organization.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023 on the Department's efforts to work with labor organizations as defined in section 2(5) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152(5)) on the development of standards for granting access to members of labor organizations. The briefing should include information on efforts to grant access to members of labor organizations attempting to organize employees at military installations in the United States. The briefing should also include information on how such efforts to grant access to members of labor organizations consider safety, security, and uniformity between installations to the extent practicable as well as making any guidance publicly accessible.

Department of Defense Civilian Hiring Reform

The committee recognizes that the complexities of the hiring process for the federal government can lead to periods of vacancy among civilian positions at the Department of Defense. Prolonged delays in filling civilian positions can increase the workload of other employees and impede the ability of the Department to support the needs of the warfighter. To better understand this problem, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) information on the average duration of Department of Defense civilian employee vacancies over the past three years at each GS level, with specific information on the average duration of vacancies at bases deemed remote or isolated by the Department of Defense;

(2) a determination of the number of man-hours during which servicemembers fulfilled the duties of vacant civilian positions in fiscal year 2022;

(3) a description of the regular functions that could not be completed due to civilian employee vacancies over the past three years; and

(4) a description of what is currently being done to address and shorten the timeline between the posting of a civilian position and the extension of a hiring offer.

Supporting the Shipbuilding Workforce

The committee notes that it is essential for the Navy's shipbuilding industry workforce to have the knowledge, skills, and experience to effectively and efficiently design, build, and maintain the ships that the Navy orders. The committee notes that with the retirement of a large number of experienced shipbuilding workers in recent years, the Navy has faced challenges hiring and training a sufficient number of shipbuilders to meet its needs. The Navy's Report to Congress on the Annual Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels for Fiscal Year 2023, for example, notes that fluctuations in shipbuilding procurement cycles have resulted in industrial base fragility and a workforce that is difficult to reconstitute. In addition, the Navy's 2020 Report to Congress on Shipbuilder Training and the Defense Industrial Base stated that it is increasingly difficult to encourage young adults to enter the ship-

building industrial base due to economic and social workforce changes of the past several decades. Both reports identify the shipbuilding industrial base as crucial for national security.μ

In order to enable the recruitment, training, and retention of a robust shipbuilding workforce, the committee encourages the Navy to partner with other Department of Defense components and Federal agencies to undertake initiatives to better support the shipbuilding workforce. The committee encourages the Navy to pursue initiatives that will bolster the shipbuilding workforce by providing sufficient pay; high-quality and affordable housing; mortgage and rental assistance; support for relocation and other transportation needs; childcare and family support; retention bonuses or tax credits; and high-quality recruitment, talent development, and training opportunities.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

This section would amend section 1101 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) by extending premium pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas until the end of 2023.

Section 1102—One-Year Extension of Temporary Authority to Grant Allowances, Benefits, and Gratuities to Civilian Personnel on Official Duty in a Combat Zone

This section would amend section 1114 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) by extending the temporary authority granting allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone by 1 year.

Section 1103—Standardized Credentials for Law Enforcement Officers of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a standardized identification credential for Department of Defense law enforcement officers, issue such credential to each such officer, and ensure that any Department of Defense common access card issued to such an officer clearly identifies the officer as a Defense law enforcement officer.

Section 1104—Temporary Extension of Authority to Provide Security for Former Department of Defense Officials

This section would provide a temporary extension of the authorized period of protection for former Department of Defense officials. The protection period would be extended from up to 2 years to up to 3 years. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to determine that such protection is necessary because of a serious and credible threat to the safety of the individual for whom protection is to be provided. These changes would expire at the end of 2023.

Section 1105—Increase in Positions Eligible for Enhanced Pay Authority for Certain Research and Technology Positions in Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories

This section would increase from 5 to 10 the number of research and technology positions in the each of the military services' defense laboratories that are authorized for enhanced pay.

Section 1106—GAO Report on Federal Employee Paid Leave Act

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report on the results of an evaluation of the implementation of the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act.

Section 1107—Inflation Bonus Pay for Certain Department of Defense Civilian Employees

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to pay a 2.4 percent bonus in fiscal and calendar years 2023 to each civilian employee of the Department of Defense who has an annual rate of basic pay equal to $45,000 or less.

Section 1108—Flexible Workplace Programs

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to standardize guidance related to flexible workplace programs.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Arms Deliveries to Threatened Democracies

The committee recognizes the critical importance of United States military aid to our allies and partners under threat. The committee also recognizes that in many cases, there is a sustained backlog of arms deliveries to our allies and partners that have otherwise been processed and approved. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than March 1, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) a list of all approved foreign military sales to Taiwan, Israel, and Ukraine that exceed $100 million and have not been fully delivered as of the date of the report;

(2) the estimated date of delivery for each system listed in (1), including additional details and dates for any sales that involve multiple deliveries;

(3) for the items listed in (1), a detailed description of: any changes in the delivery dates, including specific reasons for any delay related to the U.S. Government, defense suppliers, or a foreign government; actions the U.S. Government is taking to expedite delivery; the feasibility and advisability of providing the respective country an interim capability; additional actions that could be taken to expedite delivery and why the respective actions have

not been taken yet; and authorities or appropriations that Congress could provide to expedite the delivery;

(4) a description of which countries are ahead of the respective country in the queue for delivery of each item listed in (1); and

(5) a description of ongoing or potential measures associated with the items listed in (1) to expedite the attainment of operational capability after delivery, including training in advance with United States or allied forces on the same system.

Assessment of Georgian Security Capabilities

The committee recognizes the national security challenges that the Republic of Georgia faces given the large imbalance of conventional forces and geographical difficulties associated with aggression by the Russian Federation. In this context, capabilities such as coastal defense missiles, naval mines, anti-aircraft capabilities, special operations activities, and other efforts that counter the weaknesses of a traditional conventional force may play a crucial role. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than March 1, 2023, to provide the House Armed Services Committee with an assessment of Georgia's defense capabilities, including the role that capabilities and efforts of the type described above could play in meeting Georgia's defense requirements, and an overview of U.S. efforts to apply those insights to Department of Defense national security efforts regarding Georgia.

Assessment of Threats Caused by the Global Food Security Crisis

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to submit an assessment to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022 on the current and potential threats caused by the global food security crisis brought on by the conflict in Ukraine. The assessment shall include, at minimum:

(1) Impacts of higher food prices on ongoing conflicts and in humanitarian settings;

(2) Impact of higher food prices on countries facing political instability, particularly countries within the AFRICOM and CENTCOM areas of responsibility;

(3) Potential macroeconomic and political effects of higher food prices on countries with high levels of debt;

(4) Effects of reduced fertilizer supply on agricultural land use;

(5) Effects on countries that heavily rely on Ukrainian, Russian, or Belarusian food and fertilizer imports;

(6) Impacts on security for humanitarian organizations that store and deliver food assistance;

(7) Second-order effects, such as increased displacement and migration arising from food shortages and loss of livelihood;

(8) A review of community resilience and agricultural assistance programs that help communities withstand economic shocks to food prices;

(9) An assessment of how the current food insecurity, triggered by conflict, adversely impacts the peace and security of women and girls, and

(10) An assessment of the nexus of food as a weapon of war and the impacts of the weaponization of food as a U.S. national security and global security imperative.

The committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to release a public report and to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023 on the findings of the assessment. The assessment and report shall be submitted in an unclassified format and may include a classified annex.

Baltic Assistance for IAMD Acceleration

The committee allocated $215.0 million in line 340 of Defense Wide Operations and Maintenance for the Baltic Security Initiative. The committee intends that the funds in this line above the amounts requested in the FY23 Presidential Budget Request be used to accelerate Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD) efforts in the Baltic region under the Baltic Security Initiative. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, no later than January 5, 2023, to provide the House Committee on Armed Services with a briefing on the state of planning for prepositioned stocks and force posture in the Baltic countries.

Briefing on Logistical Support Provided in Support of Ukraine and U.S. European Command

The committee recognizes the unprecedented logistical support the Department of Defense has provided in support of Ukraine and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies. This support has been critical to counter Russian aggression against Ukraine and will continue to have a major impact on future operations for the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM). Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director, Defense Logistics Agency, the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command, the General Manager, Theater Logistics Support Center-Europe, and the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than January 1, 2023, on logistical lessons learned and major logistical challenges in response to the crisis in Ukraine. The briefing should include assessments of:

(1) the state of prepositioned supplies, equipment, and weapons prior to the crisis, the impact of crisis response on those supplies, equipment, and weapons, and their current status;

(2) logistical and transportation challenges within the USEUCOM area of operations that impacted or continue to impact crisis response, and logistical lessons learned regarding those challenges that can be applied to future operations in Europe or other theaters;

(3) service-level gaps regarding prepositioned supplies, equipment, and weapons or other service-level logistical challenges;

(4) changes in the posture of the Defense Logistics Agency, Theater Sustainment Command, or U.S. Transportation Command that would be needed in order to accommodate a sustained increase in U.S. force presence in the European theater; and

(5) a strategy to implement lessons learned from the U.S. response to the Ukraine crisis and address logistical and transportation challenges should the theater become increasingly contested.

Cybersecurity Capacity-Building with NATO Allies and Partners

The committee supports the Defense Security Cooperation Agency's (DSCA's) contributions to building partner capacity and capability through advising, education, and professional development programs and, in particular, the role of the Defense Security Cooperation University and its Institute for Security Governance (ISG) in supporting this mission. The committee also notes the importance of ISG's efforts in building capable cybersecurity institutions to strengthen cyber defense expertise for allies and partners in their collective response to counter aggression in the cyber domain. The committee encourages the ISG to continue to explore opportunities to fortify its security cooperation curriculum to incorporate best practices in addressing cyber defense, shaping international norms and values in cyberspace, and enhancing the ability of allied and partner forces to respond effectively to threats in the cyber domain.

The committee notes that foreign strategic competitors pose increasing challenges in the cyber domain and operate in the gray zone of warfare, relying on cyber capabilities to intimidate and harass their neighbors while seeking to avoid attribution. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DSCA to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on DSCA's programs to build cybersecurity capacity and strengthen cybersecurity institutions for North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies and partners in the face of Russian aggression. The briefing shall include:

(1) current DSCA cybersecurity initiatives in security cooperation;

(2) opportunities to expand cybersecurity programs and build capacity in cyberspace security and defensive cyberspace operations;

(3) ISG's initiatives in institutional capacity-building for cybersecurity; and

(4) current initiatives and/or plans to integrate subject matter experts within the Resident Advisory Program to leverage ISG capabilities for in-country cybersecurity programs.

Department of Defense Assessment of the Feasibility of a NATO Communications Office

The committee notes that NATO plays an important role in the development and sustainment of a credible deterrent against aggression and strategic long-term competition from Russia. Given the current threat environment, the support of a cohesive NATO alliance is critical to advancing U.S. policy objectives at home.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2022, on the feasibility, and any efforts to date, of working with NATO to establish a NATO communications office in Washington, D.C. for the purpose of raising engagement and awareness of the Alliance's mission, efforts, and concerns.

End-Use Monitoring of Military Equipment Provided by the United States

The committee recognizes that the United States provides military equipment to allies and partners in need.

The committee is concerned that in the aftermath of conflicts, equipment may be left behind, untraceable, and can be sold on the black market or fall into enemy hands. In Ukraine, the United States has provided a wide variety of advanced weaponry, and following the conclusion of the conflict this equipment could spread across the region. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 1, 2023, on mechanisms to comply with end-use monitoring requirements of military equipment provided to other countries, to include Ukraine. This briefing shall include:

(1) an analysis of tools available to bring military equipment back to the United States, through a buy-back program or other tools as identified by the Department of Defense; and

(2) recommendations for future technological changes for end-use monitoring to safeguard against the improper use of these systems.

Engagement with NATO Ally North Macedonia

The committee strongly supports North Macedonia's integral role as a NATO ally and highlights the value of the May 2022 NATO Swift Response exercise in North Macedonia for NATO interoperability, regional integration, and deterrence against Russian aggression. It is essential that the United States and the rest of NATO continue to conduct similar exercises with North Macedonia and pursue further integration. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander, United States European Command, to provide to the House Armed Services Committee, not later than December 1, 2022, a briefing regarding plans for additional NATO or joint U.S.-North Macedonia exercises during fiscal year 2023.

European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats

The committee commends the Department of Defense's efforts as an original participant with the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats to help build the capabilities of the European Union and NATO partners to prevent and counter hybrid threats. The committee also supports the Department's efforts to continue enhancing the ability of the military forces and civilian personnel of participating countries to strengthen interoperability and share best practices, especially with regard to information operations. The committee encourages the Department to institute an exchange program with the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats whereby one individual from the Department spends a year in Helsinki, Finland, and one staff member from the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats spends 1 year working at the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict.

Flexible and Responsive Security and Development Assistance for United States Africa Command

The committee recognizes that U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) requires security cooperation authorities and processes flexible enough to respond quickly to dynamic changes in the operational environment. The committee also recognizes that flexible security cooperation authorities and processes should be coupled with a responsive procurement and delivery timeline that complements long-term capacity-building efforts.

The committee is aware that Department of Defense implementation of the current authorities for security assistance and cooperation under section 2348 of title 22, United States Code, and section 333 of title 10, United States Code, can be inefficient when attempting to address emerging threats or a rapidly changing environment in African countries.

The committee is concerned by the metastasizing of Violent Extremist Organizations (VEOs) and their affiliate groups across Africa and their threat to U.S. interests on the continent. These affiliates include, but are not limited to, al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM), Islamic State of Iraq and Syria in the Greater Sahara (ISIS–GS), and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria in West Africa (ISIS–WA). The committee believes that a flexible and responsive means for delivering security cooperation and assistance to governments of African nations can help defend their national borders and citizens from the threat posed by VEOs and their affiliates. The committee also believes that improved flexibility and responsiveness for security cooperation and assistance will support stability and governance in African countries, while limiting the influence of adversaries of the United States in such countries.

The committee is aware that the People's Republic of China and Russia are investing in security assistance and development projects in Africa, and that it is critical for the United States to retain its status as the preferred partner of choice on the continent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, USAFRICOM, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2023, analyzing the current challenges and proposed solutions to implementing security cooperation and assistance within the USAFRICOM area of responsibility. The types of security cooperation and assistance described in this report should include training, equipment, logistics support, supplies, services, assistance to develop, repair, renovate, and sustain facilities and infrastructure, and advising and assisting missions. The report should include the following:

(1) whether the Department currently has the statutory authority to reduce timelines, review processes, and conduct interagency coordination associated with security assistance and security cooperation;

(2) the assessed feasibility and effectiveness of establishing a pilot program to aid military and security forces of, or associated with, the governments of certain African countries in twelve months or less from the time of submitting a requirement to delivering assistance;

(3) a description of potential plans for providing such assistance on reduced timelines, including: the goals and objectives of assistance; the operations, timelines, and types of training, equipment, supplies, sustainment, and other forms of assistance that could be provided; the roles and contributions of the countries to which the assistance is to be provided; and the number and role of USAFRICOM personnel involved in administering or providing such assistance;

(4) an identification of possible countries and military and security forces designated to receive such assistance in any Africa-specific pilot program; and

(5) a description of how assistance to be provided as part of a USAFRICOM-specific pilot program would support a larger regional strategy and global Department of Defense and U.S. national objectives.

General Thaddeus Kosciuszko Special Operations Exchange Program

The committee notes the close military ties between the United States and Poland dating back to the Revolutionary War when Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Polish citizen, served the United States as a general where his tactical acumen and engineering excellence were vital to the American victories. Upon his return to Poland, General Kosciuszko commanded several uprisings against the Russian Empire. The committee believes the long-established historical military ties between the United States and Poland continue to be a valuable strategic relationship today, especially between both nations' special forces. Polish and American special forces possess significant expertise in all types of counterterrorism and irregular warfare activities, fostered over decades of training and cooperation. Therefore, the committee encourages the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command to consider enhancing the training partnership by establishing a formal exchange agreement under the authority of section 311 of Title 10, United States Code and if established, it should be named the General Thaddeus Kosciuszko Special Operations Exchange Program.

Improved Air Defense for Kurdish Peshmerga Forces

The committee notes the persistent drone and missile attacks in northern Iraq and is concerned that more must be done to ensure the security of U.S. and partner forces in the region. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, assessing current capabilities and future requirements needed to maximize the level air defense capability of partner forces of the Kurdish Regional Government. The briefing shall include:

(1) an assessment of airborne threats, to include drones, loitering munitions, rockets, mortars, artillery, missiles, and other airborne threats to U.S. and allied forces in northern Iraq,

(2) a gap analysis of capabilities required to defend against airborne threats identified compared to what is currently fielded by partner forces in the region,

(3) recommended capabilities, training requirements and estimated costs to close the gaps identified, and

(4) implications for the security of U.S. and partner forces in northern Iraq should the status quo level of air defense capabilities continue.

Improvements to Baltic Security

The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense's commitment to the security of the Baltic region and affirms the need to enhance the military capabilities of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as three of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's most vulnerable and geographically exposed member states. For this reason, the committee continues to support the Baltic Security Initiative as a critical component of the U.S. Baltic security assistance strategy that seeks to augment and accelerate improvements to the defensive capabilities of the Baltic states. However, despite substantial improvements in the military readiness of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania since 2014, the committee remains concerned about the need to meet the enduring threat posed to the Baltic states by a resurgent and aggressive Russia. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2023, containing an updated assessment of the military capabilities of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. This report shall include:

(1) the assessed need, current status, and projected remaining equipment and resource requirements for the Baltic integrated air and missile defense program;

(2) the assessed need, current status, and projected equipment and resource requirements to equip the Baltic states with the ability to detect and engage land and maritime surface targets at militarily significant ranges;

(3) the assessed need, current status, and projected equipment and resource requirements to stage advanced prepositioned stocks and other infrastructure improvements needed to support rapid and sustained employment of U.S. land and aviation forces north of the Suwalki gap;

(4) the assessed need, current status and projected equipment and resource requirements to provide sufficient large caliber, anti-armor, and loitering munitions to enable an effective defense of the Baltic states; and

(5) other relevant matters as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

Increasing Special Operations Forces Collaboration with Allies and Partners with Irregular Warfare Programs

The committee commends the Department of Defense's use of the authority for the Support of Special Operations for Irregular Warfare (IW) provided in section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) and recognizes the ability to increase the capabilities of partner countries special operations forces such as Ukraine's. The committee also recognizes the Department of Defense's desire for increased flexibility in employing these authorities to support the National Defense Strategy (NDS) shift to counter great power competition more effectively against activities in the gray-zone. The committee encour-

ages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict to pursue innovative applications of these IW programs in strengthening allied and partner capabilities to resist influence from strategic competitors, with an emphasis on Military Information Support Operations (MISO) and the emerging capability of web-based MISO. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023, on plans to expand the use of this authority to vetted allied and partner forces in the Indo-Pacific region. The briefing shall include the potential list of partners, the operational or training objectives for each expansion and how it supports the NDS.

Institutional Capacity-Building in Support of Certain Security Cooperation Strategies

The committee directs the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on institutional capacity-building in support of each security cooperation strategy for U.S. European Command, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Southern Command, and U.S. Northern Command. Such briefing shall include each of the following elements:

(1) the manner in which assessments of relevant security sector institutions, political will, and absorptive capacity inform security cooperation plans and capability development investment decisions, to include security assistance, within each such combatant command;

(2) the extent to which country security cooperation plans with high-priority allies and foreign partners seek to build institutional capacity at higher echelons to enable and encourage civilian oversight, governance, and management of security forces; responsible use of force decisions consistent with the law of armed conflict, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law; and development of effective, transparent, and accountable defense institutions;

(3) a discussion of the manner in which the development, planning, and implementation of institutional capacity-building programs are integrated with security assistance and other assistance authorities of the Department of State and other civilian agencies;

(4) the resource projections for the operational, personnel, and programmatic costs across the Department of Defense necessary to achieve the security cooperation objectives by each such combatant command;

(5) identification of common challenges across such combatant commands and proposals to address them; and

(6) any other matter the Director determines relevant.

Iranian Attacks on U.S. Servicemembers and Civilian Personnel in Iraq

The committee notes the ongoing efforts of veterans and surviving family members to hold the Government of Iran accountable in civil courts for its deadly attacks on United States service mem-

bers, civilian personnel, and government contractors in Iraq from 2003 to present. The committee believes more must be done by the United States Government to ensure these families' information request are cases are promptly and fairly resolved. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023, on the status of requests for information made by the families of service members, federal employees, and government contractors who died or sustained injuries as a result of attacks in Iraq after March 19, 2003, that were conducted or supported by the Government of Iran, Iran-backed militants, or an entity receiving material support from the Government of Iran. This briefing shall include:

(1) a status of Freedom of Information Act and judicial discovery requests submitted by families of service members, federal employees, or government contractors killed or injured in attacks attributed to Iran, to include average timelines for answering requests, and the number of requests remaining open;

(2) steps the Department is taking to expedite fulfillment of requests for information and records related to these events;

(3) a full and complete summary on any information the Department has on the use of Iranian weapons against American service members, federal employees and government contractors resulting in injury or death; and

(4) other relevant matters as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

Lessons from Aggression Against Ukraine

The committee recognizes that in the aftermath of the 2014 invasion of Ukraine, the United States undertook a variety of efforts to expand Ukrainian military capabilities, enhance United States military posture in Europe, and strengthen North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. The committee understands that while these measures failed to ultimately deter a further Russian invasion of Ukraine, they did meaningfully contribute to enhancing Ukraine's ability to combat Russian aggression. In light of the growing threat posed by the Chinese Communist Party, the committee recognizes that it is important to study the war in Ukraine and apply applicable lessons with respect to the Indo-Pacific and Taiwan in particular. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commanders of United States European Command, United States Indo-Pacific Command, and the heads of appropriate Federal departments, to provide a report to the House Armed Services Committee on Russia's further invasion of Ukraine and applicable lessons learned for a potential future conflict in the Indo-Pacific region not later than January 1, 2023. The report shall address each of the following:

(1) the role of United States security assistance, including as authorized under section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92), in enabling the armed forces of Ukraine;

(2) the role that joint United States military training, exercises, and partnerships with Ukraine played in enhancing the readiness and lethality of the armed forces of Ukraine, including its reserve forces;

(3) the specific military capabilities, munitions, or systems that best assist Ukraine in withstanding external aggression;

(4) the role that United States cyber operations, deployments, or personnel played in enhancing the military and societal resilience of Ukraine;

(5) emerging trends in warfare that played a material role in the further invasion of Ukraine;

(6) the expenditure rate of precision-guided munitions and other equipment in such conflict;

(7) the importance of logistics, communications, and critical enabling capabilities in such conflict;

(8) a description of any authorities, resources, munitions, materiel, or infrastructure that would have been beneficial for Department of Defense to have had prior to February 24, 2022, to have better assisted Ukraine;

(9) a description of the non-military instruments of national power that would have assisted the Department of Defense in deterring or otherwise responding to external aggression against Ukraine; and

(10) based on the assessment of the matters considered under (1) through (9), an overview of the authorities, resources, physical and logistics infrastructure, deployments, stockpiles, security assistance, bi-lateral or multi-lateral exercises, and policies necessary to: enhance deterrence in the Indo-Pacific region; strengthen the ability of to resist external aggression; and ensure the ability of the United States to defeat external aggression against Taiwan, consistent with the commitments made by the United States in the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.).

National Guard State Partnership Program Academy

The committee notes the State Partnership Program (SPP) has been an invaluable tool for improving relationships with the more than 90 partner nations in the program and the demand from potential partner nations to join SPP is remarkable. Many of our partner countries are asking for increased contact and deeper ties, especially in the wake of the crisis and events in Ukraine. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the feasibility of establishing a State Partnership Program Academy operated by the National Guard. The report shall include, at a minimum: the roles, mission, organization, budget, possible academy locations to include overseas locations, curriculum, and requirements validation.

Report on Monitoring and Evaluation of Security Cooperation in the Sahel and West Africa

The committee notes that security cooperation monitoring and evaluation in Africa is important for determining progress and achieving policy outcomes and that the Department of Defense Instruction on Monitoring and Evaluation requires regular assessments of security cooperation efforts, including in the Sahel and West Africa.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31,

2022, on monitoring and evaluation of security cooperation programs in the Sahel and West Africa since January 1, 2018. The report should include the following:

(1) an assessment of the contribution of security cooperation activities to progress made on United States defense objectives such as counterterrorism, support to partner governments, and basic security in the Sahel and West Africa;

(2) a description of security cooperation activities undertaken by the Department to realize such objectives;

(3) a description of the nature of monitoring and evaluation of Department security cooperation programs and assistance during that time;

(4) an assessment of the capacity of the Department to conduct monitoring and evaluation of all security cooperation programs and assistance provided to countries in the Sahel and West Africa;

(5) an identification of which security cooperation programs have and have not been subject to monitoring and evaluation regimes, including explanations as to why monitoring and evaluation may not have occurred; and

(6) any action taken to limit or cancel security cooperation activities as a result of such monitoring and evaluation.

This report should be unclassified without any markings related to dissemination control but may contain a classified annex.

Report on Russian Atrocities in Ukraine

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit an unclassified report to the congressional defense committees by February 24, 2023, describing confirmed and suspected atrocities and war crimes committed by forces operating under the command and direction of the Russian Federation in Ukraine. This report shall cover the period of time beginning in February 1, 2022, through the period thirty days prior to submission of the report to the congressional defense. This report shall include photographic evidence of such atrocities and war crimes, if available, and be made available on a publicly available website. Finally, the report may include a classified annex at the discretion of the Secretary.

Report on Russian Operations Pertaining to Filtration Camps for Ukrainian Nationals

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2023, outlining the actions of the Russian Federation and proxies to forcibly relocate Ukrainian citizens to "filtration camps." The report should include a comprehensive assessment of the known filtration camp locations in Novoazovsk, Mangush, Bezimenne and Nikolske. The report should further detail the forcible removal, transportation, activities conducted within, and the humanitarian conditions Ukrainian citizens face within these concentration camps. The report should also outline other considerations associated with their internment, such as in camp-processing, screening, and tracking. Furthermore, the report should outline options for diplomatic and humanitarian engagement with regional partners and multilateral institutions to ensure continued

efforts to return these Ukrainians home and that humanitarian assistance is expeditiously provided to them.

Report on Sharing Information on Explosive Remnants of War in Afghanistan

The committee recognizes the dangers caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW) to the people of Afghanistan from munitions which failed to detonate that were employed by the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) during the 2001–2021 military mission in Afghanistan. ERWs are not only dangerous to civilians but are disruptive to communities, impeding the productive use and development of affected areas.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 23, 2022, that addresses how strike and combatant engagement data archived by U.S. and NATO forces can be shared, when requested, to support safe and efficient ERW clearance operations. At a minimum, the report shall include:

(1) whether the Department kept location data on U.S. and NATO air strikes as well as ground combat engagements during the 2001–2021 military mission in Afghanistan;

(2) how and to whom would the Department provide this information;

(3) how would this information be requested;

(4) has this information been requested; and

(5) any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines to be relevant.

Strategies for Non-NATO Partners in Europe

The committee notes the increased risk that confronts European partners who are not North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) treaty allies following the invasion of Ukraine, and the likelihood of increased Russian pressure against their territorial interests, institutions, and ability to make sovereign decisions. As the United States continues to assist Ukraine and reinforce NATO, it must also develop calibrated strategies to assist European partners as they confront these challenges. The United States maintains ongoing security relationships with partners such as Georgia, Finland, Sweden, and Moldova, but those efforts should be assessed to ensure they are adapted to the new security environment. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2023, outlining updates to its strategies to address national security challenges with European partners that are not U.S. treaty allies on the Russian periphery or eastern periphery of NATO, in light of the current threat environment. The report should include any steps that are being taken to address security challenges during the period of Finland's and Sweden's application and accession process for membership in NATO.

At a minimum, this report shall include a strategy and resourcing plan for acceleration of the training and modernization program outlined in the roadmap for the Georgia Defense and Deterrence Enhancement Initiative.

Strategy and Resourcing Plan to Enhance U.S. and Allied Posture in Eastern Europe

The committee notes the acute need to adapt U.S. and allied force posture in Europe so that it is aligned with the fundamental changes to the security environment caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Given the new security environment, a strategy that aims to revert U.S. force levels and posture to their status pre-invasion or transition U.S. planning away from investments in Europe, except for exceptional circumstances, is untenable. The committee also recognizes the role that decisions made at the June 2022 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) summit may play in planning.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a comprehensive strategy and resourcing plan to the congressional defense committees not later than March 22, 2023, to enhance U.S. posture on the eastern flank of Europe, including the establishment of permanent U.S. force presence and continuous end-to-end rotational deployments. In addition to the components described above, the strategy shall include the following:

(1) a reassessment of U.S. plans to contribute to NATO Air Policing, Extended Forward Presence (eFP), Tailored Forward Presence (tFP), and other NATO battle groups;

(2) an assessment of the remaining components of Deterrence Package 2, including for each component of Deterrence Package 2, a justification for why or why not each has or has not been deployed yet, the value each component would have for deterrence in Europe, and a timeline for the deployment of each component;

(3) the current state of the Department of Defense Black Sea Strategy required in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120);

(4) the current state of the Report on United States Military Force Posture in Southeastern Europe that was required by section 1246 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283);

(5) the current state of the Baltic Defense Assessment required by section 1246 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92); and

(6) the current state of the report on Sustaining Deterrence in Europe that was required in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118).

The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to submit an addendum to the strategy to the congressional defense committees not later than June 22, 2023, that includes the following:

(1) an update to the Department of Defense Black Sea Strategy required in H. Rept. 116–120;

(2) an update to the Report on United States Military Force Posture in Southeastern Europe that was required by section 1246 of Public Law 116–283;

(3) an update to the Baltic Defense Assessment required by section 1246 of Public Law 116–92; and

(4) an update to the report on Sustaining Deterrence in Europe that was required in H. Rept. 117–118.

The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an interim briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August 15, 2022, on potential options for inclusion in such a strategy; methodology for assessing options, treaty implications of various options, and framework for completing the required updates.

Switchblade-600 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

The committee authorized $75.0 million in line 16 of Missile Procurement Army for Lethal Miniature Aerial Missile System (LMAMS) procurement for Switchblade-600 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles. The committee intends that these systems be procured for transfer to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, using appropriate authorities, to assist Ukraine in resisting Russian aggression. The committee further directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, not later than 30 days after the obligation of such funds, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the progress of these efforts.

United States Security Relationship with Bahrain

The committee believes that it is in the national security interest of the United States to maintain a strong relationship with Bahrain and support its military efforts and asserts that Bahrain plays a critical role as host of the United States Navy's Fifth Fleet and the United States Naval Forces Central Command. Bahrain is a major defense and security cooperation partner and a major non-NATO ally since 2002. The committee further believes that it is in the best interest of the United States and Bahrain to work together to oppose terrorism and strengthen the forces of peace and stability in the Middle East.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Export Policy

The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense's commitment to maintaining a technological advantage in Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) capabilities and continues to support their use as a critical part of the National Defense Strategy. However, the committee is concerned that current UAV export policy may inhibit national defense objectives in building regional coalitions and maintaining interoperability with allies and partners. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023, on the impact of current UAV export policy on Department of Defense missions. This briefing shall include:

(1) the assessed mission impact of UAV export policy on the Department's interoperability with allies and partners, as well as its ability to build regional coalitions;

(2) the assessed impact of current UAV export policy on the Department's ability to maintain an advantage over adversaries in UAV technology;

(3) the assessed impact of UAV export policy on the defense industrial base;

(4) a summary of potential strategic and operational impacts of evaluating uncrewed aircraft for export using established aircraft

export criteria, such as those that are used to export fighter aircraft;

(5) a summary of the effect on UAV exports to allies, whether positive or negative, by the recent export policy change which established a subset of Missile Technology Control Regime UAVs which cannot travel faster than 800 kilometers per hour; and

(6) other relevant matters as determined by the Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

Section 1201—Modifications to Annual Reports on Security Cooperation

This section would modify current reporting requirements under sections 332(b)(2) and 386 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1202—Modification to Authority to Provide Support for Conduct of Operations

This section would increase the limitation on the aggregate value of all logistic support, supplies, and services provided for certain types of support under subsection 331(g)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to $950.0 million.

Section 1203—Extension and Modification of Authority for Reimbursement of Certain Coalition Nations for Support Provided to United States Military Operations

This section would extend through December 31, 2023, the authority to make Coalition Support Fund payments under section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181).

Section 1204—Modification to Authority to Build Capacity of Foreign Security Forces

This section would modify section 333 of title 10, United States Code, to include other counter-illicit trafficking operations and operations or activities that maintain or enhance the climate resiliency of military or security infrastructure supporting security cooperation programs.

Section 1205—Public Report on Military Capabilities of China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, and Russia

This section would direct an annual report on the military capabilities of China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea be produced and posted to a publicly accessible website.

Section 1206—Security Cooperation Programs with Foreign Partners to Advance Women, Peace, and Security

This section would authorize the integration of women, peace, and security studies into security cooperation, professional military education, and military service academies, and would require the Department of Defense to develop and implement a plan to standardize the role and duties of the gender advisor workforce.

SUBTITLE B—MATTERS RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

Section 1211—Extension and Modification of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program

This section would extend the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–8), as well as the application deadline. The committee notes the critical importance of the Special Immigrant Visa Program and remains committed to Afghan citizens who, at great personal risk, supported United States operations in Afghanistan.

Section 1212—Additional Matters for Inclusion in Reports on Oversight in Afghanistan

This section would amend section 1069(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to add an assessment of defense intelligence capabilities.

Section 1213—Prohibition on Transporting Currency to the Taliban and the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

This section would prohibit Department of Defense aircraft from transporting currency or other items of value to the Taliban, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, or any subsidiary.

SUBTITLE C—MATTERS RELATING TO SYRIA, IRAQ, AND IRAN

Section 1221—Extension of Authority to Provide Assistance to Vetted Syrian Groups and Individuals

This section would extend the authority granted in section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291).

Section 1222—Extension and Modification of Authority to Provide Assistance to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

This section would extend subsections (a) and (o)(5) of section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291). It would also limit the obligation and execution of funds pending the receipt of the report required by section 1223(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

Section 1223—Extension of Authority to Support Operations and Activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq

This section would modify subsection (d) of section 1215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 113 note).

Section 1224—Extension and Modification of Report on the Military Capabilities of Iran and Related Activities

This section would amend section 1227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

Section 1225—Prohibition on Transfers to Iran

This section would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act from being used to transfer currency or items of value to Iran.

SUBTITLE D—MATTERS RELATING TO RUSSIA

Section 1231—Extension of Limitation on Military Cooperation between the United States and Russia

This section would extend for 1 year section 1232(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328). This section would limit the use of fiscal year 2023 funds for bilateral military-to-military cooperation between the Government of the United States and Russia until the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, provides a certification to appropriate congressional committees relating to certain actions by Russia.

Section 1232—Modification and Extension of Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative

This section would extend by 1 year section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide security assistance and intelligence support to the government of Ukraine, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State; harmonize the authority with changes made in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103); and allow transfers of equipment to replenish comparable stocks of equipment provided by allies and partners to Ukraine. This section would also authorize $1.00 billion to carry out this authority in fiscal year 2023.

Section 1233—Prohibition on Availability of Funds Relating to Sovereignty of Russia over Crimea

This section would extend by 1 year the prohibition imposed by section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92). This section would prohibit the use of fiscal year 2023 funds to implement any activity that recognizes the sovereignty of Russia over Crimea. This section would also allow the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to waive the prohibition if the Secretary of Defense determines that doing so would be in the national security interest of the United States and submits a notification to the House Committee on Armed Services, the Senate Committee on Armed Services, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Section 1234—Assessment of Russian Strategy in Ukraine

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit an assessment of the strategic, operational, and organizational strengths and weaknesses of the Russian strategy for invasion and occupation of Ukraine. This section would also modify the Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the Rus-

sian Federation, required by section 1234(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), to include the impact of sanctions.

Section 1235—Report on Efforts by the Russian Federation to Expand Its Presence and Influence in Latin America and the Caribbean

This section would require a report on Russian Federation efforts to expand its influence and malign presence in Latin America.

SUBTITLE E—MATTERS RELATING TO EUROPE AND NATO

Section 1261—Sense of Congress on United States Defense Posture in Europe following the Further Invasion of Ukraine

This section would express the sense of Congress on United States defense posture in Europe following the further invasion of Ukraine.

Section 1262—Sense of Congress on NATO Membership for Finland and Sweden

This section would express the sense of Congress on North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership for Finland and Sweden.

TITLE XIII—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Adequacy of Present Force Posture to Meet Needs of Distributed Operations

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is developing and implementing operational doctrine dependent on a concept of distributed operations. To effectuate these concepts, the Department's modernization efforts rely in part upon the procurement of Ground Based Intermediate Range Missiles System (GBIRMs) and associated doctrinal development to deter adversaries. These efforts include the development of the U.S. Army Multi-Domain Task Force and the Marine Littoral Regiment.

However, while the Department is pursing the development and implementation of these weapons systems and concepts, the committee is concerned that the United States presently lacks the international agreements that may be necessary to effectuate these concepts for deterrence against China and Russia.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, and the Commander, U.S. European Command and the Secretary of State, to provide separate briefings to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2023, regarding each respective combatant commander's area of responsibility. The briefings shall address the following matters:

(1) an assessment of the effectiveness of the present force posture in the combatant commander's area of responsibility in supporting distributed operations;

(2) an assessment of what additional facilities, troop rotations, or other international agreements would be necessary to effectively employ GBIRMs to deter adversarial aggression;

(3) a list detailing the status of access agreements and understandings that affect the Department's ability to implement distributed operations concepts, including the deployment of GBIRMs, with each country in the combatant commander's area of operations, and an assessment of the impact of those limitations on the Department's ability to support distributed operations;

(4) a plan to address the limitations described in (3), including an identification of what U.S. agencies and foreign organizations would need to be consulted to advance further negotiations, and mitigation measures or conceptual revisions that are required in the absence of necessary agreements;

(5) a status update of opportunities the Department has pursued or is looking to pursue for co-production or co-development of GBIRMs; and

(6) any other matters the Secretary deems relevant.

Allies' and Partners' Telecommunications Networks in South America

The committee recognizes the importance of telecommunications networks, and particularly the introduction of fifth-generation (5G) technologies to telecommunications networks. These will continue to play a vital role in national security. The committee also recognizes that foreign strategic competitors have the potential to exploit communications technology through subversion or technological espionage and trade-secret theft. The committee believes that the United States should use its defense, military, and intelligence apparatus and economy of scale to encourage and incentivize allies and partners in key regions to adopt secure communications and follow best practices to defend against malign influence, including disinformation and misinformation from strategic competitors such as China and Russia.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the national security implications related to the introduction of 5G communications networks within allied and partner nations in South America. The briefing shall include:

(1) the current state of Chinese and Russian penetration of and malign influence in 5G communications networks in South America;

(2) challenges or barriers to South American allies and partners developing an understanding of standards, military use cases, and risks that certain providers pose to their systems;

(3) existing Department of Defense cooperation with South American allies and partners to address national security concerns related to 5G communications networks;

(4) risks to Department of Defense operations and activities related to allies' and partners' 5G communications networks; and

(5) opportunities to apply lessons learned from allies and partners undertaking similar efforts in Europe.

Basing and Overflight for Indo-Pacific Contingencies

The committee recognizes that basing and overflight agreements are essential to United States military operations and cooperation with allies and partners. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, on the manner in which allied and partner countries in the Indo-Pacific could most effectively contribute to the operational and contingency plans of the Department of Defense. Such briefing shall include:

(1) a description of the manner in which specific allied and partner countries in the Indo-Pacific area of operations could most effectively contribute to the execution of the operational and contingency plans of the Department of Defense, including through access, forward and expeditionary basing, logistics, and overflight, as well as the peacetime forward posture of the Department;

(2) an assessment of additional resources for military construction, leasing, overflight, or access agreements required to facilitate the activities described in paragraph (1);

(3) a plan and associated timeline to achieve the steps outlined in paragraph (2);

(4) additional logistical requirements or considerations associated with the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3); and

(5) any other matters the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

Briefing on the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Commander's Independent Assessment

Section 1251 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) requires the Secretary of Defense to include a detailed budget display for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) in Department of Defense materials in support of the budget request. The budget display for fiscal year 2023 identified approximately $6.1 billion for PDI. The U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Commander's independent assessment identified $9.1 billion in investments necessary to improve our forces in the region. Upon thorough review of the budget request, the committee made prudent adjustments to funding levels for PDI activities and items identified in the independent assessment offered by the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Commander to achieve national security objectives. The committee notes that this Act provides funding for PDI activities in fiscal year 2023 totaling more than $7.0 billion.

The committee found that the report submitted by the Commander of Indo-Pacific Command was satisfactory in its content but that its overall classification impeded the distribution of essential information to taxpayers and policymakers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2022, on ways in which non-releasable content can be minimized or re-

leasable content could be improved in the next required submission for both PDI and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

China-Russia Defense Cooperation

The committee acknowledges the comprehensive reports requested from the Secretary of Defense on military and security developments involving the Russian Federation in section 1234 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), specifically Russia's information warfare strategy and capabilities, including the use of misinformation, disinformation, and propaganda in social and traditional media, and section 1235 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), on Russian influence operations targeting U.S. military alliances and partnerships. The committee also acknowledges the reports on China's military and security developments and China's influence operations targeting U.S. military alliances and partnerships from sections 1244 and 1245, respectively, of Public Law 117–81.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the results of such reports. The briefing shall include:

(1) the extent to which Russia and China coordinate their foreign and defense policies;

(2) China lessons learned from Russia regarding disinformation campaigns; and

(3) the extent to which China and Russia are or are not colluding to conduct influence operations.

Defense Capabilities of Fifth Fleet

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on improving interoperability with the Kingdom of Bahrain, upgrading the capabilities of the United States Navy's Fifth Fleet to address emerging threats in the region of the area of responsibility of the Fifth Fleet, and any costs associated with such capability upgrades. The report shall include at a minimum:

(1) efforts from the Department of Defense to increase exchanges between defense officials of the United States and Bahrain at the strategic, policy, and functional levels for the purposes of enhancing cooperation on defense planning, improving efforts to combat terrorism, and increasing interoperability between the public security forces and the United States Navy's Fifth Fleet;

(2) current capabilities to defend against air, missile, and unmanned aircraft system (UAS) attacks for Fifth Fleet and the Kingdom of Bahrain;

(3) the required upgrades and costs associated with upgrading the capabilities for defending against air, missile, and UAS attacks; and

(4) opportunities to improve interoperability with the Kingdom of Bahrain in defense capabilities, including maritime and air domain awareness, integrated air and missile defense, and counter UAS measures.

Defense Security Cooperation University Structure

The committee supports the progress that the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) has made to date in advancing the security cooperation reforms mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328). The committee supports DSCA's purpose in establishing the structure of the Defense Security Cooperation University to achieve its objectives, which include management and implementation of the Security Cooperation Workforce Development Program, institutional capacity-building programs, and international military training and education security cooperation programs; performance of executive agency responsibilities for the regional centers of security studies; and elevating the profession of security cooperation by serving as an intellectual home for critical inquiry, research, knowledge, and learning; and operation of schools or institutes deemed necessary for the execution of the university mission. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on the Defense Security Cooperation University. Such briefing shall include the current status of the university, the progress made and challenges it faces in achieving its goals, recommendations to advance the goals of the university in accordance with the reforms mandated by Public Law 114–328, and any other matters the Under Secretary considers relevant.

Enhanced National Guard Theater Security Cooperation in Oceania

The committee recognizes the importance of enhanced theater security cooperation with the nations that comprise the region of Oceania. In this context, the National Guard is a unique tool of national security for enhancing partnerships with the countries in this region. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than March 1, 2023, to provide the House Committee on Armed Services a briefing on the opportunities for enhancing the role of the National Guard in the region that includes:

(1) a description of the cooperation between the National Guard and the nations of the Oceania region during the preceding calendar year, including mutual visits, exercises, and training opportunities;

(2) an evaluation of the feasibility of enhancing cooperation between the National Guard and the nations of the Oceania region on a range of activities, including disaster and emergency response, cyber defense and communications security, military medical cooperation, and programs for National Guard advisors to assist in training the military and police forces of Oceania nations;

(3) recommendations to enhance such cooperation and improve interoperability, including through familiarization visits, cooperative training and exercises, and co-deployments; and

(4) any other matter the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

Interoperability between the People's Liberation Army and Armed Forces of Russia

The committee recognizes the "Annual Report to Congress on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Repub-

lic of China," as directed by section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65), as the Department of Defense's authoritative report on defense and security issues related to China. The committee further recognizes the annual report's value in enhancing Congress's understanding of broad developments in the military relationship between China and Russia. At the same time, the committee believes it is important for Congress to have a detailed understanding of the current degree of interoperability at the tactical and operational level, as well as the barriers to such interoperability, between the People's Liberation Army and the armed forces of Russia, which the annual report did not address in detail. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, on interoperability between the People's Liberation Army and the armed forces of Russia. The briefing shall include the following:

(1) an evaluation of existing interoperability across command-and-control systems; space- and cyber-based systems; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platforms; early warning systems; air and missile defense platforms and systems; and information warfare systems;

(2) an identification of obstacles to greater interoperability, including systematic limitations, such as those concerning automated command systems technology;

(3) an evaluation of how regional security forums and organizations, such as the Shanghai Cooperative Organization, enable greater interoperability;

(4) an assessment of how Russia's invasion of Ukraine could impact interoperability; and

(5) an assessment of current or future contingency operational planning between China and Russia, and how existing or planned interoperability will impact the ability to execute such plans.

Iranian Military Assistance to Venezuela and Bolivia

The committee is concerned with the increased cooperation between Iran and South American nations like Venezuela and Bolivia. Therefore, the committee wishes to be better informed on the extent to which these partnerships may impact U.S. national security interests.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2022, on Iranian military assistance to Venezuela and Bolivia. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The required report must include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the size of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps and Iranian military presence in Venezuela and Bolivia to include the number of personnel, trainers, bases, and military advisors registered as embassy attachés;

(2) an assessment of the amount and nature of military aid/equipment provided, and benefits given to Iran in return by Venezuela and Bolivia to include passports, diplomatic benefits, access to facilities, establishment of facilities; and

(3) a description of the supply routes of military equipment to Venezuela and Bolivia from Iran.

Report on Persian Gulf Air and Missile Defense Requirements

The committee is concerned by the missile and drone attacks conducted by Iran and its proxies against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Red Sea. The committee recognizes the threat posed to the United States and its allies by the threat of Iran and its proxies in the Persian Gulf. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander of U.S. Central Command, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the assessed defensive capability and capacity in the Persian Gulf against Iranian and non-state actor air and missile threats; the status of efforts to improve air defense capabilities, and recommendations on necessary improvements of air defense capabilities to counter this threat.

Republic of Korea Extended Deterrence

The committee acknowledges that on May 21, 2022, President Yoon Suk Yeol and President Joseph R. Biden issued a United States-Republic of Korea Leaders' Joint Statement whereby President Biden affirmed the "U.S. extended deterrence commitment to the ROK using the full range of U.S. defense capabilities, including nuclear, conventional, and missile defense capabilities." The two Presidents also agreed to "reactivate the high-level Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group (EDSCG) at the earliest date." Finally, both leaders committed to "further strengthen deterrence by reinforcing combined defense posture, and reiterate commitment to a conditions-based transition of wartime operational control."

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on how the Department of Defense will seek to implement the U.S. extended deterrence commitment to the Republic of Korea as well as progress made on the EDSCG.

Republic of Korea Mutual Defense Treaty

The committee acknowledges that the bond between the United States and the Republic of Korea is founded in shared sacrifice and serves as a linchpin for peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee also recognizes that this coming year marks the 70th anniversary of the Mutual Defense Treaty, which has served as the bedrock of the United States-Republic of Korea Alliance. With growing regional challenges, including threats to the rules-based international order, the Republic of Korea and the United States are unified in common determination to deepen and broaden defense ties amidst a changing security environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on how the Department of Defense continues to strengthen its long-term commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea and the combined defense posture under the United States-Republic of Korea Mutual Defense Treaty in the future. The briefing shall include:

(1) the scope and scale of combined military exercises and training on and around the Korean Peninsula considering the evolving threat in the region;

(2) efforts to enhance security measures and identify new or additional steps to reinforce deterrence in the face of destabilizing activities by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(3) efforts to counter threats to the security of the Republic of Korea by Russia and the People's Republic of China.

Security Partnership with Somaliland

The committee notes that increased United States engagement in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea region has presented an opportunity to strengthen security cooperation and partnership with Somaliland.

The committee notes that while the United States does not recognize Somaliland as an independent state, Somaliland occupies a pivotal geographic location in the Horn of Africa and is adjacent to strategic maritime routes in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden and Somaliland has shared interests and assets that could contribute to U.S. military objectives and provide flexibility given the evolving security situation in the region. Due to these shared interests, a 50-person U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) survey team visited Somaliland in August 2021 to inspect the Port of Berbera, its adjacent airport, and related infrastructure, observe maritime security operations, and consult with relevant authorities. Subsequently, a visit to the United States by senior Somaliland officials and a visit to Somaliland by Commander, USAFRICOM, deepened mutual interest for cooperating to secure shared interests. Given such engagement, changes to U.S. defense posture in the region, and U.S. interests in preserving and expanding stability with the help of democratic partners, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by May 31, 2023, with recommendations for expanding the security partnership with Somaliland and its potential contributions to U.S. military objectives in the Horn of Africa and Red Sea region. This report should examine a range of areas for possible cooperation, including port access, military training, joint exercises, and intelligence sharing that can promote regional stability, enhance maritime and border security, and assist in deterring the trafficking of humans, wildlife, weapons, and illicit goods.

State Partnership Program Bilateral Affairs Officers

The committee recognizes the State Partnership Program plays an important role in supporting the security cooperation objectives of the United States and the geographic combatant commands by developing enduring relationships with partner countries and carrying out activities to build partner capacity, improve interoperability, and enhance U.S. access and influence. Persistent engagements are crucial to developing a tailored approach to improve the readiness of U.S. and partner forces to meet emerging challenges. Bilateral affairs officers from the National Guard, assigned to the U.S. Embassy located in the State's partnership country, play a crucial role in achieving the objectives of the State Partnership Program. The committee supports and encourages each State with

an active State Partnership Program to assign a bilateral affairs officer to the relevant U.S. Embassy to coordinate State partnership activities, execute partnership support plans, and build enduring relationships between the United States and its partner country.

Strategic Competitor Wargames and Tabletop Exercises

The committee notes that wargaming and tabletop exercises are essential tools for military commanders across the tactical, operational, and strategic levels of warfare. Such exercises also help leaders and policymakers better understand the range of possible warfighting futures, innovate and express new ideas, challenge current assumptions, and integrate technologies and capabilities into operations and force structure. The committee supports the use of recurring wargaming and tabletop exercises across the U.S. Government to test the military, diplomatic, and economic response, as well as the domestic resiliency, of the United States in the event of conflict involving a strategic competitor. Such exercises that include Members of Congress and involve all relevant senior leaders from across the interagency, as well as, if appropriate, the private sector and international partners, would help ensure that policymakers have a comprehensive view of the administration's approach to potential conflict across all areas of national power against strategic competitors, particularly the People's Republic of China. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to maximize interagency participation in such exercises in order to examine how all levers of national power could be used in such scenarios to achieve unity of effort across the U.S. Government.

Further, the committee supports the Department's use of wargames and tabletop exercises to inform planning in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of operations, specifically with respect to a scenario involving a conflict with China related to Taiwan. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023, on wargames and tabletop exercises conducted related to Taiwan, or with respect to other scenarios involving strategic competition with China in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of operations. Such briefing shall include the parameters of the wargames or exercises, conclusions, and how the conclusions informed the Department's force posture and resourcing and logistics planning at the strategic and operational levels relative to the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of operations. Such briefing shall also include the feasibility and advisability of including interagency partners in such exercises in order to develop an integrated, whole-of-government approach to preserving Taiwan's security.

Taiwan Air and Missile Defense Capabilities

The committee supports Taiwan's acquisition of defense articles and services necessary for Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability as set forth in the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), with an emphasis on capabilities that support the asymmetric defense strategy of Taiwan, including, among others, air defense capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on

Armed Services not later than March 1, 2023, on Taiwan's air and missile defense capabilities. Such briefing shall include:

(1) Taiwan's assessed defensive capability and capacity against the People's Liberation Army's air and missile threats;

(2) the status of efforts to improve Taiwan's air defense capabilities;

(3) the status of the interoperability between U.S. and Taiwan air defense systems; and

(4) recommendations on how best to support Taiwan's expeditious acquisition of air defense capabilities.

U.S. Allies-Israel Military Exercises

The committee believes that it is in the national security interest of the United States for the Department of Defense to promote and support multilateral exercises in the U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command area of operations that include Israel and United States regional partners and allies.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 30, 2022 on efforts to host, promote, and participate in such exercises.

United States and Allies Counter-Drone Capabilities Study

The committee recognizes the growing threat of unmanned aerial systems (UAS), especially in the Middle East. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than June 1, 2023, on the current state of counter-UAS capability of allied forces and partners in the Middle East, the implications of such a degree of capability for the security of United States and allied forces in the region against UAS attacks, and the force protection requirements for the United States and allied forces, including air defense capabilities. The briefing shall also include the current level of counter-UAS and air defense training and equipment available to allied and partner forces in the region and the type and availability of additional training and equipment needed to increase this capability in the region.

United States Support for Indigenous Defense Platforms in India

The committee believes that cooperation with allies and partners is vital to the success of the Department of Defense in the Indo-Pacific. The committee is encouraged by efforts to improve the military-to-military relationship between the United States and India. Due to the strategic importance of this relationship, the committee believes it would be beneficial for the Department of Defense to study ways to support India's efforts to produce indigenous defense systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study and to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2022, on the manner and extent to which the United States can support the development of indigenous defense platforms in India. The study and report shall include information and recommendations based on, but not limited to:

(1) the capabilities of the United States industrial base to support programs, projects, or activities anticipated or planned to be taken by appropriate Indian counterparts;

(2) an identification of current platforms operated by India that could hinder improved interoperability between the United States and India; and

(3) ways that the United States' support can serve as a viable alternative to support offered by Russia or China to India.

United States-Israel Operations-Technology Working Group

The committee applauds the Department's establishment on November 1, 2021, of the United States-Israel Operations-Technology Working Group, which Congress authorized in section 1299M of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). Following the inaugural meeting in May, the committee continues to believe the working group can play a vital role in strengthening the military research and development relationship with Israel and help ensure American warfighters never confront adversaries armed with more advanced weapons.

The committee expects the working group to fulfill four primary responsibilities. These include:

(1) providing a standing forum for the United States and Israel to systematically share intelligence-formed military capability requirements;

(2) identifying military capability requirements common to the Department of Defense and the Ministry of Defense of Israel;

(3) assisting defense suppliers in the United States and Israel by assessing recommendations from such defense suppliers with respect to joint science, technology, research, development, test, evaluation, and production efforts; and

(4) developing, as feasible and advisable, combined United States-Israel plans to research, develop, procure, and field weapon systems and military capabilities as quickly and economically as possible to meet common capability requirements of the Department and the Ministry of Defense of Israel.

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 September 30, 2022, on how the working group is fulfilling its four primary responsibilities. The committee is particularly interested in what specific decisions were made during the May meeting and would like to be briefed on the implementation plan and timeline for each area of cooperation and what authorizations and appropriations may be required.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MATTERS RELATING TO THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Section 1301—Modification to Annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

This section would modify section 1202(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (10 U.S.C. 113 note) to insert elements related to the special operations forces of the People's Liberation Army in the report required by such section.

Section 1302—Sense of Congress on South Korea

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding South Korea.

Section 1303—Sense of Congress on Taiwan Defense Relations

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding Taiwan defense relations.

Section 1304—Sense of Congress and Report on United States Security Cooperation with India

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding India. Further, it would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to submit a report on opportunities for U.S.-India defense cooperation and on the defense relationships between India and Russia, China, Australia, Japan, and the United States.

Section 1305—Modification to Report on Resourcing United States Defense Requirements for the Indo-Pacific Region and Report on Enhancing Defense Cooperation with Allies and Partners in the Indo-Pacific

This section would amend section 1251 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to require an assessment of security cooperation authorities, activities, or resources required to achieve the objectives identified in such section, and would require the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to submit a report on the feasibility and advisability of enhancing defense cooperation with allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region.

Section 1306—Report on Support and Sustainment for Critical Capabilities in the Area of Responsibility of the United States Indo-Pacific Command Necessary to Meet Operational Requirements in Certain Conflicts with Strategic Competitors

This section would require the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to submit a report that describes the support and sustainment for critical capabilities in the area of responsibility of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command that are necessary to meet operational requirements in a conflict with a strategic competitor of a duration that exceeds 6 months.

Section 1307—Modification to Pacific Deterrence Initiative

This section would modify section 1251(d) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to require the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to submit a report containing a comparison of the specific cost estimates from the independent assessment required by such section to the funding provided in the budget request.

Section 1308—Seize the Initiative

This section would establish the "Seize the Initiative Fund."

Section 1309—Modification to China Military Power Report

This section would modify the report required by section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (10 U.S.C. 113 note) known as the China Military Power Report.

Section 1310—Modifications to Public Reporting of Chinese Military Companies Operating in the United States

This section would modify the information considered by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (10 U.S.C. 113 note) related to a Chinese military company operating in the United States.

Section 1311—Reporting on Institutions of Higher Education Domiciled in the People's Republic of China That Provide Support to the People's Liberation Army

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to identify and submit an annual report regarding each entity that is an institution of higher education domiciled in the People's Republic of China that provides support to the People's Liberation Army.

Section 1312—Sense of Congress on Inviting Taiwan to the Rim of the Pacific Exercise

This section would express the sense of Congress that the naval forces of Taiwan should be invited to participate in the Rim of the Pacific exercise conducted in 2024.

Section 1313—Joint Exercises with Taiwan

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding joint military exercises with Taiwan.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Section 1331—Support of Special Operations for Irregular Warfare

This section would codify section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), as well as amendments made by section 1207 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) by adding a new section after section 127c, of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1332—Permanent Extension of Authority for Certain Payments to Redress Injury and Loss

This section would permanently extend the authority to make ex gratia payments for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the U.S. Armed Forces, under section 1213 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

Section 1333—Extension of United States-Israel Cooperation to Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems

This section would extend section 1278 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

Section 1334—Modification and Extension of United States-Israeli Cooperation to Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems

This section would modify and extend section 1278 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

Section 1335—Modification to Initiative to Support Protection of National Security Academic Researchers from Undue Influence and Other Security Threats

This section would modify the initiative to support protection of national security academic researchers from undue influence and other security threats, and would prohibit funds from being awarded to entities that maintain a contract with certain Chinese or Russian institutions.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Comptroller General Review of Armed Forces Retirement Home

The committee is concerned about the financial sustainability of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, which does not have access to appropriated funds and is reliant on revenue sources that have decreased over recent years, including assessments on the pay of enlisted service members and forfeitures assessed pursuant to non-judicial punishment. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the financial sustainability of the Armed Forces Retirement Home. Such review shall include an evaluation of:

(1) current projected sources of revenue for the Armed Forces Retirement Home over the 20-year period starting Fiscal Year 2023 through Fiscal Year 2042,

(2) current and projected expenditures for the Armed Forces Retirement Home over such period,

(3) issues for consideration for addressing any projected financing shortfall for the Armed Forces Retirement Home, and

(4) any other matters the Comptroller General deems necessary.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 31, 2023, on preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the briefing.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY PROGRAMS

Section 1401—Working Capital Funds

This section would authorize appropriations for Defense Working Capital Funds at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1402—Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense

This section would authorize appropriations for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1403—Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide

This section would authorize appropriations for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1404—Defense Inspector General

This section would authorize appropriations for the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Section 1405—Defense Health Program

This section would authorize appropriations for the Defense Health Program at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1411—Authority for Transfer of Funds to Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund for Captain James A. Lovell Health Care Center, Illinois

This section would authorize the transfer of funds to the Joint Department of Defense—Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund.

Section 1412—Authorization of Appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home

This section would authorize appropriations for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

Section 1413—Study and Pilot Program on Semiconductors and the National Defense Stockpile

This section would establish a study and pilot program regarding semiconductors and the National Defense Stockpile, and provide for an associated report to the congressional defense committees.

Section 1414—Restoring Essential Energy and Security Holdings Onshore for Rare Earths

This section would provide acquisition authority for certain strategic and critical minerals, require contractors to disclose the provenance of certain permanent magnet components, and provide for oversight by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SUBTITLE C—HOMELAND ACCELERATION OF RECOVERING DEPOSITS AND RENEWING ONSHORE CRITICAL KEYSTONES

Section 1421—Authority to Acquire Materials for National Defense Stockpile to Address Shortfalls

This section would modify the authority of the National Defense Stockpile Manager to acquire materials for the National Defense Stockpile to address stockpile shortfalls.

Section 1422—Report on Modifications to the National Technology and Industrial Base

This section would require a report from Secretary of Defense by December 1, 2023, on the benefits and risks of potential legislative proposals to increase the availability of strategic and critical materials that are sourced primarily from the People's Republic of China or the Russian Federation.

TITLE XV—CYBER AND INFORMATION OPERATIONS MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act Compliance and Digital Modernization

Since the appointment of the Defense Media Activity (DMA) as the lead agency for the consolidation of the Department of Defense's public website management, the committee has observed positive developments in the drive toward compliance with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (Public Law 115–336). The committee continues to support the compliance and modernization effort, now titled "Web Enterprise Business" (WEB), and recommends an increase of $5.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, Defense Media Activity for acceleration of the consolidation initiative and maintenance of all Department component public website management within a central program. DMA should coordinate with the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, Defense Information Systems Agency, and Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to ensure that WEB can quickly scale to the challenge of full compliance.

The committee directs the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, in coordination with the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the progress of WEB.

Briefing on Department of Defense Software Supply Chain Vulnerabilities

The Committee recognizes the importance of protection our software supply chain from attacks. It understands that trends show software supply chain attacks are increasing at an exponential rate of 4–5 times per year, with several thousand attacks in 2021. The Committee understands that the Department of Defense with support of Congress continues to address supply chain vulnerabilities but is concerned that the focus has been on material and hardware vice the software supply chain. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023, on its efforts to identify and mitigate supply chain threats and vulnerabilities throughout the software supply chain, to include software as well as procedures and controls to ensure the security of that software supply chain.

Briefing on Disruption of Global Positioning System

The committee recognizes the increasing threat of Global Positioning System disruptions and believes it is critical to invest in technologies that provide resilient and assured position, navigation, and timing capabilities, including those provided through alternative navigation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on its plan across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) to source and provide alternative navigation broadcast services. The briefing shall include:

(1) the current level of alternative navigation broadcast services provided to the Department of Defense for development, test, evaluation, and operational uses;

(2) an assessment of infrastructure investments;

(3) the projected requirement across the FYDP for improved infrastructure and architecture;

(4) the projected funding requirements and timelines for each of the above; and

(5) progress on radio frequency-based alternative navigation solutions.

Briefing on the Continuous Authority to Operate Initiative

In February 2022, the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer unveiled a new policy detailing the requirements for contracting officers to enact a "Continuous Authority to Operate" (cATO). The committee commends the initiative and its intent. The committee sees efforts such as cATO as essential to transforming the digital infrastructure and warfighting posture of the Department. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than September 1, 2023, on the cATO effort, any reflections to date, and recommendations on similar initiatives to speed the digital transformation of the Department.

Cloud Management Software Technology

The Committee supports the Department's decision to deploy a multi-cloud architecture. A multi-cloud approach aligns better with the Department's mission and offers many benefits including allowing for more comprehensive future innovations, easier data portability, increased resilience and security, and decreased stove-piping. The Committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to provide a briefing the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 31, 2023 on the strategy for future multi-cloud projects.

Commercial Solutions for Classified Program Architecture Review

The committee recognizes the success of the National Security Agency's Commercial Solutions for Classified (CSfC) Program, which enables commercial products to be used in layered solutions to protect classified National Security System data. However, the committee is aware that some stakeholders from industry have made claims that the CSfC Architecture is not reviewed or updated in a timely manner, and may not incorporate feedback from the private sector. While the committee is aware of recent and upcoming updates of CSfC Capability and Annexes, the committee believes that greater clarity on the issue is required. Therefore the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2023, on the Department's efforts to date for CSfC, to include communication with the private sector, public accessibility of information, and existing forums or mechanism for public engagement.

Comptroller General Review of Data Egress Fees

The committee is aware that data egress fees are charges cloud service providers (CSPs) bill to customers to defray the costs of moving their data from the CSP's cloud infrastructure to another CSP or the customer's own data center. Some prevailing cloud services models incentivize migrating data to the cloud by offsetting or waiving upfront adoption costs (for example, by increasing outbound data transmission charges) that in many cases make it cost-prohibitive to move one's data from one provider to another; in effect, making it relatively inexpensive to migrate data into the cloud but cost-prohibitive to switch CSPs or work with more than one, as is considered best practice. The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not accounted for these hidden costs, their lock-in effects, or the negative implications they could have on ensuring a competitive environment for future cloud procurements and the Department's need to leverage the breadth of innovation across multiple CSPs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2023, on data egress fees and the impact such fees could have on the Department of Defense as it transitions to cloud services and leverages innovation across multiple CSPs. Considerations as part of the Comptroller General's examination should include:

(1) the relationship between data egress fees and potential for vendor lock-in;

(2) how egress fees could affect different cloud architecture models;

(3) how the Department is taking efforts to mitigate the potential impact of data egress fees; and

(4) any additional matters the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

Cyber Auxiliary Utilization

In a globally and technologically complex environment, the Department of Defense requires an adaptability to leverage skills and knowledge where and when available. In recognition of this challenge, in April 2019 the United States Marine Corps established a Marine Corps Cyber Auxiliary, a volunteer organization of highly talented cyber experts who train, educate, assist, and mentor Marines to keep pace with constantly evolving cyber challenges. This is a novel approach that the committee recognizes and commends. In response, the committee directs the Principal Cyber Advisors of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force each to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2022, that evaluates the Marine Corps use of existing authorities to create a cyber auxiliary and applicability for each military service's requirements to achieve strategic objectives in cyberspace.

Cyber-Related Responsibilities of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Cybersecurity has become a critical facet of all Department of Defense matters and especially in the context of acquisition of new systems, weapons, technologies, and assets for the warfighter. The Department of Defense depends upon the Defense Industrial Base (DIB) to provide these items. As such, the cybersecurity of the DIB must be resourced and invested to enable private industry to defend itself and its products. The committee has noted and continues to hold concerns about how the issue of DIB cybersecurity is managed across the Department and specifically across the Office of the Secretary of Defense, with multiple stakeholders and imprecise lines of responsibility between components including the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, and Office of the Chief Information Officer.

Rather than being the responsibility of any single stakeholder, the committee believes in the necessity for all components to play a role, so long as that role is clear to all involved. To ensure clarity and unity of effort, the committee directs the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (OUSD(A&S)) to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than November 1, 2022, in which it articulates its role in DIB cybersecurity across the entirety of the organization, as well as the role played by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy. Additionally, this briefing should present updates on the work of (OUSD(A&S)) in de-

veloping, assisting, and executing on the executive branch's wider effort related to Software Bill of Materials (SBOM).

Cybersecurity Activities with Georgia

The Republic of Georgia faces major regional security challenges, including extensive challenges in cyberspace. The committee expects the defense relationship between the United States and Georgia to continue to mature. To that end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than March 1, 2023, on the last two years of DOD activities with Georgia on cyber-related matters. This briefing should describe activities by any and all components of DOD as relates to cyberspace, to include United States Cyber Command and United States European Command. Additionally, this briefing shall include potential recommendations and plans for future engagement with Georgia on cyber-related matters.

Data Bus Cybersecurity

The committee is aware that the MQ–8 Fire Scout is a core effort for the United States Navy in the pursuit of effectively leveraging unmanned platforms in future warfighting and that the cybersecurity of the MQ–8 is essential in this effort.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on potential cybersecurity threats to the MQ–8, the utilization and reliance on the Department of Defense Military Standard 1553, as well as potential mitigations currently and prospectively available to address any of the identified threats.

Defense Historical Records

The committee is encouraged by the recent efforts of the Army War College to modernize its military library holdings containing over 50 million valuable manuscripts, maps, and reports that date back to the mid-18th century. This extensive historical collection is of great interest to the public and digitization not only preserves the information but also provides public access. Historical materials, like those at the Army War College, are essential to an active civic society; however, the materials are only as useful as the infrastructure and architecture built to enable access to them.

Therefore, the committee recommends the U.S. Army Center of Military History, Air Force Historical Research Agency, Naval Heritage and History Command, and U.S. Marine Corps History Division develop requirements to provide public access to this information, including digital solutions. The committee directs the U.S. Army Chief of Military History, in coordination with the Directors of the Air Force Historical Research Agency, Naval Heritage and History Command, and U.S. Marine Corps History Division, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August 1, 2023, on their digital strategy involving historical collections.

Electromagnetic Battle Management Machine Learning Integration

The committee supports the efforts of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) to rapidly prototype and develop a Joint Electromagnetic Battle Management (EMBM) system. The committee anticipates that the EMBM Minimum Viable Capability Release 1 (MVCR1) will provide capabilities that are critical to countering the efforts of near peer competitors who seek to degrade our operational capabilities in the electromagnetic spectrum.

The committee also supports DISA's use of an agile acquisition methodology for EMBM, and agrees that future iterations of EMBM will need to add and refine functionality in order to provide a mature solution that is capable of enabling long term electromagnetic superiority. Furthermore, the committee believes that achieving superiority in electromagnetic spectrum operations will require the rapid integration of machine learning technologies into programs that support this critical mission area. Some machine learning capabilities will be included in MVCR1, however, additional resourcing will be required to provide a mature solution capable of incorporating machine learning that implements EMBM tasks within the DoD's Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy Implementation plan and enables long term electromagnetic superiority.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on DISA's plan to incorporate machine learning capabilities into the EMBM MVCR1 program.

Enterprise Software Licenses

The committee is aware that a portion of the Department of Defense's workloads are dependent upon on the use of enterprise software licenses from software providers. The committee has observed how restrictive licensing practices can have the effect of limiting customer choice and increasing cost when customers are procuring one or more cloud services. These restrictive software licensing practices often apply to software widely adopted by the Department of Defense, and the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense may not have an accurate approach to accounting for the costs associated with restrictive licensing practices.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than August 1, 2023, on the impact that restrictive software licenses could have on the Department of Defense as it transitions to cloud services and leverages innovation across multiple CSPs. Considerations as part of the Comptroller General's examination should include:

(1) the relationship between restrictive software licenses and cloud costs and choice;

(2) how the restrictive software licenses could affect different cloud architecture;

(3) what efforts the Department is taking to mitigate the potential impact of restrictive software licenses; and

(4) any additional matters the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

Foreign Partner Compliance with Cybersecurity Contract Clauses

The committee is aware that in March 2021, the United Kingdom (U.K.) Ministry of Defence issued an Industry Security Notice (ISN) 2021/03 with instructions for the U.K. defense supply base on how to address cybersecurity contractual requirements imposed by foreign governments. The Ministry of Defence is particularly concerned about requirements that subject the information systems and networks of U.K. defense contractors to access by foreign nations. The ISN focused on the network and data access requirements within the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 252.204–7012 ("Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting") and 252.204–7020 ("NIST SP 800–171 DOD Assessment Requirements"). Although the ISN does not explicitly direct U.K. defense contractors to reject these clauses, the committee understands that at least one U.K.-based contractor has been unwilling to accept the risk of compliance with the DFARS clauses, with immediate implications for the readiness of at least two critical Department of Defense programs.

The committee understands that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment has recognized the near-term implications of the ISN and issued a class deviation for two Department of Defense programs on September 16, 2021. While the deviation was a positive step forward, the committee is concerned that the ISN has far greater implications and is already affecting other Department of Defense programs.

The committee is also concerned that the U.K. position could be adopted by other foreign partners. Therefore, the committee urges the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to evaluate the applicability of class deviation for all relevant Department of Defense programs and to redouble efforts to engage with foreign partners on a permanent solution to issues where equivalency between respective cybersecurity requirements are needed.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on any actions taken to address the ISN, including any relevant class deviations, and an update on related engagements with the U.K. Ministry of Defence and other foreign partners.

Government Accountability Office Review of the Air Force's Link 16 Cryptographic Modernization

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Department of the Air Force's Link 16 cryptographic modernization. The assessment shall review:

(1) the status of the Air Force's Link 16 cryptographic modernization;

(2) challenges associated with the Air Force's Link 16 cryptographic modernization;

(3) potential options to accelerate the Air Force's Link 16 cryptographic modernization capacity and timeline;

(4) what factors and decisions contributed to the current timeline for modernization;

(5) how the Air Force's efforts compare to the other services and their Link 16 cryptographic modernization; and

(6) 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 not later than March 31, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Importance of Cybersecurity and Encryption to Department of Defense Mobile Devices

The committee recognizes the value of encrypted mobile devices of Department of Defense personnel and cybersecurity risks associated with sideloading applications on mobile devices. Therefore, the Secretary of Defense, working with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, shall endeavor to promote the appropriate use of encryption for both Government-furnished and personally-owned devices of civilians and military personnel. The committee encourages the Department to also continue its work to minimize the risk from sideloading via data transfer and applications on mobile devices.

Information Operations for Modern Warfare Strategy

The committee recognizes the growing importance of effectively leveraging information operations. The committee is concerned that fractured and siloed information operations doctrine across the Department of Defense could obstruct the United States' ability to effectively deter competition, particularly below the threshold of armed conflict.

The committee seeks to ensure efficient resourcing, funding, training, specialization, and utilization of scarce information operations resources. To that end, the committee requests additional information as to whether changes to doctrine governing information operations could clarify roles and responsibilities within the Department. The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Principal Information Operations Advisor, to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, regarding:

(1) The feasibility and utility of adjustments to doctrine, roles, and responsibilities in the area of information operations;

(2) The utility of recategorizing information operations into operations in the information environment, special information operations which enable the joint and interagency force to tackle operations that occur in the grey zone or competition between the threshold of armed conflict; and long term public diplomacy;

(3) Such other potential doctrinal changes as the Secretary deems appropriate; and

(4) The applicability of other organizational and doctrinal models, such as the Key West Agreement and the Intelligence Community.

Infrastructure Modernization for the Department of Defense

The committee remains concerned about the Department of Defense's ability to have adequate infrastructure that can meet cur-

rent and future data demands. To succeed in modern warfare, the Department will require sufficient bandwidth and capacity, necessitating sustained investment for persistent modernization. To date, much of this work has occurred through the Army's Installation Information Infrastructure Modernization (I3MP) effort. The committee is encouraged that the Department is taking steps to enable new data architecture requirements into its facility criteria. The committee recognizes that the current unified facilities criteria (UFC) for design and construction of facilities does not inhibit utilization of new data architecture requirements into facilities. The committee encourages the Department and the military services to continue prioritizing its infrastructure modernization program and ensure whole-of-department efforts are synchronized to the maximum extent practicable. To this end, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, detailing the Department of the Army's data infrastructure modernization efforts.

Internet of Things Security

Cyber competition with Russia and China is heightening the sense of urgency with which the nation must reform our acquisition approach to maintain our military and technological superiority. The committee is concerned that near peer adversaries are challenging the U.S. across several cyber dimensions, including the threat to Internet of Things (IoT) and end point devices. The committee believes this new era of competition requires technological superiority to ensure the security of IoT devices from enhanced cyberattacks. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the Department's actions to address IoT security of end point devices.

Management of Technology Matters within the Army Secretariat

Since the creation of a Chief Information Officer within the Department of the Army as a civilian position, the Army has benefited from the enterprise-wide approach that the position enables. This has resulted in tangible productivity and cost benefits for the military services. Within less than 2 years, all three military departments have established and maintained Chief Information Officers as senior civilians reporting to the military departments' Secretaries. However, unlike its counterparts, the committee understands that the Army's Chief Information Officer maintains responsibility for only a portion of information technology, with a separate category of "Defense Business Systems" and associated technologies managed by the Office of Business Transformation (OBT). This category includes programs such as the Integrated Pay and Personnel System-Army, Army Contract Writing System, and Accessions Information Environment. The committee notes that each of these programs is years behind schedule and grossly over budget. The committee remains concerned by the Army's approach that the technology underlying Defense Business Systems is distinct from the technology underlying the Army's enterprise systems.

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

later than December 23, 2022, to address the current division in responsibilities between the Chief Information Officer and the Director, OBT. This briefing should include reflections of an evaluation of the Department of the Navy's construct in which all technology responsibilities are made the responsibility of the Department of the Navy Chief Information Officer.

Report on Department of Defense Information Network Approved Products List Process

The committee recognizes the importance of ensuring products and support used as part of the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) are secure, trusted, and approved. The committee understands that the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) has initiated an assessment of the Approved Products List (APL) process to ensure that current procedures align with new and evolving departmental priorities, while the Chief Information Officer is concurrently reviewing the DODIN APL waiver process.

The committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer, in coordination with the Director of DISA, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2023, on the results of both the DODIN APL process assessment and proposed changes to the waiver process as well as recommendations on how to utilize both processes to increase the security, reliability, and trust of the Department of Defense Information Network.

Scalable Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Solutions

The Committee believes the Army should continue acquiring commercial data capabilities to provide granular, but customizable at scale, artificial intelligence and machine learning solutions to plug into Army software systems. These capabilities are critical to operating inside the adversary's decision loop, as has been successfully demonstrated in Eastern Europe, and enabling rapid adaptation of forces in dynamic environments. However, the Army must ensure that these capabilities can be operated at scale across multiple divisions, brigades, battalions, and below without significant additional requirements for data scientists and other specialized personnel.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 22, 2022, on plans to integrate commercial artificial intelligence and machine learning solutions into deployed and next-generation tactical network programs.

Streamlining of Information Assurance and Cybersecurity Protocols in Defense Software Acquisitions

Congress notes that existing Information Assurance and Cybersecurity processes within the Department of Defense acquisition process often cause delays in software acquisition programs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Undersecretary for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report that includes options to streamline the Information Assurance and Cyber Security approval processes for software acquisitions and submit such report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023.

Task Force 59 and Operationalizing Artificial Intelligence at Sea

The committee recognizes and commends Task Force 59 (TF–59), the Navy's first operational element dedicated to integration of and experimentation with artificial intelligence and unmanned technologies. Since its establishment in September 2021, TF–59 has not only demonstrated a value to its parent command, the United States Navy's Fifth Fleet, but also to the Navy and the Department of Defense writ large. In a short period, TF–59 has been highlighted multiple times in congressional testimony and public statements by leaders across the Department of Defense, to include the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commander of U.S. Central Command.

The committee believes that initiatives such as TF–59 are vital to ensuring that the military services are able to modernize and leverage critical technologies in potential future conflicts. The committee asserts that TF–59 should continue and expand its operations experimenting with new technologies, collaborating with international partners, and memorializing its efforts for use elsewhere in the Navy and the other military services. Moreover, the committee urges the Department of the Navy to fully resource TF–59, particularly when it is so frequently cited as a success by the Navy's leaders. Additionally, the Department of the Navy should explore opportunities to attach and embed technical personnel, to include Cyber Warfare Engineers, Information Professionals, and their enlisted counterparts, in order to build organic capability within TF–59.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on TF–59. This briefing shall include details of TF–59's projected manning, fiscal year 2023 budget profile, estimates for funding over the Future Years Defense Program, and operational history. Additionally, the briefing shall detail how the structure and practices of TF–59 can be implemented at other regionally aligned fleets to the maximum extent practicable.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—CYBER MATTERS

Section 1501—Improvements to Principal Cyber Advisors

This section would authorize the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department of Defense to certify the portions of the Department's Cyberspace Activities Budget not covered by the review conducted by the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer under section 142(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

Section 1502—Modification of Office of Primary Responsibility for Strategic Cybersecurity Program

This section would modify section 1640(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to enable the Secretary of Defense to designate a principal staff assistant from within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to serve

as the office of primary responsibility for the Strategic Cybersecurity Program.

Section 1503—Establishment of Cyber Operations Designator and Rating for the Navy

This section would direct the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Chief of Naval Operations, to establish and sustain a Cyber Warfare Operations designator for officers and warrant officers and a Cyber Warfare rating for enlisted personnel. This action would take effect not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 1504—Cyber Threat Information Collaboration Environment Program

This section would direct the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, acting through the Director of the National Security Agency, to develop an information collaboration environment that enables entities to identify, mitigate, and prevent malicious cyber activity. The collaboration environment would provide limited access to appropriate operationally relevant data about cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats, including malware forensics and data from network sensor programs, on a platform that enables query and analysis.

Section 1505—Department of Defense Enterprise-wide Procurement of Cyber Data Products and Services

This section would amend section 1521 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) by inserting reference to products utilizing artificial intelligence-based endpoint security.

Section 1506—Cybersecurity of Military Standards for Data

This section would require the principal staff assistant designated with primary responsibility for the Strategic Cybersecurity Program of the Department of Defense to conduct a comprehensive review of Military Standard 1553 (in this section referred to as "MIL–STD–1553").

SUBTITLE B—INFORMATION OPERATIONS

Section 1511—Military Operations in Information Environment: Authority and Notifications

This section would require the Department of Defense to notify the appropriate congressional committees within 48 hours of conducting a clandestine operation in the information environment. This section would also make technical changes affirming the external nature of Department operations in the information environment.

Section 1512—Limitation on Availability of Certain Funds until Submission of Joint Lexicon for Terms Related to Information Operations

This section would limit funding until the Department of Defense develops a joint lexicon for terms related to information operations, including information environment, operations in the information environment, and information-related capabilities in compliance with section 1631(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92).

Section 1513—Joint Information Operations Course

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to create a joint information operations course to prepare the joint force to employ synchronized information-related capabilities in the information environment.

Section 1514—Consistency in Delegation of Certain Authorities Relating to Information Operations

This section would clarify the ability of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to delegate roles and responsibilities related to information operations.

Section 1515—Assessment and Optimization of Department of Defense Information Operations within the Cyber Domain

This section would require the Principal Information Operations Advisor and the Principal Cyber Advisor, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Cyber Command, to complete both an assessment and an optimization plan for integrating all information and influence operations within cyberspace across the Department of Defense.

SUBTITLE C—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 1531—Annual Reports on Support by Military Departments for Cyberspace Operations

This section would require the Commander of U.S. Cyber Command to certify to the congressional defense committees that the military departments had fulfilled the criteria and met the requirements related to each military department's support for cyberspace operations and validated cyberspace-related requirements.

Section 1532—Independent Review of Posture and Staffing Levels of Office of the Chief Information Officer

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to authorize and oversee a comprehensive review of the current posture and manning of the Office of the Chief Information Officer. This section would also require that the review include recommendations based on the review's findings to be presented to the congressional defense committees.

Section 1533—Comprehensive Review of Cyber Excepted Service

This section would direct the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer and the Principal Cyber Advisor, and in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, to conduct a review of the Cyber Excepted Service.

Section 1534—Standardization of Authority to Operate Applications in the Department of Defense

This section would require the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to establish a policy with criteria for the reciprocity of authority to operate for software and hardware between all networks of the Department of Defense.

TITLE XVI—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

SPACE ACTIVITIES

Commercial Geostationary Satellite Loan Program

The committee notes the continued need for low-latency, high-quality overhead imagery to support global combatant commander requirements for persistent coverage across areas of responsibility. The committee further notes various Federal loan programs that could be used to support industry, particularly small businesses, in developing and placing on-orbit sensors in various orbits that could further improve overhead imagery capability and capacity. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), in consultation with the Department of the Treasury, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on how available Federal loan programs could be used to support NGA in filling latency and quality gaps in current overhead imagery procured to support combatant commander requirements.

Commercial Radio Frequency Capabilities

The committee notes the continued development and fielding of commercial satellite radio frequency (RF) remote sensing capabilities within the U.S. innovation base, enabled by private capital investments. These new commercial, unclassified capabilities have the potential to support a variety of Department of Defense missions, from warfighting to understanding the impacts of climate change, while also relieving the burden on other limited assets and advancing the Department's multilateral and bilateral activities through greater information sharing with allies and partners.

The committee is encouraged by some examples where RF remote sensing capabilities have supported combatant command missions and exercises, such as U.S. European Command. Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with each of the combatant commanders, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than

December 1, 2022, on how U.S. commercial RF satellite capabilities are being leveraged in combatant command exercises, experimentation, and wargaming, and how these commercial capabilities should be integrated into the information systems and workflows utilized by the combatant commands to support relevant operational mission needs. The briefing should address the following elements:

(1) outline how the combatant commands are planning to leverage U.S. commercial satellite RF products and data in exercises, experimentation, and wargaming through the end of fiscal year 2024, spanning joint, component, and multilateral/bilateral levels;

(2) how the demonstration of capability and mission utility translates to requirements for U.S. commercial RF products and data to support relevant operational mission needs;

(3) how U.S. commercial satellite RF products and data should be integrated into the information systems and workflows used by the combatant commands, especially to collaborate with allies and partners, to ensure its timely and efficient operational use; and

(4) what procurement and contracting mechanisms, if any, currently exist that the combatant commands, and Department of Defense more broadly, can use to procure commercial intelligence products in a data as a service construct, with the applicable contract vehicles.

Common Launch Integrator

The committee commends the Department of the Air Force for its continued use of the National Security Space Launch (NSSL) program, which serves to promote robust competition and assured access to space across the Department of Defense space community. However, the committee remains concerned regarding overall efforts to drive down cost, reduce risk, and ensure launch reliability and performance, particularly as the U.S. Space Force, including efforts of the Space Development Agency (SDA), plans to increase the total number of projected launches over the Future Years Defense Program.

The committee understands that the use of a common launch integrator (CLI), that works across Department customers, satellite manufacturers, and launch providers, can provide tested space vehicle interaction processes. The committee believes this approach could be an effective method to lower costs, reduce launch readiness timelines, and increase competition for launch providers.

Therefore, the committee encourages the use of the existing U.S. Space Force Launch Manifest Systems Integrator contract to deliver the CLI capability across Space Force and SDA Tranche 1 and 2 program where that capability can reduce cost and shorten satellite and launch vehicle integration. The committee further directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the benefits, including cost and schedule, of using one consistent launch integration solution across all types of space and launch vehicles, and all plans to utilize a CLI for current and future programs.

Cooperation with Israel on Space Capabilities

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, with the consultation from the Secretary of State, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 15, 2023 on potential areas for space cooperation with Israel. The report shall include the following:

(1) a description of any science and technology effort or research, development, test, and evaluation effort associated with space capabilities;

(2) a description of activities or efforts recommended for potential defense cooperation activities associated with space capabilities between the United States and Israel in support of development of military capabilities of mutual benefit that are in the best interest of U.S. national security; and

(3) a description of any authority or authorization of appropriations required for the execution of efforts described in this report.

Domestic Sourcing of Space System and Ground Components

The committee notes the continuously expanding space industry, both for commercial, civil, and national security purposes. The committee further notes that procuring American-made services, equipment, and products whenever and wherever possible to ensure a strong national industrial base should remain a focus of the Department of Defense, particularly with regard to space systems. The committee understands that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment has suggested reforms to Department contracting and acquisition, particularly with regard to establishing the long-term space infrastructure needed to ensure U.S. dominance in space. The committee is aware that for certain components, due to cost, capacity, and capability factors, allied manufactured components, services, and systems are often procured over U.S. options.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment's Director for Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to conduct an analysis of U.S. industry's ability to support the growing space industry requirements, including both capacity and capability, for current and planned Department of Defense National Security Space programs. The analysis should focus on two areas: satellite ground control services; and space-qualified solar cells, cell-interconnect-coverglass (CIC) assemblies, solar panels, and solar arrays. The committee further directs the Director to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2023, on the results of this analysis.

Integrated Satellite Communications Enterprise Strategy Update

The committee notes the increasing importance of delivering resilient global satellite communications for the joint warfighter. The committee also remains aware of the encouraging opportunities presented by integrated commercial and military satellite communications architectures for delivering robust, flexible, and manageable enterprise solutions for the Department of Defense. To this end, the Department must continue to focus on the efficient acqui-

sition of commercial satellite communications by applying sustainable and efficient practices for contracting with commercial providers and making appropriate and timely adjustments to react to new demand signals from the military departments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 23, 2023, on the Department's efforts to take advantage of commercial satellite communications. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) a description of how contracting with commercial providers for satellite communication capabilities will adjust to future demand signals with a comparison between the relative utility of alternative satellite communications acquisition methods;

(2) a description of how contracts with commercial providers for satellite communication capabilities are designed to accommodate unforeseen demand signal increases; and

(3) recommendations for how to improve planning for commercial satellite communication requirements across the military departments.

Leveraging Commercial Services for Space Domain Awareness

The committee is encouraged by the recent establishment of a Commercial Services Office by the U.S. Space Force. Leveraging the capabilities of a growing and robust commercial space industry in the United States will allow the Space Force to rapidly integrate new capabilities related to space situational and domain awareness, satellite imagery, satellite communications, and others. The Space Force's ability to track, characterize, and gather indications and warning on adversary space operations using legacy capabilities are at risk of becoming oversaturated by the rapid increase of satellites and foreign operations. The committee believes that commercial services can help address this risk and contribute to all U.S. Space Force Mission Areas.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023, on how the Space Force plans to communicate current and emerging needs across all mission areas to commercial space service providers and how commercial services can contribute to fulfilling space domain awareness requirements. The briefing shall also include how the Commercial Services Office will be organized, funded, and leveraged to enhance the military services' outreach and communication with commercial space service providers.

Maximizing the Potential of Department of Defense Systems via Commercial On-Orbit Servicing Capabilities

The committee understands the National Orbital Debris Research and Development Plan outlines priorities for federal research and development in topical areas across three core elements to manage the risks posed by orbital debris. The limitation of debris generation by design, the tracking and characterization of the debris object population, and the remediation or repurposing of or-

bital debris are vital to the sustained use of the space. The committee understands the United States Space Priorities Framework emphasizes that preserved use of space is a fundamental national interest. The committee is aware that the Office of Science and Technology Policy announced a request for comment in November of 2021 seeking input on how this plan should be implemented, which activities should be prioritized for immediate action, and potential avenues for coordination between actors across public and private sectors.

The committee understands the U.S. Space Force recently launched the first Space Prime effort, Orbital Prime, designed to invigorate the On-orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing (OSAM) market using Active Debris Remediation (ADR) as a use case for the foundational technologies. The committee also understands that existing cost estimation and life cycle development planning structures for the Department of Defense space systems architectures do not appropriately incorporate recent advancements in commercial on-orbit servicing technology offerings to extend operational spacecraft mission lifetimes or enable timely post-mission disposal.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 30, 2022, on plans to prioritize the servicing of existing in-orbit spacecraft to extend life, alleviate debris, add resiliency and capability with commercially available services, wherever possible. At a minimum, the briefing should include:

(1) prioritization of the purchase of commercial services for existing and future major national security satellites to increase resilience;

(2) specific information the military services and agencies must provide to justify why commercial OSAM services are insufficient to provide required mission capabilities when seeking funding for a replacement system;

(3) process an agency undergoes when requesting a waiver from orbital debris mitigation standard practices, including extending spacecraft beyond planned mission time in orbit; and

(4) how the Department of Defense is working with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission to support access to spectrum allocations for commercial OSAM providers.

Resiliency of Space Access Infrastructure

The United States derives many national security benefits from its space assets. However, the committee notes that the country has only a limited number of launch sites capable of orbital launch activities in support of national security missions. These sites are vulnerable to varied threats including cyberattacks, conventional military or terrorist attack and severe weather events, among others. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on the resiliency of space access infrastructure to meet national security requirements no later than December 31, 2022. The report should, at a minimum, address the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the vulnerabilities and the overall resiliency of space access for national security missions;

(2) an identification of the current and projected launch requirements for national security missions, including payload, orbit type, orbit longitude, and orbit inclination;

(3) an assessment of operational risks to each U.S. spaceport individually as well as an aggregation of such risks;

(4) a categorization of existing U.S. spaceports by capability to meet the launch requirements of all or any national security missions;

(5) recommendations for prioritization of federal investment in spaceports to mitigate vulnerabilities to space access and to improve resiliency; and

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

The report should be submitted in an unclassified form but may include a classified annex if necessary. The unclassified portion of the report shall be posted on a publicly available website of the Department of Defense. The Secretary may consult other federal agencies or existing interagency working groups as necessary to deliver this report in a timely manner.

Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking

The Committee continues to recognize the importance of space as a domain for defense against advanced ballistic and maneuvering hypersonic missiles. Through the Space Warfighting Analysis Center (SWAC), the Space Force recently conducted an analysis of its force design as advanced missile threats continue to increase, recommending a Government reference design that includes both low-Earth (LEO) and medium-Earth (MEO) layers.

It is the view of this Committee that development of a robust hybrid architecture of LEO and MEO orbit satellites is of importance and will provide capabilities vital to protecting the warfighter and national security. In addition, given the current threat environment, speed to on-orbit deployment of affordable systems with proven utility is paramount.

Current Space Force plans seek to fly an initial MEO epoch by 2026, three years after initial flight of the Space Development Agency's Tracking Layer Tranche 0, with at least 4 spacecraft flying by 2028.

The Committee is concerned that the current Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking (MW/MT)—MEO effort to demonstrate missile tracking capability from MEO will not be awarded through an open competition. This approach could exclude the benefit of existing technology that could be leveraged in the MEO layer in a more cost- and schedule-effective manner.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than January 31, 2023 on their plan to include free, fair, and open competition within its acquisition plan for the Resilient MW/MT MEO demonstration epoch that is currently slated for initial space vehicle award in Fiscal Year 2023. The Committee strongly believes this approach is not only in the best interest of the taxpayer, but could also help ensure the warfighter is able to obtain resilient missile tracking capability in timeframes that are operationally relevant to need.

Space Development Agency

The committee notes that the conference report accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) noted value of the establishment of a Space Development Agency (SDA) within the Department of Defense to address emerging threats, leverage new commercial architectures, and provide innovative solutions. The conference report also stated its expectation that SDA develop and preserve an independent culture of innovation and rapid acquisition that is separate and distinct from the more traditional space acquisition within the Space Force and the Air Force. As SDA transitions to the Space Force in Fiscal Year 2023, the committee continues to value the mission and role of SDA to conduct rapid acquisition and prioritize resilience, innovation, and use of new commercial capabilities. The Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Space Operations should ensure that SDA continues to foster its own culture and maintain the necessary authorities to support these priorities.

The committee also notes that Section 1601 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 mandated that following SDA's transition to the U.S. Space Force, the program elements for SDA remain separate from those of the Space Force. The committee is concerned that the budget request for fiscal year 2023 does not fully comply with the statutory requirements in how the Fiscal Year 2022 budget request was submitted.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Director of the Space Development Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of the Air Force, the Chief of Space Operations Secretary and the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller), to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee not later than December 22, 2022, on how SDA program elements will be contained in future submissions, in accordance with Section 1601 of the FY2021 National Defense Authorization Act.

Synthetic Aperture Radar Imagery

As the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) continues to accelerate its strategy for acquiring commercial satellite imagery to address Department of Defense requirements by contracting with providers of additional phenomenologies beyond electro-optical, the committee encourages the Director of NRO to expand the current synthetic aperture radar (SAR) commercial acquisition program beyond its pilot program status. As the demand across the Department increases for geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), the committee further encourages the NRO to continue pursuing commercial SAR GEOINT, with open competition to be responsive to the requirements of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the combatant commands, functional commands, and other key elements of the Armed Forces.

The committee recommends the NRO accelerate, to the extent possible, their adoption and integration of proven highly capable U.S. commercial SAR systems by working proactively with industry to apply domestic commercial solutions to known intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance gaps of the Department of Defense,

and providing on-ramps for new capabilities as they become available.

Further, the committee directs the Director of the NRO to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence by December 31, 2022, on its plans to acquire commercial SAR GEOINT, including any plans to transition current pilot programs to operational contracts, and how any standard acquisitions would be flexible to emerging requirements, new technology, and evolving capabilities.

Transferring Space Assets and Personnel from Army to Space Force

The committee recognizes the importance of consolidating the military's space functions into one, well-managed military service, in order to decrease redundant efforts and encourage efficiency in the space domain.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, provide to the House Committee on Armed Services a report on the transfer of space assets and personnel from the Army to the Space Force no later than January 31, 2023. The report should include what Army space assets and personnel heave already transferred to the Space Force, which ones will be transferred and when, and which ones will not. For those assets and personnel not identified for transfer include justification.

Use of Commercial Space Networks

The committee is aware of and supports U.S. Space Force efforts to leverage interconnected commercial space networks for future military communications. The committee believes that aggressive economic and military actions taken by our strategic competitors in space are accelerating the urgency of shifting the U.S. military space architecture to be more resilient and disaggregated. Therefore, the committee believes the Space Force should continue to leverage commercial space networks to the maximum extent possible by working with industry to develop interoperability standards; promoting greater military use of commercial ground and cloud architectures; accelerating use of "new space" (as well as traditional) commercial communications systems; adopting agile contracting mechanisms to match the speed of the "new space" industry; rapidly acquiring interoperable user equipment; and employing these systems in ongoing wargames and exercises. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, in coordination with the Commander of Space Systems Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2023, that includes an update on specific policy, plans, and steps the United States Space Force has taken and intends to take to shift its architecture in a manner that fully promotes and embraces the current and planned commercial space network.

MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Briefing on Opportunities to Collaborate with Allies on Air and Missile Defense

The committee believes that with recent Russian actions in Ukraine, ongoing efforts by Iran and Iranian proxies to use cruise missiles to destabilize and undermine regimes, and growing Chinese capabilities, air defense for the United States and our allies is an increasing priority. This threat environment makes efforts to incorporate allied platforms, such as those with NATO and Israel, into future air defense architectures all the more important.

The committee also believes that directed energy technology has matured to the point where it may be successfully deployed against current rocket, artillery, mortar, and cruise missile threats. The Committee encourages continued and increased cooperation between the Services and Missile Defense Agency and the Israeli Missile Defense Organization in the development and deployment of directed energy technology for missile defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in coordination with the Service Secretaries to conduct an assessment and provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 30, 2023, on opportunities to further collaborate with allies with which the United States has existing air and missile defense relationships, including the Government of Israel, on pathways to collaborate on future air and missile defense architectures and to securely incorporate allies' systems and components into U.S. missile defense architectures.

Further, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee of Armed Services not later than January 30, 2023, on an evaluation of the interoperability of the Iron Dome platforms procured by the Army and used in U.S. Army testing, including the acceptance test and a recent demonstration on Guam, and any plans for future deployment or use of the two Iron Dome systems procured by the Army.

Countering Missile Threats to Homeland

The committee notes advances in various missile technologies by foreign states, to include advances in hypersonic weapons, increasing capability and capacity of long-range precision fires, and continued testing of long-range missiles by rogue states. The committee continues to encourage the Department of Defense to analyze and assess the evolving security environment and threats posed by advancing missile and rocket capabilities of near-peer and rogue states.

Further, the committee notes efforts across the Department of Defense to strengthen missile defense systems for the homeland, as well as improving regional missile defense capabilities. As such, the committee believes the Department of Defense must continue development of missile defense technologies, invest in the development of the Glide Phase Interceptor, and pursue advanced missile defense technologies such as directed energy. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Chief of Naval Operations, and Commander of U.S. Northern Command, to

submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on countering threats posed to the homeland by advanced missile capabilities of near-peer and rogue states. The report shall include analysis of:

(1) current capabilities to defend the homeland against the range of current and known future ballistic missile threats from rogue countries;

(2) how the current homeland ballistic missile defense architecture would need to be adjusted to defend against two or more nuclear-capable rogue nations, including estimated costs to implement any adjustments;

(3) investments needed in sensor architectures to detect and track cruise and hypersonic missile threats to the homeland; and

(4) how existing U.S. Ground-Based Interceptor sites, and the preferred location for a third continental United States interceptor site at Fort Drum, NY, could be leveraged for future advanced missile interceptor platforms and increased battlespace awareness for U.S. Northern Command against missile threats.

Hypersonic and Cruise Missile Threat Detection

The committee notes the potential of using commercial systems or non-developmental radar upgrades to detect and track low-flying short-, medium-, and long-range hypersonic weapons or cruise missile threats. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, through the Defense Innovation Unit or other service or agency component, to use existing other transaction authorities or Small Business Innovation Research program funds to evaluate the feasibility of a test program to test such systems and radars. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 31, 2022, on whether:

(1) available commercial or non-developmental software and hardware are capable of meeting requirements to detect and track short-, medium- and long-range hypersonic weapon systems;

(2) available commercial or non-developmental software and hardware are capable of meeting threshold requirements of detecting and tracking hypersonic weapon systems as to create significant savings in radar upgrade programs or ongoing missile testing requirements; and

(3) requirements for planned upgrades or investment to existing radar infrastructure could be restructured in such a way as to allow for maximum usage of commercial technology, as required by section 2377 of title 10, United States Code.

Integration of Artificial Intelligence Technologies into Hypersonic Missile Defense Programs

The committee recognizes the advancement of foreign hypersonic missile technology as an emerging global threat due to their high speeds and maneuverability, particularly while they are inside the atmosphere. The Department of Defense has developed limited capability to defend against these types of threats, and a prime example is the sea-based component of the missile defense system developed jointly by the Missile Defense Agency and Department of the Navy, referred to as the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense System,

employed on U.S. Navy Ticonderoga-class cruisers and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers. The committee notes that while these missile defense systems are highly capable, technological advancements in hypersonic missiles present challenges to their capability.

The committee notes that parallel advancements in artificial intelligence technologies may help close this gap in hypersonic missile defense capability. In decreasing response time to hypersonic missile threats, artificial intelligence may be able to assist missile defense systems in detecting and engaging threats in their boost phase, midcourse, and terminal phases of flights.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on current and future efforts to integrate artificial intelligence technologies into hypersonic missile defense systems. The report should include, at a minimum:

(1) the gap in current sea-based missile defense capability to engage hypersonic threats,

(2) how artificial intelligence can be applied to decrease response time in detecting hypersonic missiles in their boost phase, midcourse, and terminal phases of flights,

(3) how artificial intelligence can be used in tracking and engaging hypersonic missiles, and

(4) the investments in research and development needed to improve sea-based missile defense systems to defend against hypersonic threats.

Lower Tier Air & Missile Defense Sensor

The committee notes the well-established success of the Patriot International Engineering Services Program (IESP) as an effective framework for proliferating defensive capabilities among partner nations in a manner that also serves to defray procurement, sustainment and modernization costs to both the benefit of the United States and our allies. In existence since 1992, 17 nations currently participate in the Patriot IESP program, with that number continuing to grow. The committee further notes that the Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) paired with the Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battle Command System (IBCS) will complement and eventually replace Patriot assets to defend against evolving air and missile threats world-wide, including sophisticated cruise and ballistic missiles, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), and high-speed, maneuvering hypersonics.

Given Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the increased use of advanced ballistic missiles and UAS systems by Iranian proxies to attack civilian targets in the Middle East, and the ever-present threat of conflict in the Indo-Pacific, the committee believes more must be done to accelerate the proliferation and deployment of LTAMDS and IBCS to our allies through Foreign Military Sales. However, the committee is also cognizant of the significant challenges posed by the non-recurring engineering costs associated with enabling such sales, particularly with regard to program protection capabilities and backfit compatibility which are not currently part of the program of record.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by December

31, 2022, on how the department plans to accelerate the proliferation and deployment of LTAMDS and IBCS to our allies through Foreign Military Sales.

Patriot Missile Defense Obsolescence

The committee is encouraged by the Army's commitment to the Lower Tier Air and Missile Defense Sensor (LTAMDS) program as the premier radar of the service's next-generation integrated air and missile defense strategy. However, the committee is also cognizant of the need to continue investing in Patriot system and missile modernizations as it will take at least 7 years for the Army to field its total requirement of the Integrated Air and Missile Defense Battle Command System (IBCS), and at least 11 years to fully field LTAMDS. Over the intervening period and beyond, the Army and 17 current partner nations participating in the Patriot International Engineering Services Program (IESP) will continue to operate a significant number of legacy Patriot system components. As observed in the U.S. European Command, U.S. Central Command, and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command areas of responsibility, these components need to keep pace with the stresses associated with an unrelenting operations tempo (OPTEMPO). As such, it is critical that the Army prioritize the need to address pressing obsolescence challenges in order to ensure Patriot's ability to continue serving as a critical enabler to the Army's integrated air and missile defense strategy throughout the fielding of IBCS and LTAMDS.

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, 2022, on pending obsolescence needs within the Patriot modernization program. The briefing shall contain the following elements:

(1) a summary of all funded and unfunded obsolescence requirements through the Future Years Defense Program; and

(2) an analysis of which unfunded obsolescence requirements are needed to mitigate risks associated with spares demands assuming notional air and missile defense OPTEMPO increases of (a) 10 percent, (b) 25 percent.

Report on Homeland Missile Defense Capabilities

The committee believes the ground-based midcourse defense system is using an aging fleet of ground-based interceptors. The threat posed by advancing nation states includes intercontinental ballistic missiles designed to deploy multiple warheads each and will soon outpace current defense capabilities. Furthermore, the committee believes the Department of Defense should replace the entire fleet of ground-based interceptors with next-generation interceptors to better protect the homeland against evolving threats and provide predictability for industry to respond and prepare the domestic industrial base to meet supply chain needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 15, 2023 explaining the policy decision to either field an additional 20 ground-

based interceptors or modernize 20 existing ground-based interceptors. This report shall include the following:

(1) An operational analysis on planned replacement of ground-based interceptors by the next generation interceptor, including inventory, test assets, and fielding requirements; and

(2) An assessment of the process to developing the designated third missile defense interceptor site in the continental United States, and subsequent plans to field next generation interceptors at that site in addition to two existing sites.

Report on the Nuclear and Missile Programs of Iran and the DPRK

The committee recognizes that the Iranian and North Korean nuclear and missile programs pose a significant national security threat to the homeland, as well as national security interests in the Indo-Pacific and the Middle East.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to deliver to the House Committee on Armed Services an unclassified report on the current and projected state of the North Korean and Iranian nuclear and missile programs not later than February 1, 2023. The report should provide information on the developments and status of each state's nuclear and missile programs, an evaluation of the current and future nuclear threats posed by each, and the status of their respective nuclear doctrines. The report should also explore North Korean and Iranian cooperation in these fields and identify foreign assistance to these programs.

Reusable Hypersonic Missile Defense Testing Capability

The committee is encouraged by Missile Defense Agency's (MDA's) efforts to develop hypersonic defense architectures and solutions to include the Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense Standard Missile (SM) SM–6 Program and Glide Phase Interceptor. As MDA matures architecture and other technology solutions, the ability to test technologies in a real-world flight test environment is critical to successful design, development, and deployment of the system.

An affordable and reusable hypersonic test bed allows for early and persistent operationally realistic flight testing to support technology roadmaps, inform requirements development for required future systems and capabilities, and support early technical demonstration and experiments critical to accelerate capability deliveries to combatant commanders. As required, the test bed could provide representative targets for hypersonic defense kinetic/non-kinetic solutions developed by MDA.

The committee recognizes the limited existing Department of Defense test facilities, ranges, and resources capable of supporting operationally realistic flight testing. The committee also recognizes the existence of available commercial hypersonic testbeds and believes they should be leveraged to increase operational test and evaluation activities. Therefore, the committee encourages MDA to incorporate commercially available and reusable hypersonic flight test systems into development of hypersonic defense architectures and solutions.

NUCLEAR FORCES

Comptroller General Review of Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications Enterprise Center

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense created a new nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) governance structure, establishing the NC3 Enterprise Center and making the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command the operational commander of the NC3 enterprise with responsibility for NC3 operations, requirements, and systems. The committee understands that this action was intended to centralize the previously diffused governance authority and responsibility for the NC3 enterprise. The committee also understands that the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment was designated as the NC3 enterprise capability portfolio manager and given increased responsibilities for resources and acquisition to support the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command in this new role.

Given the importance of the NC3 mission, the committee believes it appropriate to review the effectiveness of the NC3 Enterprise Center in fulfilling its governance and oversight mission requirements and responsibilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the function and effectiveness of the NC3 Enterprise Center in the governance and oversight of the NC3 enterprise and its operations, including its ability to ensure NC3 enterprise readiness, its ability to assess future NC3 operational requirements, and other issues the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's findings and, as deemed appropriate, provide a report by a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Electromagnetic Pulse Protection Efforts

The committee recognizes the efforts of United States Strategic Command to address the risks posed by electromagnetic pulse (EMP) attack. An EMP is an exceptionally strong radio signal that would induce voltage and spikes in the unprotected wiring of vehicles, aircraft, and more to disrupt and destroy electronics, along with unprotected civilian infrastructure. Were a nuclear weapon to be detonated at the edge of the atmosphere, it would potentially cause an EMP to effect areas as large as 1,200 miles in diameter, with broad ramifications for wide reaching damage across the United States.

To minimize the impact of an EMP attack or deter its use by adversaries of the United States, the committee recognizes the importance of supporting surge suppression solutions for key Department of Defense platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 23, 2023, on efforts to address the risk posed by EMP attacks. The briefing shall address issues including but not limited to:

(1) an explanation of the efforts of the Department of Defense to field surge suppression solutions or devices on key platforms and weapons systems; and

(2) an update on how the Department of Defense is defining requirements for EMP protection and prioritizing implementation of solutions.

Nuclear Command and Control Processes

The committee is concerned by the possibility, however small, of the accidental or inappropriate use of nuclear weapons by the United States, which would risk catastrophic loss of life and potential escalation into a large-scale nuclear war.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing at the appropriate classification level to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, on U.S. nuclear launch processes and procedures, including the checks and balances that exist to prevent the accidental or inappropriate use of nuclear weapons.

Plan for the Survivable Airborne Operations Center

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

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, 2023, on its plan to sustain the NAOC and field the SAOC.

Readiness and Sustainment of the Sentinel Missile Fleet

The committee notes that it is critical for the Air Force to leverage technology to identify lifecycle needs and address readiness challenges for its strategic weapon systems. The Air Force benefits from utilizing modeling, simulation, and other analytic capabilities to understand and optimize the readiness of its platforms and weapon systems and to reduce development, maintenance, and sustainment costs. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August 1, 2023, on the current and planned use of predictive analytic capabilities to optimize sustainment and readiness of the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile. This briefing shall include:

(1) how predictive analytics will be used for sustainment and maintaining readiness of the Sentinel fleet;

(2) any projected improvements in readiness or cost savings associated with such efforts; and

(3) any potential issues or challenges that the Air Force anticipates in implementing predictive analytics for the Sentinel fleet.

Report on Long-Term Deterrence Requirements

The committee notes the critical role that U.S. nuclear forces play in deterring strategic attack on the United States and its allies and partners. The committee is concerned about the expansion and modernization of the nuclear arsenals of Russia, China, and North Korea and the implications for the ability of the Department of Defense to meet national nuclear weapons objectives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commander of U.S. Strategic Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the projected future requirements for U.S. nuclear forces.

The briefing shall address issues including but not limited to:

(1) an assessment of the projected deployed nuclear forces of U.S. adversaries through 2035;

(2) an explanation of the current and future requirement for the number and type of nuclear forces required to meet national deterrence and employment objectives, including the methodology that underpins such force sizing analysis; and

(3) an assessment of options to maintain sufficient forces to meet national deterrence and employment objectives in the near- and long-term, including potential adjustments to strategy, policy, posture, and capabilities.

Strategic Arms Control Strategy

The committee notes that the fact sheet for the Department of Defense's 2022 Nuclear Posture Review emphasizes the importance of "reestablishing our leadership in arms control." The fact sheet goes on to say, "We will continue to emphasize strategic stability, seek to avoid costly arms races, and facilitate risk reduction and arms control arrangements where possible." Despite this commitment, the committee understands that there has been little progress in advancing strategic stability dialogue or arms control with either Russia or China, in large part because of Russia's unprovoked and illegal aggression against Ukraine.

The committee continues to recognize the importance of arms control, not as an end in itself, but as a way of contributing to United States national security by managing competition and restraining the development of competitors' capabilities. However, the committee lacks the necessary understanding of the arms control strategy of the Department of Defense, in particular how the Department plans to advance strategic arms control after New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) expires in 2026.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 31, 2023, on its strategy for strategic arms control. The briefing shall include:

(1) a description of United States strategic arms control objectives with Russia and China;

(2) the implications for the Department of Defense if there is not an arms control agreement with Russia in place when New START expires;

(3) the administration's planned approach for enhancing strategic stability and arms control with Russia and China; and

(4) how new and emerging technologies for monitoring and verification might contribute to a future arms control agreement and what specific investments are needed.

Theater and Low-Yield Nuclear Capabilities Possessed by China and Russia

The committee recognizes that the nation's nuclear forces underpin integrated deterrence and enable the United States and its allies to confront aggressive and coercive behavior. The committee further recognizes the value in enhancing Congress's understanding of the nuclear capabilities possessed by China and Russia, particularly as it pertains to theater and low-yield nuclear capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on the theater and low-yield nuclear capabilities, including the weapon systems used in the delivery of these capabilities, that are presently and expected to be operationally deployed by the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China.

INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Army Operations-Intelligence Convergence Capability

The committee recognizes that the Army's ability to merge operational and real-time intelligence data will be critical to achieving success in future multi-domain operations. The committee also recognizes that successful development of this capability will enable our commanders to rapidly plan and adjust operations in the dynamic warfighting environments of the future. The committee understands that the Army has experimented with operations-intelligence convergence capabilities since 2012. However, the committee is concerned that the Army has only achieved a limited fielding of this transformational capability across a small number of exercises to date. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Commanding General of U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023, on the strategy to develop, test, and field operations-intelligence convergence capabilities to the Army.

Artificial Intelligence Powered Tactical Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

The committee understands the importance of tactical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) edge capabilities for

U.S. Marines who often navigate in contested environments. Further, the committee recognizes that the Marine Corps has made investments to field an edge-capable, artificial-intelligence powered tactical ISR solution. However, the committee would like to better understand the status of development and fielding of software with sufficient capability to produce two- and three-dimensional battlespace maps that are operable without a cloud connection. Therefore, the committee directs the Commandant of the Marine Corps to submit a plan to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, for transition of related efforts at the Marine Corps Warfighting Lab, on the status of software development to be interoperable with Group 1–5 unmanned aerial systems and with existing imaging payloads, to include deployability and operability on mobile devices already in the end-user inventory.

Combatant Command Intelligence and Counterintelligence Requirements

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense has not provided the annual briefing on intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of each of the relevant combatant commands or the annual briefing on strategies to address the validated intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of the combatant commands, including with respect to spaceborne, airborne, ground, maritime, and cyber intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities, as required by section 426 of title 10, United States Code. Without understanding the fulfilment rate for the combatant command's validated intelligence and counterintelligence requirements, a risk analysis identifying critical gaps and shortfalls, and a mitigation plan to balance and offset the gaps and shortfalls, the committee is left with an incomplete picture of the intelligence requirements and capabilities. The committee urges the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide the required annual briefing on the intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of the combatant commands, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide the required annual briefing on strategies to address the validated intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of the relevant combatant commands at the same time that the President's budget is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

Developing Additional Resources for Super Hard and Deeply Buried Facilities

The committee recognizes the national security imperative of the United States armed forces and intelligence agencies having the means to identify, locate, assess, and characterize Super Hard and Deeply Buried Facilities (SHDBFs) and related support infrastructure. However, current government facilities are insufficient in providing the proper training resources related to SHDBFs. Contractor Owned and Contractor Operated (COCO) facilities exist throughout the United States and could be leveraged in areas of research such as remote sensing; electromagnetic pulse hardening and resilience; and basic research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E). The committee encourages the Department of Defense to seek out

additional capabilities and opportunities afforded by COCO facilities for the testing and development of tools and techniques to support remote analysis, detection, assessment and characterization of SHDBF; advanced telecommunications; emerging threats and abilities to counter them; and other areas of RDT&E that may be amenable and appropriate for the utilization of such unique facilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 31, 2023, on efforts of the Department to utilize new facilities to provide additional testing and development resources for SHDBF intelligence-gathering and military operations exercise systems. The report shall include at a minimum, an identification of COCO SHDBFs within the United States and an as assessment of how each such facility could be utilized by the Department.

Digital Persona Protection

The committee is aware of increasing threats from social media impersonations, fraud, spoofing, phishing, and even account takeovers. The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense has taken steps to counter these activities and encourages the Department to ensure that these efforts include a comprehensive strategy to protect service members and civilian employees. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on efforts across the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to protect the digital personas of Department of Defense military and civilian personnel.

Directives Relating to Intelligence Sharing with Ukraine

The committee believes intelligence sharing, particularly intelligence that is operational in nature and readily actionable, with Ukraine is an essential component of efforts to support Ukraine's ability to defend itself against Russian aggression and views the conditions of intelligence sharing as a topic of ongoing policy concern. Therefore, not later than November 1, 2022, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the House Committee on Armed Services each directive and memorandum of the Federal Government issued on or after January 1, 2022, that governs or establishes rules and procedures for sharing intelligence of the Department of Defense with Ukraine.

Disaggregated Signals Intelligence Sensing Grid

The committee notes the Department of the Air Force's 2021 report to Congress on modernizing airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance, and affirms the Air Force strategy to deliver platforms and sensors that are operationally effective, resilient and survivable against advanced threats. The committee understands SIGINT to be a critical element of the future Advanced Battle Management System sensing grid, and observes the need to integrate existing and future airborne SIGINT systems like the RC–135 with terrestrial and space-based capabilities. The committee believes that effective cross-domain SIGINT integration will be necessary to ensure the Air Force can support joint warfighting, infor-

mation, and electromagnetic spectrum superiority requirements under the Department of Defense's Joint All Domain Command and Control strategy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to congressional defense committees by February 1, 2024 on development of a holistic disaggregated SIGINT sensing grid. This report shall address:

(1) How the Department intends to design, develop and deploy a disaggregated SIGINT enterprise integrating manned and unmanned airborne, terrestrial and space-based capabilities supporting Combatant Command tactical and operational requirements using SIGINT-derived information;

(2) How the Department intends to leverage existing investments in airborne SIGINT programs such as the RC–135 to combine advanced, persistent-look edge signals collection, data processing technologies, and robust electromagnetic warfare support with tactical datalinks and beyond-line-of-sight communications capabilities;

(3) How the Department intends to leverage existing and improved space-based capabilities to support Combatant Command tactical and operational requirements using SIGINT derived information;

(4) How the Department intends to plan, program, and develop the communications layer to connect the air, terrestrial and space-based component parts of the disaggregated SIGINT sensing grid;

(5) How the Department will ensure integrated SIGINT sensing and information sharing with international security partners including the Five-Eyes, NATO and other major non-NATO allies.

Establishment of Unidentified Aerospace-Undersea Phenomena Joint Program Office

The committee recognizes that in recent years, the Department has expanded available resources to investigate potential threats involving Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (UAP). In 2020, the Department established the Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Task Force to improve its understanding of, and gain insight into the nature and origins of UAPs. Then in 2021, the Department established the Airborne Object Identification and Management Synchronization Group (AOIMSG) as a successor organization to the UAP Task Force. While AOIMSG was designed to better synchronize efforts across the U.S. Government to detect, identify, and attribute potential UAP-related threats, especially related to Special Use Airspace, the committee is concerned with the continued lack of coordination across the interagency on UAP issues, especially between the Department and the intelligence community. The committee believes a that a Joint Program Office may be a more effective construct to facilitate interagency cooperation. Consequently, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to a submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2023, that describes whether a Joint Program Office would be able to more effectively:

(1) Carry out the duties of the Unidentified Aerial Phenomena Task Force, including those pertaining to transmedium objectives or devices and unidentified aerospace undersea phenomena; space,

atmospheric, and water domains; and currently unknown technology and other domains;

(2) Develop procedures to synchronize and standardize the collection, reporting, and analysis of incidents, including adverse physiological effects, regarding unidentified aerospace-undersea phenomena across the Department of Defense and the intelligence community, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence;

(3) Develop processes and procedures to ensure that such incidents from each component of the Department and each element of the intelligence community are reported and incorporated in a centralized repository;

(4) Establish procedures to require the timely and consistent reporting of unidentified aerospace-undersea phenomena;

(5) Evaluate links between unidentified aerospace-undersea phenomena and adversarial foreign governments, other foreign governments, or nonstate actors;

(6) Evaluate the threat that such incidents present to the United States;

(7) Coordinate with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as appropriate, including the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Homeland Security, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Energy;

(8) Coordinate with allies and partners of the United States, as appropriate, to better assess the nature and extent of unidentified aerospace-undersea phenomena;

(9) Prepare reports for Congress, in both classified and unclassified form; and

(10) Ensure that appropriate elements of the intelligence community receive all reports received by the Office regarding a temporary nonattributed object or an object that is positively identified as manmade, including by creating a procedure to ensure that the Office refers such reports to an appropriate element of the intelligence community for distribution among other relevant elements of the intelligence community, in addition to the reports in the repository described in (3).

Geospatial Support for Atrocity Accountability

The committee recognizes the benefit geospatial intelligence has played in discovering war crimes, atrocities, and the recovery of missing persons from previous conflicts. The committee notes the tragic suffering endured by the Ukrainian civilian populace as a result of Russia's invasion. The committee recognizes that geospatial intelligence and data can be leveraged to expose ongoing Russian atrocities in Ukraine, and other atrocities perpetrated by non-state actors and terrorist organizations. The committee therefore encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to share existing, available intelligence, including archived unclassified and commercial geospatial intelligence, with relevant interagency partners to support their efforts to prevent atrocities, genocide, and hold perpetrators of such crimes accountable. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed

Services by March 31, 2023, on its ability to share such intelligence with interagency partners.

Leveraging Commercial Crowd-Sourced Data

The committee recognizes the important role data plays in the day-to-day mission execution at the Department of Defense to enable shared situational awareness and inform decision-making at all levels. Further, the committee recognizes the efficiencies gained by the Defense Intelligence Enterprise through efforts to leverage domestic commercially available crowd-sourced data services to augment traditional sources of intelligence. The committee recognizes the value that these commercial capabilities provide to rapidly collect data across the globe and provide actionable insights into breaking military developments. The committee encourages the Defense Intelligence Enterprise to continue to acquire and use open source, commercially available data, to include crowd-sourced data, to augment traditional sources of intelligence and enable warfighters to more thoroughly and quickly understand complex national security challenges. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on the use of commercially available crowd-sourced data services to augment traditional sources of intelligence. The briefing shall also include the procedures in place to ensure protection of the privacy and civil liberties of U.S. persons and limit access to and use of commercial data to geolocations outside the United States.

National Counterintelligence Task Force Briefing

The committee recognizes the challenges presented in protecting the country's critical assets, especially advanced technologies and sensitive information in the defense, intelligence, and related science and technology research. The committee is aware of increased threats from adversaries attempting to steal or compromise these assets. The committee recognizes the steps taken to counter these activities through the counterintelligence and security activities of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency, and the military services. The committee also recognizes the efforts underway by the National Counterintelligence Task Force to address the threats. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to facilitate a briefing from the National Counterintelligence Task Force to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2023, on counterintelligence threats to classified research and efforts to address vulnerabilities and enhance operational security against foreign espionage at critical research locations and among contracted researchers or other individuals conducting classified research supported by U.S. Federal funding.

Open Source Intelligence Management

The committee recognizes the growth in the role of open source intelligence (OSINT) within the defense intelligence enterprise. The

committee supports the designation of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) as the functional manager of OSINT. However, the committee remains concerned about the synchronization of OSINT across the service intelligence components as well as others within the defense intelligence enterprise. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on OSINT management. The report shall include a description of the roles and responsibilities of the DIA as functional manager for OSINT across the Department of Defense; a breakdown of Department of Defense OSINT components; a description of the tiers of activity for each OSINT component within the defense intelligence enterprise and how that information meets intelligence requirements; and the extent of commercial contracts supporting the OSINT mission by component and with identification of any overlap or duplication of efforts.

People's Republic of China Strategic Support Force

The committee continues to support Department of Defense efforts to assess the military modernization and security doctrine of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The annual China Military Power Report is a valuable tool for the committee in developing policies that respond to this pacing challenge.

Established in 2015, China's Strategic Support Force (SSF) is responsible for integrating People's Liberation Army (PLA) military space, cyber, and electronic warfare capabilities. It is organized into two departments, the Space Systems Department and the Network Systems Department, responsible for information operations, including cyber, electronic warfare, psychological warfare and technical reconnaissance.

The committee is concerned that recent Department of Defense China Military Power Reports have included only brief analysis of the Network Systems Department. Understanding the full range of SSF efforts will provide essential insights into how the PLC will use its advanced capabilities across these domains in the event of conflict. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to ensure the future versions of the China Military Power Report, as required by section 1202 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–65) includes a more robust analysis of developments in both the SSF Space Systems Department and the Network Systems Department.

Report on Chinese and Russian Hypersonic Test Infrastructure

The committee remains concerned by the pace of China and Russia's development of hypersonic systems and their success in fielding early iterations of this technology. The committee further recognizes that the ability of our adversaries to continue maturing these technologies is dependent on maintaining test and evaluation capabilities required to field such systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on the capability

and capacity of the ground and flight test infrastructure of Russia and China used in the testing of hypersonic systems.

Report on Commercial Geospatial Data Integration

As the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) accelerates its strategy for acquiring commercial geospatial imagery to address Department of Defense requirements, the committee is encouraged with progress made to develop Global Enhanced Geospatial Intelligence Delivery (G–EGD) into a platform that offers seamless access to diverse data sources for the U.S. Government and allied forces. The committee recognizes that the G–EGD program delivers mission essential, time-sensitive information on the tactical edge and across the U.S. Government. The committee recognizes G–EGD meets the need for timely geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) in contested environments, and given the advancements in 3D technology the committee recognizes the need to continually enhance the capability to ensure the best available technology is accessible by end users. Additionally, the committee recognizes the need to access and exploit this data on all domains to maximize additional commercial GEOINT sources and analytic capabilities to be integrated into the G–EGD service. The committee expects NGA to continue to innovate, adopt, and integrate U.S. commercial geospatial imagery by working proactively with industry to apply domestic commercial solutions to known geospatial imagery gaps. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Director of the NGA, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2022, on data integration at the NGA for commercial imagery, including the status within existing NGA platforms to complete integration for end user access to commercial domestic satellite imagery capabilities, additional commercial GEOINT sources and analytic capabilities to be integrated into the G–EGD service, and data standards required to effectively and efficiently integrate G–EGD with a broader ecosystem of mission command systems.

Report on the Analysis of Information from the Dark Web

The committee is concerned about the ability of U.S. adversaries to communicate freely on the Dark Web and the ability of the Department of Defense to effectively monitor and analyze those communications for threat assessment purposes. The Committee believes more engagement is required to effectively utilize this open-source information to properly monitor activities and provide current, actionable intelligence.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Congressional Defense Committees no later than October 1, 2022, on the actions being taken by the Department of Defense to intercept and analyze, in real time, information from the Dark Web for the purposes of open-source intelligence gathering. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) An evaluation of Department of Defense's current collection efforts and exploitation of information found in the Dark Web;

(2) Plans to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to properly analyze Dark Web information for use in open-source intelligence reports;

(3) Department of Defense's use of existing commercial capabilities currently available to collect and analyze Dark Web data in real time;

(4) An analysis of the challenges facing the Department of Defense in terms of developing and implementing strategies to effectively use Dark Web information, including funding limitations and required policy changes, or barriers in utilizing commercially available technology for collection; and

(5) Any other relevant matters the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

Transition of Algorithmic Warfare Cross-Functional Team

The committee commends the Department of Defense's decision to transfer the preponderance of the Algorithmic Warfare Cross-Functional Team, or Project Maven, from the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). The committee is concerned, however, that NGA is not adequately prepared to execute this transfer as scheduled. The committee is aware of a range of challenges, including lack of appropriate physical space and personnel shortages. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, in coordination with the Director of the NGA, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on the transition of Project Maven, including a plan to secure physical space appropriate for the activities, a staffing plan, the projected timeline for completion, and funding requirements to transition and sustain the program and projected projects.

Other Matters

Biological Defense: Vaccines and Advanced Therapeutics

The budget request included $291.3 million in Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, Advanced Component Development and Prototypes for the Chemical and Biological Defense Program. The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's ongoing Biological Threat Posture Review and appreciates the Department's efforts on this vital mission. At the same time, the committee remains concerned about the Department's ability to respond to novel pathogens and other biological threats with effective vaccines as quickly as possible. The committee encourages the Department to assess the existing inventory of vaccine candidates from both government and private research and development entities to determine if existing candidates are relevant to potential novel threats, and develop expedited pathways for full development of a viable vaccine. Therefore, the committee recommends $306.3 million, an increase of $15.0 million, in Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, Defense-Wide, Advanced Component Development and Prototypes for the Chemical and Biological Defense Program.

Increasing Defenses Against Biological Threats

The committee supports the ongoing Biodefense Posture Review directed by the Secretary of Defense in the fall of 2021. The committee expects the review to support the new National Defense Strategy and be informed by the Administration's updated National Biodefense Strategy. Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine and unprecedented levels of propaganda targeting the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and specifically the Biological Threat Reduction program in Ukraine, highlight the potential for adversaries to develop and deploy a variety of non-conventional weapons.

The committee recognizes that biological threats of all origins are on the rise. The committee believes the Department should prioritize efforts to develop pathogen agnostic detection capabilities that are operational at the point of need that detect novel pathogens emerging from any source; technology to suppress the transmission of pathogens; personal protective equipment that is comfortable, offers maximum protection, and is wearable over long periods; and at least one vaccine candidate for each of the 26 viral families that infect humans.

Therefore, the committee recommends an additional $75.0 million to the Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, Defense-Wide for the Chemical and Biological Defense Program for Advanced Component Development and Prototypes.

National Hypersonic Initiative

The committee notes the multiple programs and efforts across the military services and defense agencies to deliver both offensive and defensive hypersonic capabilities to the regional combatant commanders and U.S. Strategic Command. The committee further notes a limited industrial base and workforce with the requisite knowledge and infrastructure to complete development, testing, production, and deployment of these weapon systems. Therefore, the committee is interested in the potential of an initiative to address current gaps that exist in development, testing, and fielding of hypersonic capabilities, as well as to accelerate production and fielding. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with interagency partners as necessary, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on potential options to establish a "National Hypersonic Initiative" that identifies the following:

(1) Options to establish innovative solutions leap-ahead technologies for accelerating and increasing production capacity across the current programs of record within the military services, to include the potential use of Government owned-contractor operated facilities;

(2) Areas in which partnerships with academia and the private sector can be strengthened with regards to technology and producibility of hypersonic weapon systems;

(3) Areas in which the Department of Defense can collaborate across the Interagency to improve development, testing and fielding of hypersonic capabilities;

(4) A list of allied countries that have expressed interest, or which the Department of Defense believe could make contributions

in, co-development or co-production efforts with the Department of Defense with regards to hypersonic weapon systems; and

(5) Other relevant lines of effort or work areas as determined by the Secretary.

For those options identified in the report that would require funding to execute, the committee directs the Secretary to include what resources are needed in the first 5-years of the initiative.

Support of Reusable Hypersonic Capabilities

The committee commends the Department of Defense for years of meaningful investment in hypersonic technologies. The committee recognizes the imperative to close the gap with foreign adversaries in the development and fielding of hypersonic weapons. At the same time, the committee calls on the Department to increase investments in reusable hypersonic technology, the one area of hypersonics where the United States appears to hold a lead over foreign adversaries. Reusable hypersonic platforms could provide critical communications, intelligence, and targeting capability during a conflict with a high-end foreign adversary. To rapidly prototype and field reusable hypersonic platforms, the committee encourages the Department to take advantage of commercial solutions from the private sector, which is already investing in this area given the potential national security and civilian applications. The committee recommends the Department leverage the flexible acquisition authorities Congress has granted and pursue non-traditional partnerships to deliver a reusable hypersonic platform to the warfighter to rapidly address combatant commander requirements.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—SPACE ACTIVITIES

Section 1601—Requirements for Protection of Satellites

This section would amend chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Chief of Staff of the Space Force, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Space Command, to establish requirements for defense and resilience prior to any new major satellite acquisition program achieving Milestone A approval, or the equivalent.

Section 1602—Strategy on Protection of Satellites

This section would provide the sense of Congress highlighting recent demonstrations of strategic competitors' counter-space capabilities. This section would also require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to make publicly available a strategy regarding defending and protecting on-orbit satellites.

Section 1603—National Security Space Launch Program

This section would express a sense of Congress regarding the acquisition approach for phase three of the National Security Space Launch (NSSL) program, and would require quarterly briefings to the appropriate committees on the development of the phase three acquisition strategy. The section would also require that the Com-

mander of Space Systems Command notify the defense and intelligence committees following completion of mission assignment boards for phase two of the NSSL program.

Section 1604—Responsive Space Strategy, Principles, Model Architecture, and Implementation Plans

This section would require the Chief of Space Operations and the Commander of U.S. Space Command to develop a responsive space strategy and plans to expand existing efforts, to include principles and a model architecture. This section would further require an the strategy be coordinated, at a minimum, with each of the military services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Space Acquisition Council, and the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. The section would further require an implementation plan and an annual briefing to Congress on such strategy and implementation thereof.

Section 1605—Responsive Space Demonstrations

This section would express the sense of Congress regarding the need to conduct responsive space demonstrations. This section would further require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program that would demonstrate responsive space capabilities through operational exercises, wargames, and table-top exercises, and require a report to Congress on such program.

Section 1606—Allied Responsive Space Capabilities

This section would express the sense of Congress that the U.S. should implement joint-allied space missions that demonstrate rapid, rapid launch, reconstitution and satellite augmentation. This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report assessing current investments and partnerships by the U.S. with allies with respect to responsive space efforts.

Section 1607—Report on Tactically Responsive Space Capabilities

This section would express the sense of Congress that given the successful tactically responsive launch-2 mission, the Space Force should continue to broaden tactically responsive space efforts with a focus on rapid reconstitution and responsiveness. The section would also recommend the Space Force consider establishing a "Tactically Responsive Space" budget line and would require a report on planned tactically responsive space activities.

Section 1608—Sense of Congress on Range of the Future and Support to Commercial Space Launch Activity

This section would express the sense of Congress on the Range of the Future initiative, and encourage further interagency collaboration on options to improve the infrastructure at Department of Defense launch ranges and spaceports.

SUBTITLE B—DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Section 1621—Congressional Oversight of Clandestine Activities That Support Operational Preparation of the Environment

This section would amend section 127f of title 10, United States Code, and require a quarterly briefing on certain activities that support operational preparation of the environment.

Section 1622—Executive Agent for Explosive Ordnance Intelligence

This section would amend Subchapter I of chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, to designate the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency as the executive agent for explosive ordnance intelligence.

Section 1623—Information on Cover and Cover Support Activities

This section would require a report on cover and cover support activities of the Department of Defense.

SUBTITLE C—NUCLEAR FORCES

Section 1631—Improvements to Nuclear Weapons Council

This section would amend section 179 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a role for the Nuclear Weapons Council in coordinating risk management efforts between the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration. It would also consolidate Nuclear Weapons Council reporting requirements.

Section 1632—Portfolio Management Framework for Nuclear Forces

This section would amend chapter 24 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to implement a portfolio management framework for nuclear forces by January 1, 2024, and provide annual briefings to the congressional defense committees on its efforts to identify and manage risk relating to nuclear forces and prioritize the efforts among such forces.

Section 1633—Modification of Annual Assessment of Cyber Resilience of Nuclear Command and Control System

This section would amend subsection (d) of section 499 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the requirements for the quarterly briefing on intrusions or anomalies in the nuclear command, control, and communications system.

Section 1634—Nuclear-Capable Sea-Launched Cruise Missile

The section would require reports from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Administrator for Nuclear Security on a nuclear-capable sea-launched cruise missile. It would also limit the use of funds for system development and demonstration or development engineering for a sea-launched cruise missile until the reports required by the section have been submitted and the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense commit-

tees that the development and deployment of a nuclear-capable sea-launched cruise missile is required to meet a valid military requirement and would not create significant risk to conventional or nuclear deterrence.

Section 1635—Limitation on Availability of Certain Funds until Submission of Information Relating to Proposed Budget for Nuclear-Armed Sea-Launched Cruise Missile

This section would limit the availability of 50 percent of the funds for the Office of the Secretary of the Navy for travel until the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees all written communications by the personnel of the Department of the Navy regarding the proposed budget amount or limitation for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile relating to the Navy for fiscal year 2023.

Section 1636—Prohibition on Reduction of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles of the United States

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from reducing, or preparing to reduce, the responsiveness or alert level of the intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States during fiscal year 2023. It would also prohibit the Department from reducing the number of deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States below 400 during fiscal year 2023. The provision contains exceptions to the prohibition for maintenance, safety, and facilitating the transition to the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile.

SUBTITLE D—MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

Section 1641—Repeal of Requirement to Transition Ballistic Missile Defense Programs to the Military Departments

This section would strike subsection (b) from section 1676 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 10 U.S.C. 4205 note) which would repeal the requirement for the Missile Defense Agency to transition programs that met Milestone C, or equivalent, to the appropriate service.

Section 1642—Fire Control Architectures

This section would express the sense of Congress commending the needed and significant shift in the new missile architecture, notably the tranche I and II capabilities of the Space Development Agency (SDA). Congress further notes the SDA and Space Force should develop a sensor payload integrated in this architecture that should take into account and integrate capabilities being developed by the hypersonic and ballistic tracking space sensor program.

This section would also require the Director of the Space Warfighting Analysis Center to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than 14 days after the Director concludes an analysis of these architectures to support the engagement of ballistic and hypersonic threats.

Section 1643—Limitation on Availability of Certain Funds until Required Acquisition Authority Designation Relating to Capability to Defend the Homeland from Cruise Missiles

This section would limit the Department of Defense to 90 percent of the funds made available for fiscal year 2023 for travel by the Deputy Secretary of Defense until the Secretary of Defense makes the designation of an acquisition authority with respect to the capability to defend the homeland from cruise missiles.

Section 1644—Limitation on Availability of Funds until Submission of Report on Layered Defense for the Homeland

This section would restrict funds until delinquent missile defense regarding "Layered Defense of the Homeland" report is delivered to Congress.

Section 1645—Middle East Integrated Air and Missile Defense

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and Director of National Intelligence, to seek to collaborate with allies and partners of the United States in the area of responsibility of U.S. Central Command, and require a strategy on increasing such cooperation.

Section 1646—Strategy to Use Asymmetric Capabilities to Defeat Hypersonic Missile Threats

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive strategy to use asymmetric capabilities to defeat hypersonic missile threats.

Section 1647—Report on Integrated Air and Missile Defense Sensor of United States Indo-Pacific Command

This section would include the sense of Congress on the proposed integrated air and missile defense architecture for defense of Guam and note the lack of funding for a discrimination radar for homeland defense of Hawaii due to ongoing reevaluations of United States Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) area of responsibility sensor architecture. In addition, this section would require an analysis of the defense of Guam integrated air and missile defense architecture, and would also require a report on the missile defense sensor architecture of USINDOPACOM.

Section 1648—Risk Reduction in Procurement of Guam Missile Defense System

This section would authorize the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, to procure and field up to three vertical launching systems that can accommodate planned interceptors operated by the United States Navy.

Section 1649—Plan on Delivering Shared Early Warning System Data to Certain Allies and Partners of the United States

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and Director for National Intelligence, to develop a technical fielding plan to deliver information

from the Shared Early Warning System regarding current and imminent missile threats to allies and partners. This section would also require a report on how rapid fielding of this information to additional countries could be provided to allies and partners of the United States that do not currently receive the data, and are under imminent threat of missile attack.

Section 1650—Reports on Ground-Based Interceptors

This section would require the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to submit quarterly reports on the Ground-Based Interceptor system.

Section 1651—Report on Missile Defense Interceptor Site in Contiguous United States

This section would require a report regarding the requirement for a missile defense interceptor site in the contiguous United States and a funding profile by year to construct such site. This section would also allow up to $5,000,000 of Missile Defense Agency unspecified military construction planning and design funding to be used for efforts associated with a contiguous U.S. missile defense interceptor site.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 1661—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 within the overall $341.6 million that the committee would authorize for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. The allocation under this section reflects the amount of the budget request for fiscal year 2023.

This section would specify that funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, established under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (50 U.S.C. 3711), would be available for obligation for fiscal years 2023–25.

Section 1662—Study of Weapons Programs That Allow the Armed Forces to Address Hard and Deeply Buried Targets

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a study and briefing to the congressional defense committees on options to hold at risk hard and deeply buried targets.

TITLE XVII—MUNITIONS REPLENISHMENT AND FUTURE PROCUREMENT

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Report on Anti-Air and Anti-Tank Ground Launched Munitions

The committee is concerned about the current industrial base capacity to produce short-range air defense (SHORAD) missiles after observing a surge in use of these weapons. Specifically, the committee is aware of the difficulties identified by the Army in fielding

a next-generation SHORAD missile platform, also known as M–SHORAD Increment 3. Recent activities in Ukraine have increased demand for ground-launched, short-range air defense munitions, and ongoing risk of conflict with major state actors raises questions about capacity risk associated with our current stockpiles of anti-air and anti-tank capability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than January 30, 2023, on plans to reduce risk to the tactical missile industrial base and supply chain, specific risks to the current stockpiles, and potential options for surging production capacity to address shortfalls in United States and allies' anti-air and anti-tank inventory.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 1701—Modification to Special Defense Acquisition Fund

This section would modify the Special Defense Acquisition Fund to increase, by $1.0 billion, the maximum size of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund established pursuant to chapter 5 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795 et seq.).

Section 1702—Development of Technologies with Respect to Critical, Preferred, and Precision-Guided Conventional Munitions

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and the heads of the defense agencies, to undertake an initiative to develop and invest in technologies to reduce the cost of critical, preferred, and precision-guided conventional munitions and their development, increase reliability and lethality, simplify manufacturing processes, and diversify the relevant supply chains.

Section 1703—Sense of Congress and Quarterly Briefings on Replenishment and Revitalization of Stocks of Tactical Missiles Provided to Ukraine

This section would express the sense of Congress on replenishment and revitalization of stocks for tactical missiles provided to Ukraine. This section would also require quarterly briefings to Congress on the Department of Defense's progress toward replenishing and sustaining the production capacity for these munitions and its efforts to work with U.S. allies and partners to advance the replenishment of munitions stocks for allies and partners that have provided support to Ukraine.

Section 1704—Assessment of Acquisition Objectives for Patriot Air and Missile Defense Battalions

This section would include the sense of Congress that given Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the evolving cruise and ballistic missile threat from near-peer adversaries, the Secretary of the Army should reassess the current Patriot missile defense battalion and interceptor acquisition objectives, and would authorize procurement

for up to an additional 4 battalions, subject to the appropriation of funds.

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report on the validity of current Patriot acquisition objectives not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 1705—Federally Funded Research and Development Center Analysis of Department of Defense Capability and Capacity to Replenish Missile and Munition Inventories

This section would provide the sense of Congress regarding the importance of understanding defense industrial base's ability to replenish critical weapon inventories. This section would also direct the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) to provide analysis regarding certain missile and munition inventories, supply chains, and the ability to replenish those inventories if needed, and provide a report on the analysis to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the agreement is entered into with the FFRDC.

Section 1706—Out-Year Unconstrained Total Munitions Requirement, Out-Year Inventory Numbers, and Critical Munitions Reserve

This provision would amend section 222c of title 10, United States Code, to require a description and explanation of the implementation guidance developed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment for the munitions requirements process used by the Armed Forces. It would also require establishment and maintenance of a critical munitions reserve with quarterly reports to Congress on the management and funding of such reserves.

Section 1707—Identification of Subcontractors for Critical Munitions Contracts

This section would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to carry out a pilot program to establish a process for identifying sub tier contractors that supply products or services to critical munitions contracts, and provide the implementation plan to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after enactment. The section would further require an assessment of the feasibility of expanding the pilot program to future DO- or DX-rated programs.

Section 1708—Study on Stockpiles and Production of Critical Guided Munitions

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to model the expenditure rates of critical guided munitions among active land, naval, and air forces in a large-scale conflict scenario at various levels of intensity and to estimate how long it would take to restart production of critical guided munitions or to increase production.

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 2023. As recommended by the committee, division B would authorize appropriations in the amount of $16,468,588,000 for construction in support of the Active Forces, Reserve Components, defense agencies, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for fiscal year 2023.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING OVERVIEW

The Department of Defense requested $10,241,948,000 for military construction, $284,687,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities, and $1,955,836,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2023. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $14,339,767,000 for military construction, $384,687,000 for Base Realignment and Closure activities, and $1,955,836,000 for family housing in fiscal year 2023.

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 2023."

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, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever it later.

Section 2003—Effective Date and Automatic Execution of Conforming Changes to Tables of Sections, Tables of Contents, and Similar Tabular Entries

This section would provide that titles XXI through XXVII of this Act would take effect on October 1, 2022, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later. This section would also provide for the automatic execution of certain conforming changes.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $845,565,000 for Army military construction and $605,750,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2022. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $928,679,000 for military construction and $605,750,000 for family housing for the Army in fiscal year 2023.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for projects requested by the Army but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. These increases include:

(1) $61,000,000 for a Joint Operations Center at Fort Polk, Louisiana;

(2) $19,000,000 for a barracks at Fort Hood, Texas; and

(3) $3,654,000 for a Precision Munitions Test Tower at Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

In addition, the committee recommends a funding increase of $502,900,000 for cost increases due to inflation.

The committee also recommends a reduction of $20.0 million for the Powertrain Facility at Corpus Christi Army Depot, Texas. 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 the Army cannot fully expend the requested funding in fiscal year 2023, and therefore recommends an authorization of appropriation of $83.0 million, a reduction of $20.0 million, for this project.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2101—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Army construction projects for fiscal year 2023. 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 2023.

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—Demolition of District of Columbia Fort McNair Quarters 4, 13, and 15

This section would require the Secretary of the Army to demolish certain quarters at Fort McNair within 1 year of current occupants departure.

Section 2105—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2019 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019

(division B of Public Law 115–232) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

Section 2106—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, 2024.

Section 2107—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would modify the authority provided by sections 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (division B of Public Law 115–91) and authorize the Secretary of the Army to make certain modifications to the scope of previously authorized construction projects.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $2,752,391,000 for Department of the Navy military construction and $705,521,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2023. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $2,249,362,000 for military construction and $705,521,000 for family housing for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2022.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for the following project requested by the Navy but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing:

(1) $108,556,000 for Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

In addition, the committee recommends an additional $1,198,000,000 for military construction cost increases due to inflation.

Finally, the committee recommends a reduction of funding for projects contained in the budget request submitted by the Air Force for military construction. These reductions are:

(1) $109.0 million from the Range Simulation Training and Operations Facility at Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, California;

(2) $158.0 million from the F–35C Aircraft Maintenance Hangar and Airfield Pave at Naval Air Station Lemoore, California;

(3) $83.0 million from the Pacific Deterrence Initiative 9th Engineer Support Battalion Equipment and Maintenance Facility at Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz, Guam;

(4) $70.0 million from the Pacific Deterrence Initiative Ground Combat Element Infantry Battalion 1 and 2 Facility at Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz, Guam;

(5) $60.0 million from the Pacific Deterrence Initiative Marine Corps Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at Kadena Air Base, Japan;

(6) $15.0 million from the Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Increment at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina; and

(7) $60.0 million from the F–35C Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2201—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Department of the Navy construction projects for fiscal year 2023. 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 2023.

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 2018 Project

This section would extend the authorization of a certain fiscal year 2018 project until October 1, 2024.

Section 2205—Transfer of Customers from Electrical Utility System of the Navy at Former Naval Air Station Barber's Point, Hawaii, to New Electrical System in Kalaeloa, Hawaii

This section would authorize the transfer of the former Barber's Point utility system to the State of Hawaii.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $2,055,456,000 for Department of the Air Force military construction and $588,010,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2023. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $2,404,822,000 for military construction and $588,010,000 for family housing for the Department of the Air Force in fiscal year 2023.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for projects requested by the Air Force but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. This increase is as follows:

(1) $89.0 million for a Secure Integration Support Lab w/Land Acquisition at Kirtland Air Force Base, Maui Experimental Site #1, Hawaii;

(2) $15.0 million for a Commercial Vehicle Inspection Gate at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama;

(3) $7.5 million for a KC–46 ADAL Simulator Facility, B179 at Travis Air Force Base, California;

(4) $29.0 million for a Child Development Center/School Age Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio;

(5) $50 million for a SOF Operations Integration Facility at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida;

(6) $97 million for a Consolidated Communications Facility at Patrick Space Force Base, Florida; and

(7) $4.8 million for a South Gate at Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma.

In addition, the committee recommends an additional $746,000,000 for military construction cost increases due to inflation.

Finally, the committee recommends a reduction of funding for projects contained in the budget request submitted by the Air Force for military construction. These reductions are:

(1) $15.0 million for B–21 2-Bay LO Restoration Facility (INC) at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota; and

(2) $45.0 million for BMT Recruit Dormitory 7 (INC) at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas.

NORAD Support Infrastructure Recapitalization

The Cheyenne Mountain Complex is located at Cheyenne Mountain Space Force Station (CMAFS), a short distance from NORAD and USNORTHCOM headquarters at Peterson Space Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado. A hardened command and control center was developed as a defense against long-range Soviet bombers and the construction of an operational center was finalized within the granite mountain. Like much of the Cold War era infrastructure the Cheyenne Mountain facility became operational in the 1960s. The committee is concerned that since that time, NORAD support facilities have atrophied and require recapitalization to support this critical mission. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, that details the Secretary's intent to recapitalize critical components and contingency billeting associated with NORAD support facilities that are necessary to sustain these capabilities over the fiscal year 2024 Program Objective Memorandum.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2301—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized Air Force construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2302—Family Housing and Improvements to Military Family Housing Units

This section would authorize new construction, improvements, and planning and design of family housing units for the Department of the Air Force for fiscal year 2023.

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 2018 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2024.

Section 2305—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2021 Project

This section would modify the authority provided by section 2301 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) and authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to make certain modifications to the scope of a previously authorized construction project.

Section 2306—Modification of Authority to Carry Out Certain Military Construction Projects at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida

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

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $2,416,39,000 for defense agency military construction and $56,555,000 for family housing for fiscal year 2023. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $2,452,728,000 for military construction and $65,555,000 for family housing for defense agencies in fiscal year 2023.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Explanation of Funding Adjustments

The committee recommends the inclusion of funding for projects requested by the Department of Defense but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. This increase is as follows:

(1) $26.9 million for Power Generation and Microgrid at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait;

(2) $24.0 million for Enhanced Energy Security and Control Systems at Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti;

(3) $23.3 million for a Reclaimed Water Infrastructure Expansion at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland;

(4) $31.5 million for Power Generation and Microgrid at Fort Hood, Texas;

(5) $25.8 million for Power Generation and Microgrid at Fort Riley, Kansas;

(6) $25.4 million for Power Generation and Microgrid at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia;

(7) $25.0 million for Primary Electrical Distribution at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii;

(8) $780,000 for Lighting Upgrades at Kadena Air Base, Japan;

(9) $25.6 million for Microgrid and Backup Power at Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, California;

(10) $10.70 million for Backup Power Generation at Missile and Space Intelligence Center, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama;

(11) $2.4 million for Facility Energy Operations Center Renovation at Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida;

(12) $34.4 million for Electrical Distribution System at Naval Base Guam, Guam;

(13) $13.4 million for Ground Mounted Solar Photovoltaic System at Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, California;

(14) $11.2 million for SCADA Modernization at Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay, Georgia;

(15) $19.0 million for Primary Distribution Substation at Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads, Virginia;

(16) $3.4 million for Backup Power Generation at Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads, Virginia;

(17) $1.1 million for Chilled Water Redundancy at NCE Springfield, Fort Belvoir, Virginia;

(18) $8.4 million for an Underground Electric Distribution System at Patrick Space Force Base, Florida;

(19) $7.3 million for Water Distribution Loop at Patrick Space Force Base, Florida;

(20) $9.6 million for Power Generation and Microgrid at U.S. Army Reserve Center, Conroe, Texas; and

(21) $50 million for SOF Operations Integration Facility at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

In addition, the committee recommends an authorization of appropriation of $47.6 million for planning and design activities associated with U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM), an increase of $130.0 million, to support Red Hill distribution in the USINDOPACOM area of responsibility.

The committee also recommends an additional $688,000,000 for military construction cost increases due to inflation.

Finally, the committee recommends a reduction of funding for a projects contained in the budget request submitted by the Department of Defense for military construction. These reductions are:

(1) $200.0 million for a Medical Center Replacement (INC 10) at Rhine Ordnance Barracks, Germany.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2401—Authorized Defense Agencies Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized defense agencies construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2402—Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program Projects

This section would contain a list of authorized energy resilience and conservation investment projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2403—Authorization of Appropriations, Defense Agencies

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

Section 2404—Extension of Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2018 Projects

This section would extend the authorization of certain fiscal year 2018 projects until October 1, 2024.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $210,139,000 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2023. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $210,139,000 NSIP for fiscal year 2023.

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 seven military construction projects totaling $749.8 million pursuant to agreement with the Republic of Korea for required in-kind contributions.

Section 2512—Repeal of Authorized Approach to Certain Construction Project

This section would repeal subsection 2511(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (division B of Public Law 117–81).

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $632,999,000 for military construction of National Guard and Reserve facilities for fiscal year 2023. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $664,700,000 for military construction for the National Guard and Reserves for fiscal year 2023.

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 for the Air National Guard and Reserve Components but not contained in the budget request for military construction and family housing. These increases include:

(1) $12.0 million for a base entry complex at Morris Air National Guard Base, Arizona;

(2) $10.5 million for a Reserve Intelligence Group Facility at Joint Base Langley-Eustis;

(3) $16.2 million for a Scout Recce Gunnery Complex at Camp Blanding, Florida; and

(4) $8.5 million for an Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun Range at Camp Blanding, Florida.

The committee also recommends an additional appropriation of $4,346,000 for Department of the Army National Guard minor construction.

Finally the committee recommends the following additional appropriations for military construction cost increases due to inflation:

(1) $138,600,000 for the National Guard;
(2) $37,300,000 for the Army Reserves;
(3) $19,500,000 for the Marine Corps Reserves;
(4) $122,900,000 for the Air National Guard; and
(5) $46,000,000 for the Air Force Reserve.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

This section would contain the list of authorized Army National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2023. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis. The State list contained in this Act is intended to be the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Section 2602—Authorized Army Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Army Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2023. 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 Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air National Guard construction projects for fiscal year 2023. 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 Force Reserve Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would contain the list of authorized Air Force Reserve construction projects for fiscal year 2023. 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—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 2606—Corrections to Authority to Carry Out Certain Fiscal Year 2022 Projects

This section would clarify the locations of certain military construction projects authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

Section 2607—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, 2024.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY

The budget request contained $284,687,000 for activities related to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities in fiscal year 2023. The committee recommends authorization of appropriations of $384,687,000 for BRAC activities in fiscal year 2023.

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 $284.7 million for activities related to recommendations from the previous BRAC rounds. The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of $117.7 million, an increase of $50.0 million, for the Army Base Realignment and Closure activities, and an authorization of appropriations of $156.7 million, an increase of $50.0 million, for the Navy Base Realignment and Closure activities in fiscal year 2023.

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.

Section 2702—Authorization to Fund Certain Demolition and Removal Activities through Department of Defense Base Closure Account

This section would authorize Defense Base Closure Account funds to be used for certain demolition activities.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Access for individuals with disabilities in military housing

The committee strongly believes in accessibility for individuals with disabilities for military housing, including housing available to families through the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI). The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee, by March 31st, 2023, assessing housing accessibility features as set forth in Standards for Type C (Visitable) Units of the International Code Council Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities (section 1005 of ICC A117.1–2009) or any successor standard, including zero-step entry, wheelchair accessible doorways, wheelchair accessible hallways on the home's main level, accessible bathroom on the home's main level, and any other features the Secretary deems necessary. The briefing should differentiate and distinguish between the prevalence of these features among older homes (e.g., constructed before 2009) from the prevalence among new builds (e.g., constructed since 2018) and should further provide a breakdown of the prevalence by home type (e.g., multi-family, single-family).

Air Force Housing

The committee notes that housing for many military personnel, both unaccompanied and those with families, is a challenge. The committee has heard repeatedly about the poor quality and inadequate capacity of barracks across the country and believes that more must be done to correct these issues. Furthermore, the committee has heard from numerous defense communities and service members about the challenges they and their families face in finding safe and affordable homes as prices soar nationwide and supply is limited or non-existent. The Air Force, much like the other military services, is confronted with both of these issues. Dormitory overcapacity issues, like those found on Nellis Air Force Base, lower morale, hurt retention, and provide a poorer quality of life for our newest and youngest airmen. Off-base housing shortages create crisis for Air Force service members and their families at installations like Hill and Beale Air Force Bases, and it is imperative that the Air Force and surrounding communities continue to work together to address this need.

Therefore, 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 February 15, 2023, that should include:

(1) an assessment of how the Air Force is addressing housing shortages at its bases;

(2) a review of the Air Force's effort to improve access to affordable housing for service members and their families;

(3) a breakdown of those locations and instances where the military housing privatization initiative system might be useful in providing the needed housing;

(4) a summary of how recent Dormitory Master Plans, Housing Community Profiles, Family Housing Master Plans, and Housing Requirements and Market Analyses have influenced decision-making and the current housing stock at these bases;

(5) a list of those Air Force dormitories that are at 95 percent capacity or more;

(6) a description of the current composition of those dormitories that fall within the 95 percent capacity or more category;

(7) the average stay in an enlisted dormitory for a newly assigned single or unaccompanied airman eligible to live in the dormitory; and

(8) the process for dislocation from the enlisted dormitory to off-base housing, along with the average cost to the airman to secure housing, furniture, transportation, and additional items required to live independently.

Area-Wide Contracts and Utilities

The committee notes that area-wide contracts provide a vehicle for the Department of Defense to enter into a public-private partnership with regulated electric companies to provide energy, increase resilience, and provide efficiency upgrades. The committee is disappointed that the Department of Defense has not taken full advantage of this authority as a means of mitigating energy resilience gaps and facilitating the Department's goals of lowering energy costs through increased efficiency and fielding the charging infrastructure needed to facilitate the increased use of electric vehicles. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than January 15, 2023, on the use of area-wide contracts and any policy or statutory limitations that are preventing their further use for the aforementioned purposes.

Army Installation Cybersecurity

The committee notes that central to securing installations both domestically and abroad is a holistic approach that ensures resiliency of Army installations. However, the committee is concerned that gaps remain, and more specifically that the Army has not fully assessed its needs in the area of potential cyberattacks on installation-based industrial control systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, that includes:

(1) a 5-year notional plan for securing industrial control systems; and

(2) the costs associated with it broken out by procurement; research, development, test, and evaluation; and operation and maintenance accounts.

Briefing on Additive Manufacturing and Military Construction

As the Department continues to replace barracks across many installations, new technology may allow for more efficient and cost effective construction. The committee is aware of the Defense Innovation Unit's Construction Scale Additive Manufacturing project and plans to build three 3D-printed barracks at Fort Bliss.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than January 30, 2023. The briefing should include an update on the Construction Scale Additive Manufacturing project and how the department plans to include additive manufacturing in future military construction projects.

Briefing on the Pohakuloa Training Area

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on measures taken to consult with Native Hawaiian organizations on the timing, planning, methodology, and implementation for the removal of unexploded ordnance and other contaminants at Pohakuloa Training Area.

Construction Material Fire Performance

The committee notes that as required in the Conference Report (H. Rept. 116–442) accompanying the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, the Secretary of Defense submitted a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on potential uses for innovative wood technologies. The committee further notes that the Department cited concerns about mass timber combustibility in this report, while also noting that under some testing conditions, mass timber performed better than other construction materials. The committee believes that further context is required to more fully evaluate mass timber fire performance. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 15, 2023, fully evaluating the fire safety performance of modern building code defined mass timber systems to include assessment of fire resistance at varying levels of fire intensity. The report shall also include an assessment of how comparable building materials performed under similar test conditions.

Digital Platforms to Enhance Military Community Engagement

The Committee recognizes the need to continue improving the efficiency of military construction projects in order to ensure the successful delivery of projects which meet the needs of the warfighter, as well as enhance the partnership with local military communities. The use of digital, interactive community engagement technologies can further aid the Department in expediting the length of time to complete the necessary project review process while increasing public understanding, delivering more equitable community engagement, and allowing for greater collaboration between the military and relevant stakeholders.

In order to expedite the project delivery at the Department and with the general public and to facilitate interactive public stakeholder engagement and understanding of impacts of military construction projects, the committee encourages the Army Corps of Engineers to use an interactive, digital, cloud-based platform when carrying out the project reviews and assessments and community engagement processes required for military construction projects on no less than 10 percent of such projects in each fiscal year. The

committee directs the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Corps of Engineers to report to the Armed Services Committees by October 1, 2022 of its efforts to increase the use of these digital engagement platforms as part of the military construction process.

Extreme Weather and Microgrid Prioritization

The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to prioritize the installation of microgrids at Army installations under greatest threat from extreme weather-related disasters. The Army's prioritization for installation of microgrids should weigh the threat of tropical storms, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters to the installation.

Feasibility of Barracks Privatization

The committee notes that the military departments have chronically underfunded quality-of-life infrastructure. The committee is disappointed that the services continue to take risk in facilities sustainment, renovation, and modernization accounts which has led to a high number of service members being forced to live in poor and failing unaccompanied housing facilities. Given the chronic underinvestment, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to look for innovative ways to improve the condition of quality-of-life infrastructure. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2023, on the feasibility of privatizing unaccompanied housing to include barracks and dormitories within the United States. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) location-specific factors, market demand considerations, and operational considerations that would impact the viability of privatized unaccompanied military housing;

(2) alternative forms of privatization to include government-owned/contractor-operated facilities; full privatization with a transfer of ownership to include privatization of operations, maintenance, and recapitalization of the facilities to the private sector;

(3) a preliminary assessment of the viability of the business case for the above forms of privatization;

(4) an assessment of Department policies related to occupation of and assignment to unaccompanied housing and what, if any, changes would be required to facilitate a privatization program;

(5) what, if any, legislative changes would be required to facilitate a privatization program, to include both changes to title 10, United States Code, and section 402 of title 37, United States Code; and

(6) any other barriers to a privatization program the Secretary of Defense deems relevant.

Feasibility of Using Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers for Software Development

The committee understands that Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers are essential to the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency's ability to develop and retain Reserve intelligence capabilities. But the committee also believes that the capacity associated with

these secure facilities could be utilized as a communal workspace for software developers working on classified contracts during the work week. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, as to options to expand private sector use by cleared contractors of these secure facilities. Such report shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the feasibility of using Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers as a communal workspace for software developers working on classified contracts during the work week;

(2) recommendations on any modifications that would need to be made to Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers to create a development, security, and operations (DevSecOps) environment;

(3) recommendations on the Joint Reserve Intelligence Center locations within the United States that could be best used as communal workspaces to spur innovation; and

(4) an assessment of the personnel requirements that would be necessary to provide support to Joint Reserve Intelligence Centers that may be used as communal workspaces.

Feasibility Study on Housing and Parking at Refueling and Complex Overhaul Locations

The committee notes that the quality of life and conditions that sailors are subjected to when assigned to a naval vessel undergoing nuclear refueling or defueling and any concurrent complex overhaul are challenging in many ways. These conditions can include a lack of housing and transportation options located reasonably close to the shipyard where the refueling and complex overhaul work is completed. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by February 1, 2023, assessing the feasibility of expanding housing and parking garage options located closer to the refueling and complex overhaul work site to minimize the commute for sailors. The assessment shall include an analysis of:

(1) current housing shortfalls at refueling and complex overhaul locations, taking into account the commutes from those housing locations,

(2) current parking lot and garage shortfalls at refueling and complex overhaul locations contributing to long commutes for sailors,

(3) potential solutions to those shortfalls, including using military construction funds or through community partnerships with public- or private-sector organizations,

(4) comparison of anticipated cost and benefits of the proposed solutions, and

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

Future Air Force Aircraft Basing Considerations

The Committee is aware of the Air Force's current strategy to reduce fleets of third and fourth-generation fighter aircraft in order to free up resources and manpower for fifth and next generation aircraft and capabilities. The Committee encourages the Air Force to seek similar efficiencies as they review options for long-term bas-

ing of new aircraft. The committee is aware that there are many elements that are considered as part of the basing process but is unclear on the extent to which these considerations carry weight in the process. In particular, the committee is unclear on how the Air Force prioritizes consideration of bases that currently host legacy aircraft with related missions, including those that they propose to retire during the future years defense program. In addition, the committee believes there is a need for increased clarity and transparency on how the Air Force weighs other installations attributes including the following: high average flying days per year, access to proximate training ranges and airspace, proximate aerial refueling capacity, existing installation and airfield infrastructure, and community support.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by no later than February 28, 2023 on the relative weight afforded to the considerations listed above on the basing process. In addition, the report shall include a discussion of how the Air Force assesses and weighs the availability of relevant infrastructure on its consideration of basing alternatives.

Industrial, Flexible and Demountable Building Systems

The committee notes the significant backlog of military construction projects across the Department of Defense which are driven by aging infrastructure, concurrent force modernization programs, and worsened by recent natural disasters. The committee also understands that the military construction planning and appropriations process further extends project timelines and imposes additional delays in availability of new mission facilities. Finally, the committee is aware that for many remote and austere locations, particularly in the INDOPACOM area of responsibility, there are additional challenges associated with military construction, that have delayed needed projects. For these reasons, the committee sees potential value in exploring innovative approaches in rapid facility deployment in order to restore or provide critical mission capabilities until long-term permanent facilities can be planned, funded and constructed. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2023 containing an assessment of alternative approaches to military facility construction in cases where speed, cost efficiency, and immediate mission impact take priority. This report shall include:

(1) Timelines of recent natural disaster reconstruction projects at Tyndall Air Force Base and Offutt Air Force Base including costs expended on temporary mission facilities, timelines for restoration of full mission capability, and negative mission impact of delays in military construction;

(2) An assessment of the probability of future requirements to respond to an urgent or emergent facility requirement faster than standard military construction timelines can provide;

(3) A description and evaluation of innovative facility deployment concepts and technologies that could be used to rapidly provide or restore mission capability while standard military construction projects are being planned;

(4) A description of how these technologies could be used to improve mission accomplishment and quality of life infrastructure at remote locations in the INDOPACOM area of responsibility including but not limited to Wake Island and Kwajalein;

(5) A description of potential applications where innovative facility design and deployment concepts could be used to address the above concerns;

(6) A description of how the Air Force has used and can use existing acquisition authorities such as 10 USC 2371b to catalyze innovative partnerships to prototype rapid facility solutions; and

(7) Statutory or policy barriers that hinder the use of these facilities.

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 North Clear Zone property acquisition. The committee is concerned that Army processes for assessing and approving purchases in the clear zone may not be nimble enough to take advantage of freely negotiated sales opportunities or purchase incentives that could lead to acceptable disposition of property within the clear zone. The committee encourages the Army to use all available authorities to expedite the acquisition of lands within this zone.

Joint Spectrum Center Relocation

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, not later than December 23, 2022, with a report containing a cost estimate for the relocation of the offices of the Joint Spectrum Center to Fort Meade, Maryland. The cost estimate shall include, but not be limited to, the costs associated with moving the Joint Spectrum Center to its current designated building at Fort Meade, Maryland, as well as the cost and mission efficiencies that could be achieved by consolidating some or all Joint Spectrum Center personnel and mission with the Defense Spectrum Organization and other existing missions located at the Defense Information Systems Agency headquarter building at Fort Meade, Maryland. The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the committees with the results of a full Balanced Survivability Assessment of the Joint Spectrum Center's current leased facility at the former David Taylor Research Center site in Annapolis, MD as part of the report directed above.

Military Construction Obligations

The committee notes that there is an unprecedented amount of unobligated military construction totaling over $30.0 billion. The committee notes that chronic underinvestment in planning and design accounts, COVID delays, and prior year military construction deferrals particularly impeded timely awards in the military construction program. These delayed construction projects have now encountered significant cost challenges. The committee further notes that it is unclear the extent to which the Department has analyzed how inflationary pressures and executive orders will impact the military construction program and incorporated these im-

pacts into the military construction budget request. The committee is unclear as to how the $30.0 billion of unobligated military construction appropriations should be interpreted in light of these factors. To better understand the impact of these various factors on the military construction program, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2023. The report shall include the following:

(1) Cost impacts attributable to delays and deferrals of the current military construction programs to include unobligated balances;

(2) The extent to which the policies of Department of Defense and the military departments to include underinvestment in planning and design accounts, and inclusion of military construction projects that were less than 35% planning and design complete have contributed to poor execution rates in the year of appropriation, and unobligated military construction balances;

(3) The extent to which cost estimates have been created for executive orders not yet factored into the anticipated cost of unobligated military construction projects; and

(4) A description of the data and analytical framework used to estimate costs associated with the executive order by order to include cost avoidance over the life cycle of the project.

Natural Infrastructure for Water Management

The committee notes that many military installations have problems managing stormwater which in turn leads to flooding and may contribute to off-installation pollution of water resources. The committee is aware that the use of natural infrastructure such as absorbent roadside planters, green roofs, and bioswales can provide a cost-effective means to avoid flooding and the corresponding risk of property damage, infrastructure destruction, and pollution. 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 15, 2022, on the potential for natural infrastructure to lower stormwater-related risks to infrastructure and the environment on military installations. This briefing shall include the following:

(1) a list of installations where stormwater management is a concern;

(2) current policy and practice related to using natural infrastructure for stormwater management and flooding abatement;

(3) opportunities for future improvement of stormwater management through natural infrastructure; and

(4) any statutory or policy barriers to increased implementation of natural infrastructure for stormwater management.

Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake Earthquake Recovery Efforts

Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake is an essential element of our nation's test and development enterprise. In response to the 2019 earthquakes, which caused significant damage to NAWS China Lake, the Navy has prioritized rebuilding this critical installation. Despite the wide scope of the rebuilding efforts, a

global pandemic, and supply chain issues, this project has been moving forward. The committee appreciates the Secretary of the Navy's dedication and efforts to ensure this installation is rebuilt as expeditiously as possible so that this installation is well positioned to support our country. The committee encourages the Secretary to continue to prioritize this important effort.

Naval Aviation Training Enterprise

The committee is concerned with the deteriorating infrastructure within the Naval Aviation Training Enterprise and the increasing need to build resiliency into our coastal installations. The committee also notes that certain Navy training installations, including Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, have unique roles in supporting specialized tenant commands. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023 on the strategy to address the infrastructure needs of the Naval Aviation Training Enterprise and their supporting tenants. This report shall include a description of military construction and major repair investments needed to meet such strategy as well as a timeline for implementation.

Pilot Program on Sustainable Building Materials

The committee notes that the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required the Department of Defense to commence a pilot program for the use of sustainable materials such as mass timber products and low carbon concrete. The committee is disappointed that the Department has not more fully embraced sustainable building materials that could help it meet its sustainability goals, mitigate supply chain challenges, and enhance installation resilience. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, that provides an update on the execution of the sustainable materials pilot program for military construction.

Prioritization of Facility Sustainment, Renovation, Modernization, and Maintenance

The committee is disappointed by the continued chronic underfunding of Facilities Sustainment, Renovation, and Modernization (FSRM) over decades and across multiple administrations. The committee notes that despite this chronic assumption of risk in military infrastructure, the FSRM accounts are also continually a target for reprogramming actions. The committee is concerned that these actions have led to particularly dire circumstances in categories of infrastructure that compete less favorably for resources or are considered lower priority including barracks, child development centers, laboratories, test and evaluation infrastructure. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, on prioritization of FSRM funds across various types of infrastructure. The report shall include the following:

(1) a breakdown of FSRM spending by type of infrastructure and by military department per year over the last 5 years;

(2) amounts that have been reprogrammed from the FSRM accounts of the military departments per year over the last 5 years by dollar amount and percentage of the appropriation;

(3) in the case of quality-of-life infrastructure, the amount per year spent on the following: permanent party barracks, transient barracks, and child development centers (by dollar amount and percentage of total appropriation) for each military department; and

(4) in the case of infrastructure related to research, development, test, and evaluation, the amount per year spent on the subcategories of research and development, science and technology, and test and evaluation by dollar amount and percentage of the appropriation by each military department.

Project Labor Agreements for Shipyard Infrastructure Projects

The committee notes that Executive Order 14063 on the use of project labor agreements for Federal construction projects was issued on February 4, 2022. The order establishes that it is the policy of the Federal Government for agencies to use project labor agreements in connection with Federal construction projects above $35.0 million.

The committee notes that the Navy will be initiating several significant construction projects over the next few years as part of its Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP). The committee further notes that many SIOP projects will be long in duration, operationally complex, and will involve multiple crafts and trades. To facilitate the committee's understanding of the Navy's use of project labor agreements for SIOP projects, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, on the Navy's use of project labor agreements for SIOP projects in accordance with Executive Order 14063. The briefing should include a prioritized list of SIOP projects for which the Navy has used, or projects it will use, project labor agreements.

Report on Defense Access Roads on Guam

The committee notes that as Guam is further hardened with necessary Missile Defense Assets to complement force projection on the second island chain, attention is needed to ensure critical access points are traversable by the necessary vehicles and equipment needed to support the planned 360-degree defense system. The current main supply route (MSR) from Naval Base Guam to Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB) is Route One. Military use of Route One and Route Three to access Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz (MCBCB) and onward to AAFB is expected to increase. This results in Route One being heavily trafficked by military vehicles, especially during exercises, and a significant increase in military traffic is anticipated if major combat operations were to take place. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 1, 2023, on Defense Access Road (DAR) needs on Guam as they correspond to the aforementioned MSR use as well as the planned 360-degree air and missile defense system for Guam to en-

sure that all possible DARs are funded to meet military needs assuming worst case scenarios.

Report on Housing Storage for Members of the Armed Forces

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to submit a report to House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023 on housing availability for members of the Armed Forces. Such report shall include the following elements:

(1) As assessment of current housing availability at installations identified pursuant to "Wait Times for On-Base Housing" (H. Rept. 117–118).

(2) An assessment of options to increase housing availability at installations identified pursuant to "Wait Times for On-Base Housing" (H. Rept. 117–118).

(3) Recommendations regarding a need for an officer or civilian employee of the Department of Defense to serve, at each military installation, as a housing manager

(4) Recommendations for improving and increasing housing affordability for servicemembers and military dependents at installations identified pursuant to "Wait Times for On-Base Housing" (H. Rept. 117–118).

Report on Installation Access for Housing and Environmental Inspectors

The committee commends the military departments for the significant progress made in protecting the health and safety of military families who reside in privatized military housing. However, the committee is concerned by reports that state, local, and federal housing and environmental inspectors have been denied access to military installations, or had their access delayed, due to a lack of clarity on the part of personnel regarding inspectors' ability to conduct onsite inspects and review relevant housing records. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2023, which shall address the following:

(1) The prevalence of denial of access to state, local, and federal housing and environmental inspectors;

(2) The causes of denial of access;

(3) Other institutional obstacles to the ability of state, local, and federal housing and environmental inspectors to carry out their duties at military installations; and

(4) Make recommendations for procedures to avoid undue denial of base access in the future.

Report on Space Needs in Support of Foreign Military Sales Mission

The committee continues to express concern as to the ability of the Department of Defense to provide requisite facilities to support Foreign Military Sales (FMS) mission requirements. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, that includes the following elements:

(1) requirements to meet the facility shortfalls for administrative space related to the mission of the Foreign Military Sales program authorized by chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(2) a projection of the impact on the FMS mission if the requirements described in (1) are not met.

(3) an analysis of alternatives to meet the requirements described in (1) to include the following alternatives: (a) new construction on a military installation; (b) leasing or other privatized alternatives to obtain suitable facilities on or off of a military installation; (c) rehabilitating existing facilities on a military installation; and (d) other relevant alternatives as determined by the Secretary.

(4) such analysis of alternatives shall include the following items for each alternative: (a) costs and benefits; (b) advantages, disadvantages, and relevant factors to the FMS mission and to the Department; and (c) an analysis of existing statutory limitations and, if any, proposed legislative language to amend such limitations to meet the requirements identified in subsection (1) for each of the alternatives outlined in subsection (3).

Report on the Transfer of Dillingham Airfield to the State of Hawaii

The committee is aware of ongoing negotiations between the Army, U.S. Department of Transportation, and Hawaii Department of Transportation regarding the long term lease of Dillingham Airfield. Given that the Army previously conducted an assessment of whether Dillingham Airfield is in excess and could be returned to the State of Hawaii, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than June 1, 2023, on all the steps that would be necessary to transfer ownership of Dillingham Airfield to the State of Hawaii within two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Rocket Propulsion Test and Evaluation Facilities

The committee is aware of the critical contributions of the United States' rocket propulsion research, development, test, and evaluation facilities. The committee is concerned that despite the importance of this work, the military departments continue to take risk by delaying the recapitalization and modernization of these facilities. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 15, 2022, on the Secretary's plan to address the recapitalization of these facilities including but not limited to the Air Force Research Laboratory Rocket Propulsion Division Test Facilities, White Sands Missile Range, Naval Support Facility Indian Head, and Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division. This briefing should consider and discuss the full range of available authorities, as well as the business case for a new model of leveraging commercial space companies in support of national objectives and how the Secretary factors in usage of these facilities by the private sector in the recapitalization strategy.

Sequalitchew Creek

The committee commends the Army for its work thus far in accomplishing needed environmental restoration projects related to Sequalitchew Creek and its associated canals. The committee notes that the Army made an important first step in this process by executing a memorandum of agreement with stakeholders. The committee encourages the Army to continue its work by following up with agreed-upon water utility repair and developing a maintenance plan per the memorandum of agreement.

Soo Locks

The committee understands that the Soo Locks on the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, are the only waterway connection from Lake Superior to the rest of the Lower Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. The committee believes that a failure at the Soo Locks would have a significant impact on national security, in that the U.S. iron mining-integrated steel production-manufacturing supply chain is dependent on the Soo Locks. Without redundancy, any unexpected outage at the Soo Locks would cripple steel production that is used for national defense priorities. Therefore, the committee supports the construction of a second 1,200-foot lock and believes that such a lock is necessary to maintain redundancy and resiliency at the Soo Locks and further protects our national defense priorities.

South Carolina National Guard Land Use

The committee notes that the South Carolina National Guard and the Department of Energy have signed a permit to allow use of 750 acres at the Savannah River Site for military training and permanent facilities to support expanded and emerging training requirements. The committee understands that the National Guard Bureau and Department of the Army continue to address barriers that have prevented the formal establishment of the training site. The committee supports the establishment of the site that leverages the key partnership between the Savannah River National Laboratory and the South Carolina National Guard to expedite the deployment of innovative technologies through technical demonstrations, exercises and training. Additionally, the committee would support the expansion of the partnership with recognized federal and state entities to address national security interests such as cyber, electronic warfare, digitally secured advanced manufacturing, hardening the grid, countering weapons of mass destruction, scalable autonomy for both next generation ground and aerial vehicles along with human factors research.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to prepare a brief for the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, as to options the Secretary is considering to take advantage of the mutual benefits of a Savannah River National Laboratory and the South Carolina National Guard partnership and options to expand the future utility of the site.

Study on Deployment of Electric Vertical Take Off and Landing Aircraft at Military Installations

The committee remains interested in the U.S. Air Force's Agility Prime program. The Agility Prime program is working towards its goal of ensuring a robust domestic market for electric vertical take-off and landing (eVTOL) aircraft and preparing the technologies for use within the Department of Defense. In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118), the committee required the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report on the focus areas, projected dates of key milestones, a projected timeline for acquisition of electric aircraft, and other information related to the Agility Prime program. The committee looks forward to receiving the report and is encouraged by the inclusion of electric aircraft procurement by the Air Force in the budget request for fiscal year 2023. As Agility Prime continues to test electric aircraft and deploys them in different use cases, the Committee is interested in the future deployment of eVTOL capability at Department of Defense installations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2023, on the use cases of eVTOL validated by the Agility Prime program, a list of installations where electric aircraft are deployed for testing, a list of installation characteristics that may influence future deployment of electric aircraft, and efforts to work with the Federal Aviation Administration on certification of electric aircraft and pilot trainings.

Support for Increased Public Access to the National Naval Aviation Museum and Barrancas National Cemetery on Naval Air Station Pensacola

The committee notes that public access to the National Naval Aviation Museum and Barrancas National Cemetery on Naval Air Station Pensacola was restricted as a precautionary measure immediately after the insider attack on December 6, 2019. The committee further notes that significant changes to training curriculum followed but that the limitation on public access has yet to be reviewed. Finally, the committee notes that public access to the national cemetery and limitations on the largest single tourist attraction west of Orlando and east of New Orleans on the Gulf Coast are not in the long-term interests of the Department of the Navy. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a brief to the House Committee on Armed Services no later than March 1, 2023, as to the status of support and plans to permit increased public access and transportation improvements to the National Naval Aviation Museum and Barrancas National Cemetery at Naval Air Station Pensacola.

Sustainable Groundwater Management

The committee notes that the State of California enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act in 2014 to protect groundwater resources in the State over the long term. The committee further notes that pursuant to this act, groundwater authorities were created to manage State-designated areas of medium- and high-priority basins including the Indian Wells Val-

ley Groundwater Basin. The committee is concerned that in circumstances where these State-designated basins are in critical overdraft they could impact military mission readiness. Given that effective coordination is essential to maintaining readiness for military installations in medium- or high-priority basins, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense or his designee to coordinate with groundwater authorities, regional water management agencies, and local governments to ensure effective communication. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, on its efforts to coordinate with these stakeholders around military installations in California such as Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake to develop and implement solutions, including the importation of water, that promote long-term water supply sustainability in the basin.

Utilities Privatization

The committee commends the military departments' use of utilities privatization authorities to enhance infrastructure at domestic installations. The committee notes that the privatization of water and energy utilities often leads to better reliability, resilience, sustainability, and cost savings. The committee encourages the military departments to increase efforts to privatize water utility systems particularly in locations that are at high risk for poor water quality, water scarcity/drought, or sustained regulatory noncompliance. The committee notes that modern, well-maintained infrastructure can increase mission resilience and be protective of human health and the environment.

Similarly, the committee notes that with the increased use of energy at many installations through both mission sources and the increased fielding of electric vehicles (EVs), utilities privatization can build more resilient systems that are better able to accommodate grid stress. The committee understands that current utilities privatization contracts encompass the entire installation grid system to include the distribution system, component parts, and necessary upgrades to the system to accommodate new missions and tasks. The committee contends that the EV charging stations and associated distribution systems are a part of the installation overall energy distribution system. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2022, on how it will maximize the use of utilities privatization to improve energy resilience, facilitate the increased use of EVs, and mitigate water quality and scarcity concerns.

Wireless Electric Vehicle Charging for Military Installations

The committee commends the Department's commitment to investing in energy efficient technologies, including zero emissions non-tactical vehicles and related charging infrastructure. Therefore, the committee directs the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment and Energy Resilience to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than February 1, 2023, on efforts to deploy wireless electric vehicle charging infrastructure at defense installations. The briefing shall also in-

clude information on how those efforts may be influenced by industry standards for wireless electric vehicle charging.

World War II and Cold War Era Infrastructure

The committee is aware that on many installations, including Hill Air Force Base, and many of the nation's laboratories, there remains World War II or Cold War era infrastructure that continues to be in service today despite not meeting modern building code requirements, safety standards, or security standards. The committee notes that service members and Department of Defense civilians are working in conditions which include inadequate heating, air conditioning, mechanical systems, and other components which are deemed inefficient and unreliable. The committee further notes that in the case of laboratories, the lack of renovation and modernization impedes innovation that is essential to the continued military success of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM CHANGES

Section 2801—Modification of Annual Locality Adjustment of Dollar Thresholds Applicable to Unspecified Minor Military Construction Authorities

This section would modify section 2805 of title 10, United States Code, related to area cost factors applied to unspecified minor military construction.

Section 2802—Military Construction Projects for Innovation, Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense to carry out military construction projects for the purpose of innovation, research, development, test, and evaluation.

Section 2803—Further Clarification of Requirements Related to Authorized Cost and Scope of Work Variations

This section would provide technical corrections and clarification to the Department of Defense on section 2853 of title 10, United States Code.

Section 2804—Use of Operation and Maintenance Funds for Certain Construction Projects outside the United States

This section would amend and make permanent section 2808 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (division B of Public Law 108–136).

Section 2805—Increase in Maximum Approved Cost of Unspecified Minor Military Construction Projects

This section would increase the threshold for unspecified minor military construction from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Section 2806—Increase in Unspecified Minor Military Construction Authority for Laboratory Revitalization Projects

This section would increase the unspecified minor military construction authority for lab revitalization from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Section 2807—Permanent Application of Dollar Limits for Location and Application to Projects outside the United States

This section would require the Secretaries of the military departments to adjust the area cost index limits annually.

Section 2808—Prohibition on Availability of Funds for Special Operations Forces Military Construction

This section would prohibit the Department of Defense from expending military construction funds on special operations projects in Baumholder, Germany, unless they submit a national security waiver.

Section 2809—Requirements Relating to Certain Military Construction Projects

This section would require additional measures to increase transparency within the military construction program.

SUBTITLE B—CONTINUATION OF MILITARY HOUSING REFORMS

Section 2811—Standardization of Military Installation Housing Requirements and Market Analyses

This section would require the military departments to conduct Housing Requirements and Market Analysis for each installation under their jurisdiction every 5 years.

Section 2812—Notice Requirement for MHPI Ground Lease Extensions

This section would require the service secretaries to notify and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees 90 days before they enter into any ground lease extension with a military housing privatization initiative partner. The notice and briefing shall include the new leasing terms of the agreement; the number of housing units to be constructed, demolished, and renovated; and the sources of additional financing, among other items.

Section 2813—Annual Briefings on Military Housing Privatization Projects

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide an annual briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the health of the military housing privatization initiative's projects, enterprise-wide.

Section 2814—Privatization of Navy and Air Force Transient Housing

This section would require the Navy and Air Force, 11 years after this provision becomes law, to privatize their transient hous-

ing, prevent government direct loans, government guarantees, or government equity from being used to accomplish this privatization, and would require consultation with the Army, which has already completed the privatization process. This section would also require annual reports until privatization is complete.

Section 2815—Military Housing Feedback Tool

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide residents of military housing a feedback tool to identify, rate, and compare housing under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

SUBTITLE C—REAL PROPERTY AND FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

Section 2821—Authorized Land and Facilities Transfer to Support Contracts with Federally Funded Research and Development Centers

This section would allow for the lease of military department lands to a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) pursuant to a contract between that military department and the FFRDC.

Section 2822—Restoration or Replacement of Damaged, Destroyed, or Economically Unrepairable Facilities

This section would amend section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, and limit the application of appropriations for this section to military construction appropriations and allow these funds to be used for economically unrepairable facilities.

Section 2823—Defense Access Road Program Enhancements to Address Transportation Infrastructure in Vicinity of Military Installations

This section would amend section 2816 of title 10, United States Code, by establishing a mechanism by which local communities can nominate roads under the Defense Access Road program.

SUBTITLE D—MILITARY FACILITIES MASTER PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Section 2831—Limitation on Use of Funds pending Completion of Military Installation Resilience Component of Master Plans for At-Risk Major Military Installations

This section would limit the use of funds by the Office of the Secretary of Defense for administration and service-wide activities until the military departments have complied with section 2833 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

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

Section 2841—Consideration of Installation of Integrated Solar Roofing to Improve Energy Resiliency of Military Installations

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

SUBTITLE F—LAND CONVEYANCES

Section 2851—Extension of Time Frame for Land Conveyance, Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, California

This section would extend the time frame for the Sharpe Army Depot land conveyance.

Section 2852—Authority for Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction, Castner Range, Fort Bliss, Texas

This section would amend section 2844 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to allow for a transfer of administrative jurisdiction of Castner Range to the Department of the Interior.

Section 2853—Conveyance, Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to convey certain properties at Joint Base Charleston, South Carolina, to the City of North Charleston.

Section 2854—Land Conveyance, Naval Air Station Oceana, Dam Neck Annex, Virginia Beach, Virginia

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey certain properties at Naval Air Station Oceana, Dam Neck Annex, Virginia Beach, Virginia, to the Hampton Roads Sanitation District.

Section 2855—Land Exchange, Marine Reserve Training Center, Omaha, Nebraska

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a land exchange agreement with the Metropolitan Community College Area, a political subdivision of the State of Nebraska.

SUBTITLE G—MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES AND REPORTS

Section 2861—FFRDC Study on Practices with Respect to Development of Military Construction Projects

This section would require the Department of Defense to commission a federally funded research and development center study on practices related to incorporating innovative construction techniques and sustainable materials into military construction projects.

SUBTITLE H—OTHER MATTERS

Section 2871—Defense Community Infrastructure Program

This section would amend section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, to add properties subject to leases and easements with military installations to the permissible recipients of Defense Community Infrastructure Program funds.

Section 2872—Inclusion in Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program of Certain Projects for ROTC Training

This section would add certain projects for Reserve Officers' Training Corps training into the list of eligible projects for the Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program.

Section 2873—Basing Decision Scorecard Consistency and Transparency

This section would require the Secretary of the military department concerned to solicit public comment and coordinate with the Secretary of Defense before publishing a basing scorecard.

Section 2874—Lease or Use Agreement for Category 3 Subterranean Training Facility

This section would require the Department of Defense to enter into a lease or use agreement to facilitate subterranean training.

Section 2875—Required Consultation with State and Local Entities on Issues Related to Increase in Number of Military Personnel at Military Installations

This section would require the Department of Defense to consult with local entities on issues related to increases of military personnel at domestic installations.

Section 2876—Required Investments in Improving Child Development Centers

This section would require the military departments to allocate a minimum percentage each year of facilities sustainment, renovation, and modernization funds to the sustainment of child development centers.

Section 2877—Limitation on Use of Funds for Closure of Combat Readiness Training Centers

This section would prohibit the closure of any Air Force combat readiness training center until certain conditions are met by the U.S. Air Force.

Section 2878—Pilot Program on Use of Mass Timber in Military Construction Projects

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

Section 2879—Contributions for Climate Resilience for North Atlantic Treaty Organizations Security Investment

This section would include climate resilience in the permissible uses of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program funds.

Section 2880—Screening and Registry of Individuals with Health Conditions Resulting from Unsafe Housing Units

This section would screen and register individuals with health conditions resulting from unsafe housing units.

Section 2881—Recognition of Memorial, Memorial Garden, and K9 Memorial of the National Navy UDT–SEAL Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida, as a National Memorial, Memorial Garden, and K9 Memorial, Respectively, of Navy SEALs and Their Predecessors

This section would recognize the memorial, memorial garden, and K9 memorial of the National Navy UDT–SEAL Museum in Fort Pierce, Florida, as a national memorial, memorial garden, and K9 memorial, respectively, of Navy SEALs and their predecessors.

TITLE XXIX—SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 2901—Authorized Army Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects related to science, technology, test, and evaluation for the installations or locations inside the United States.

Section 2902—Authorized Navy Construction and Land Acquisition Project

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects related to science, technology, test, and evaluation for the installations or locations inside the United States.

Section 2903—Authorized Air Force Construction and Land Acquisition Projects

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to acquire real property and carry out the military construction projects related to science, technology, test, and evaluation for the installations or locations inside the United States.

Section 2904—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize funding for military construction projects related to science, technology, test, and evaluation authorized by this title, as specified in the funding table in section 4601.

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

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Comptroller General Review of National Nuclear Security Administration Recruitment and Retention

The committee recognizes the challenge faced by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and its Managing and Operating (M&O) contractors (Kansas City National Security Campus, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Nevada National Security Site, Y–12 National Security Complex, Pantex Plant, Sandia National Laboratories, and Savannah River Site) in recruiting and retaining individuals with specialized skills needed to oversee and execute critical national security programs. Given the continued expansion of NNSA weapons activities and the labor market, this challenge may become more acute.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to undertake a review of recruitment and retention at NNSA and its M&O contractors. The review shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) analysis of trends in recruitment and retention at NNSA and its M&O contractors over at least the last 5 years, including assessments of trends within specific job functions and skill sets and at each individual M&O site;

(2) an identification of factors that are making recruitment and retention at NNSA and its M&O contractors challenging, to include NNSA policies on pay and other compensation, the pay and compensation offered at each M&O contractor, and other factors;

(3) an assessment of recent steps taken by NNSA to enhance recruitment and retention to assess their efficacy;

(4) a review of other Government efforts designed to increase recruitment and retention of individuals with specialized skill sets to judge their potential utility for NNSA; and

(5) any recommendations for the Department of Energy, NNSA, and Congress that the Comptroller General identifies based on its analysis.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing. This report may be combined with others assigned to the Comptroller General related to NNSA and M&O contractor personnel.

Comptroller General Review of Quality Assurance Functions Across the Environmental Management Complex

The committee notes that in a 2018 report entitled "Hanford Waste Treatment Plant: DOE Needs to Take Further Actions to Address Weaknesses in Its Quality Assurance Program", the Comptroller General of the United States identified quality assurance issues at the Hanford Site's Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant that emerged in part due to the lack of independence of Hanford's quality assurance division. The committee recognizes that the purpose of quality assurance is to ensure that design, construction, and operations problems are identified, and that fixes are put in place to ensure they do not recur. The committee is concerned that other recent issues across the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) complex appear to stem, at least in part, from limited quality assurance oversight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate what quality assurance functions Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management sites have for capital asset projects, what lessons the Department of Energy has learned from quality assurance issues across the EM complex, and what steps the Department of Energy is taking to ensure such issues do not reoccur.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by April 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Concerns with NNSA Management and Operation Contracts

The committee notes that the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118) directed the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to deliver a report by March 1, 2022 on improving the process for awarding management and operation contracts and reducing risk. While the committee has received an interim briefing from NNSA, it is disappointed that it has not received the final report. The committee is concerned that uncertainty surrounding the award of management and operation contracts has a negative impact on employees at NNSA facilities due to the uncertain nature of the work environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than December 23, 2022, on the required report, including each element specified in the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (H. Rept. 117–118).

Implementation of Nuclear Forensics Recommendations

The committee notes that section 3231 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 required the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study that examined U.S. Government nuclear forensics capabilities. The resulting report entitled "Restoring and Improving Nuclear Forensics to Support Attribution and Deterrence" was pub-

lished in May 2021 and found that national technical nuclear forensics requires increased prioritization across the U.S. Government.

The committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on the progress of the National Nuclear Security Administration, and the Government broadly, in implementing the recommendations of the study.

Implementation of the University-Based Defense Nuclear Policy Collaboration Program

The committee notes that the United States currently faces a shortage of innovative ideas to promote nuclear deterrence and nonproliferation and is experiencing a diminished pipeline of young experts to replenish the aging workforce. Civil society organizations can complement and augment governmental capacity through their independence, agility, and flexibility.

Recognizing the urgency of the challenge, section 3113 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) authorized a university-based defense nuclear policy collaboration program at the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). The committee directs the Administrator of NNSA to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on NNSA's plan to implement the university-based defense nuclear policy collaboration program. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) an inventory of recent and ongoing NNSA funding for research, analysis, and other activities by universities and other nonprofit organizations related to nuclear policy;

(2) NNSA's planned approach for implementing the policy collaboration program, including the amount of funding requested over the Future-Years Nuclear Security Program; and

(3) whether any realignment or new organizational structures within NNSA may be necessary to further foster the development of the policy collaboration program.

Modernization of the Pantex Plant

The committee recognizes the important efforts that the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) are making to modernize the nuclear enterprise. An important element of the nuclear enterprise is the Pantex Plant in Amarillo, Texas, the sole location where U.S. nuclear weapons are assembled and disassembled. The committee is concerned by the state of some of the facilities at the Pantex Plant and the pace of modernization at the site.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator of NNSA to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, on NNSA's plan to modernize the Pantex Plant. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) a description of which facilities and infrastructure at the Pantex Plant need to be modernized;

(2) options for modernizing the facilities and infrastructure at the Pantex Plant, including an option or options for accelerated modernization over the Future Years Nuclear Security Program;

(3) cost-estimates associated with the proposed modernization options over the Future Years Nuclear Security Program; and

(4) an examination of any barriers to modernizing the facilities and infrastructure at the Pantex Plant, including any limits imposed by statutory requirements.

Plutonium Pit Production

The committee notes that, regarding plutonium pit production, the Congressional Budget Office has stated that costs are significant, and very uncertain. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) has acknowledged that the current plan to produce 80 pits per year by 2030 is not feasible. In addition, there has not been adequate prioritization of studies and analysis of plutonium aging. The committee believes that given the scale, complexity, and history of plutonium pit production, NNSA must ensure that plutonium pit requirements and plans are fully understood and that past mistakes regarding safety shutdowns, cost overruns, and schedule delays are not repeated.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to submit to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2023, a report that provides an integrated master schedule for NNSA's overall plutonium pit production effort. The submitted schedule shall include timelines, resources, and budgets for planned work and shall be consistent with modern management standards and best practices.

The committee also directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, a briefing that describes the holistic environmental impact of expanded plutonium pit production, accounting for simultaneous pit production at multiple sites.

The committee further directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to submit to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than April 1, 2023, a briefing that describes its plan to study plutonium aging. The briefing shall cover issues including but not limited to:

(1) the program of research, including experiments and simulations, that NNSA has in place or is developing in order to determine the timescales over which plutonium aging may lead to an unacceptable degradation of nuclear weapon primary performance; and

(2) a detailed plan for acquiring the necessary data, including a timeline of when the data required for an updated assessment of pit lifetime will become available, and what, if any, plans NNSA has for independent studies, analysis, and validation.

Finally, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess NNSA's plan to study plutonium aging. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August 1, 2023, on the Comptroller General's findings and, as

deemed appropriate, provide a report by a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Role of National Nuclear Security Administration Regarding Biological Threats and Biosecurity

The committee recognizes that the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) national security laboratories have important capabilities to counter biological threats, including the ability to create models to anticipate destabilizing threats, identify threat signatures, develop detection technologies, and develop and validate safeguards and threat mitigation approaches, that should be leveraged to support national biosecurity objectives.

However, the committee is concerned about NNSA moving away from its core focus on nuclear nonproliferation. Particularly as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government are shifting from activities regarding the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons to activities regarding countering biological and chemical threats, the committee maintains that the defense nuclear nonproliferation activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration should remain focused on countering nuclear and radiological threats.

The committee does not support the establishment within the National Nuclear Security Administration of a bioassurance program or any other program focused on biological threats or biosecurity.

The committee recommends that the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator of NNSA, consider the current and potential contributions of the national security laboratories to national biosecurity objectives as part of the Department of Defense's Biodefense Posture Review. The Review would benefit from consideration of options that would take advantage of the unique capabilities of the NNSA national security laboratories relating to biological security without requiring the establishment of an office or oversight function relating to biosecurity at the National Nuclear Security Administration.

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 2023 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

Section 3102—Defense Environmental Cleanup

This section would authorize appropriations for defense environmental cleanup for the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2023 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 2023 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 2023 at the levels specified in the funding table in division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—PROGRAM AUTHORIZATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 3111—Plutonium Pit Production Capacity

This section would amend subsection (a) of section 4219 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538a) to require the Secretary of Energy to produce the annual number of war reserve plutonium pits that the Secretary of Defense identifies as a requirement of the Department of Defense and maintain requirements for producing, during any year that the Secretary of Defense identifies such production amount as a requirement, 30 war reserve plutonium pits at Los Alamos National Laboratory and 50 war reserve plutonium pits at the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility. It would also include requirements for the Secretary of Defense to annually notify and justify its requirement for plutonium pit production and for the Secretary of Energy to certify that it is able to meet the requirement of the Department of Defense.

Section 3112—Nuclear Warhead Acquisition Process

This section would amend section 4223 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538e) to expand reporting and certification requirements for the W93 nuclear weapon to include other new or modified nuclear weapons.

Section 3113—Authorized Personnel Levels of the Office of the Administrator

This section would amend subsection (a) of section 3241A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2441a) to require the Office of the Administrator to annually report on personnel levels and to not exceed 110 percent of the total number of employees during the previous fiscal year.

Section 3114—Modification to Certain Reporting Requirements

This section would amend the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501) to modify certain reporting requirements.

Section 3115—Modifications to Long-Term Plan for Meeting National Security Requirements for Unencumbered Uranium

This section would amend subsection (a) of section 4221 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538c) to modify the requirement for the long-term plan for meeting national security requirements for unencumbered uranium. It would add requirements

to consider uranium production by private industry and how uranium enrichment options would reduce reliance on importing uranium from foreign adversaries. It would also require a review by the Comptroller General of the United States of each plan submitted to Congress.

Section 3116—Modification of Minor Construction Threshold for Plant Projects

This section would amend section 4701(2) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2741(2)) to raise the minor construction threshold for plant projects to $30.0 million.

Section 3117—Prohibition on Availability of Funds to Reconvert or Retire W76–2 Warheads

This section would prohibit the National Nuclear Security Administration from reconverting or retiring W76–2 warheads in fiscal year 2023. It would contain a waiver if the Administrator for Nuclear Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, certifies to the congressional defense committees that Russia and China do not possess similar capabilities and that the Department of Defense does not have a valid military requirement for the W76–2 warhead.

Section 3118—Comptroller General Study on National Nuclear Security Administration Management and Operation Contracting Process

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study to identify and assess the process by which the Administrator for Nuclear Security awards management and operation contracts. It would also require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to, upon receipt of the Comptroller's study, provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on any statutory changes deemed necessary to improve the management and operation contract awarding process.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3201—Authorization

This section would authorize $41.4 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

Section 3202—Continuation of Functions and Powers during Loss of Quorum

This section would amend section 311(e) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2286(e)) to authorize temporary delegation of the mission functions of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board to the Chairperson for up to 1 year in the event of a loss of quorum.

TITLE XXXIV—NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 3401—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize $13,004,000 for fiscal year 2023 for operation and maintenance of the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME SECURITY

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Merchant Marine Academy infrastructure modernization plan

The committee notes the importance of the work completed by the United States Merchant Marine Academy to educate the next generation of seagoing officers and maritime leaders, including over 80 percent of all United States Navy Strategic Sealift Officers that can be rapidly deployed to transport and sustain United States forces worldwide. The committee remains concerned that more should be done to address the findings of the National Academy of Public Administration report, directed by section 3513 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). This report delivered an organizational assessment of the Merchant Marine Academy. The National Academy of Public Administration found that the Merchant Marine Academy requires substantial investment in facilities, infrastructure, and information technology, among other organizational reforms. The NAPA report also found that the Merchant Marine Academy does not have a facilities and infrastructure program in place to oversee the necessary reinvestment, and improvements are required to stabilize basic operations at the Merchant Marine Academy to support the delivery of capital improvements and maintenance projects in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The committee is aware of the importance of recruiting and maintaining a strong strategic sealift officer corps to ensure that surge sealift capacity is available to the United States military, should the need arise.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator of the Maritime Administration to deliver a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2023, on the Merchant Marine Academy's plans to organize future investments with a multi-year plan to improve the infrastructure, facilities, and information technology of the Merchant Marine Academy. This briefing must include a discussion of how oversight will be provided from the implementation of the investment program.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Section 3501—Authorization of the Maritime Administration

This section would authorize funds for the Maritime Administration.

Section 3502—Secretary of Transportation Responsibility with Respect to Cargoes Procured, Furnished, or Financed by Other Federal Departments and Agencies

This section would require the Maritime Administrator to issue a final rule to implement and enforce section 55305(d) of title 46, United States Code.

This section would also amend section 55305(d)(2)(A) of title 46, United States Code, and require the Secretary of Transportation to submit an annual report on the underlying programs to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

Section 3503—United States Marine Highway Program

This section would amend section 55601 of title 46, United States Code, rename the Marine Highways Transportation Program as United States Marine Highway Program, and make substantive changes to program execution.

Section 3504—Multistate, State, and Regional Transportation Planning

This section would amend chapter 556 of title 46, United States Code, and create a new section 55603: Multistate, State, and regional transportation planning.

SUBTITLE B—MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Section 3511—Appointment of Superintendent of United States Merchant Marine Academy

This section would amend section 51301 of title 46, United States Code, and clarify the eligibility requirements to become the Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

Section 3512—Exemption of Certain Students from Requirement to Obtain Merchant Mariner License

This section would amend section 51309 of title 46, United States Code, and modify or waive requirements for students with respect to merchant mariner licensing.

Section 3513—Protection of Cadets from Sexual Assault onboard Vessels

This section would amend section 51322 of title 46, United States Code, and insert new standards and requirements for commercial vessels participating in the United States Merchant Marine Academy's Sea Year program.

Section 3514—Requirements Relating to Training of Merchant Marine Academy Cadets on Certain Vessels

This section would require vessels participating in the Maritime Security Program, Cable Security Program, or Tanker Security Program to implement and adhere to policies, programs, criteria, and

requirements established pursuant to section 51322 of title 46, United States Code.

Section 3515—Reports on Matters Relating to the United States Merchant Marine Academy

This section would require the United States Merchant Marine Academy to provide quarterly reports on the status of implementation of the National Academy of Public Administration report recommendations.

SUBTITLE C—VESSELS

Section 3521—Waiver of Navigation and Vessel-Inspection Laws

This section would amend section 501 of title 46, United States Code, and make changes to vessel-inspection laws and waiver requirements.

Section 3522—Certificates of Numbers for Undocumented Vessels

This section would amend section 12304(a) of title 46, United States Code, and make changes to the number certificate format.

Section 3523—Recapitalization of National Defense Reserve Fleet

This section would direct the Secretary of Transportation to direct the Maritime Administrator to carry out a program to design and construct up to 10 sealift vessels.

Section 3524—Cargoes Procured, Furnished, or Financed by the United States Government

This section would expand eligibility to participate in the Cargo Preference program pursuant to section 55305 of title 46, United States Code, to vessels documented under the laws of the United States for less than 3 years, if the vessel will remain documented under the laws of the United States for at least 3 years.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report on the list of vessels operating under section 55305(b) of title 46, United States Code.

SUBTITLE D—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Section 3532—National Maritime Transportation Report and Strategy

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on National Maritime Transportation that analyzes the decline in United States-flag vessels participating in international trade, and the resultant national security implications.

This section would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit a National Maritime Strategy that seeks to grow shipping by United States-flag and United States-owned vessels, and that grows the United States shipbuilding industrial base.

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, except when the project, program, or activity is identified as Community Project Funding in section 4201.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2023 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	2,849,655	807,609	3,657,264
Missile Procurement, Army	3,761,915	1,402,212	5,164,127
Weapons & Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	3,576,030	1,477,594	5,053,624
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,639,051	245,671	2,884,722
Other Procurement, Army	8,457,509	991,289	9,448,798
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	16,848,428	2,708,548	19,556,976
Weapons Procurement, Navy	4,738,705	371,600	5,110,305
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps	1,052,292		1,052,292
Shipbuilding & Conversion, Navy	27,917,854	4,761,923	32,679,777
Other Procurement, Navy	11,746,503	15,225	11,761,728
Procurement, Marine Corps	3,681,506	552,200	4,233,706
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	18,517,428	1,785,536	20,302,964
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,962,417	53,434	3,015,851
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	903,630	–15,500	888,130
Other Procurement, Air Force	25,691,113	–180,430	25,510,683
Procurement, Space Force	3,629,669	188,000	3,817,669
Procurement, Defense-Wide	5,245,500	768,019	6,013,519
National Guard & Reserve Equipment	0	50,000	50,000
Subtotal, Title I—Procurement	**144,219,205**	**15,982,930**	**160,202,135**
Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation			
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Army	13,710,273	2,184,471	15,894,744
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Navy	24,078,718	1,191,724	25,270,442
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Air Force	44,134,301	697,704	44,832,005

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Space Force	15,819,372	–13,145	15,806,227
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide	32,077,552	4,453,285	36,530,837
Mission-Based Rapid Acquisition Account	0	30,000	30,000
Operational Test & Evaluation, Defense	277,194		277,194
Subtotal, Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	**130,097,410**	**8,544,039**	**138,641,449**
Title III—Operation and Maintenance			
Operation & Maintenance, Army	58,117,556	438,773	58,556,329
Operation & Maintenance, Army Reserve	3,228,504	31,420	3,259,924
Operation & Maintenance, Army National Guard	8,157,237	116,189	8,273,426
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund	541,692		541,692
Operation & Maintenance, Navy	66,151,951	1,492,000	67,643,951
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps	9,660,944	434,000	10,094,944
Operation & Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,228,300	31,460	1,259,760
Operation & Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	304,233	3,381	307,614
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	58,281,242	730,531	59,011,773
Operation & Maintenance, Space Force	4,034,658	2,400	4,037,058
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,564,544	11,500	3,576,044
Operation & Maintenance, Air National Guard	6,900,679	106,900	7,007,579
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	48,406,516	–2,171,485	46,235,031
Ukraine Security Assistance	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Seize the Initiative Fund	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	16,003		16,003
DOD Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	53,791		53,791
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	112,800	40,000	152,800
Cooperative Threat Reduction Account	341,598		341,598
Environmental Restoration, Army	196,244		196,244
Environmental Restoration, Navy	359,348	730,000	1,089,348
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	314,474	30,000	344,474
Environmental Restoration, Defense	8,924	25,000	33,924
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Sites	227,262		227,262
Support for International Sporting Competitions, Defense	10,377		10,377
Red Hill Recovery Fund	1,000,000	–1,000,000	0
Subtotal, Title III—Operation and Maintenance	**271,218,877**	**3,052,069**	**274,270,946**
Title IV—Military Personnel			
Military Personnel Appropriations	164,139,628	653,173	164,792,801
Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contributions	9,743,704		9,743,704
Subtotal, Title IV—Military Personnel	**173,883,332**	**653,173**	**174,536,505**
Title XIV—Other Authorizations			
National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund	253,500		253,500
Working Capital Fund, Army	29,937		29,937
Working Capital Fund, Navy	0		0
Working Capital Fund, Air Force	80,448		80,448
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	8,302	2,500,000	2,508,302

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Working Capital Fund, DECA	1,211,208	750,000	1,961,208
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction	1,059,818		1,059,818
Drug Interdiction and Counter Drug Activities	855,728	12,242	867,970
Office of the Inspector General	479,359		479,359
Defense Health Program	36,932,174	137,000	37,069,174
Subtotal, Title XIV—Other Authorizations	**40,910,474**	**3,399,242**	**44,309,716**
Total, Division A: Department of Defense Authorizations	**760,329,298**	**31,631,453**	**791,960,751**
Division B: Military Construction Authorizations			
Military Construction			
Army	845,565	747,664	1,593,229
Navy	3,752,391	897,468	4,649,859
Air Force	2,055,456	1,414,460	3,469,916
Defense-Wide	2,416,398	735,460	3,151,858
NATO Security Investment Program	210,139		210,139
Army National Guard	297,278	171,711	468,989
Army Reserve	99,878	37,300	137,178
Navy and Marine Corps Reserve	30,337	10,500	40,837
Air National Guard	148,883	142,960	291,843
Air Force Reserve	56,623	57,100	113,723
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund	494		494
Subtotal, Military Construction	**9,913,442**	**4,214,623**	**14,128,065**
Family Housing			
Construction, Army	169,339		169,339
Operation & Maintenance, Army	436,411		436,411
Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	337,297		337,297
Operation & Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	368,224		368,224
Construction, Air Force	232,788		232,788
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force	355,222		355,222
Operation & Maintenance, Defense-Wide	50,113		50,113
Improvement Fund	6,442		6,442
Subtotal, Family Housing	**1,955,836**	**0**	**1,955,836**
Base Realignment and Closure			
Base Realignment and Closure—Army	67,706	50,000	117,706
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy	106,664	50,000	156,664
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force	107,311		107,311
Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-wide	3,006		3,006
Subtotal, Base Realignment and Closure	**284,687**	**100,000**	**384,687**
Total, Division B: Military Construction Authorizations	**12,153,965**	**4,314,623**	**16,468,588**
Total, 051, Department of Defense-Military	**772,483,263**	**35,946,076**	**808,429,339**
Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations			

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Function 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
Nuclear Energy	156,600		156,600
Weapons Activities	16,486,298	724,500	17,210,798
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,346,257	2,000	2,348,257
Naval Reactors	2,081,445		2,081,445
Federal Salaries and Expenses	496,400		496,400
Defense Environmental Cleanup	6,914,532	314,671	7,229,203
Other Defense Activities	978,351		978,351
Subtotal, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	**29,459,883**	**1,041,171**	**30,501,054**
Independent Federal Agency Authorization			
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	41,401		41,401
Subtotal, Independent Federal Agency Authorization	**41,401**	**0**	**41,401**
Subtotal, 053, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**29,501,284**	**1,041,171**	**30,542,455**
Function 054, Defense-Related Activities			
Other Agency Authorizations			
Maritime Security Program	318,000		318,000
Tanker Security Program	60,000		60,000
Subtotal, Other Agency Authorizations	**378,000**	**0**	**378,000**
Subtotal, 054, Defense-Related Activities	**378,000**	**0**	**378,000**
Subtotal, Division C: Department of Energy National Security Authorization and Other Authorizations	**29,879,284**	**1,041,171**	**30,920,455**
Total, National Defense	**802,362,547**	**36,987,247**	**839,349,794**
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS	**1,803,970**	**92,181**	**1,236,245**
Title XIV—Armed Forces Retirement Home (Function 700)	152,360		152,360
Title XXXIV—Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves (Function 270)	13,004		13,004
Title XXXV—Maritime Administration (Function 400)	978,700	92,181	1,070,881
MEMORANDUM: TRANSFER AUTHORITIES (NON-ADD)			
Title X—General Transfer Authority	[8,000,000]	[–2,000,000]	[6,000,000]
MEMORANDUM: DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS NOT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE (NON-ADD)			
Defense Production Act	659,906		

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Summary, Discretionary Authorizations Within the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee			
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (051)	**772,483,263**	**35,946,076**	**808,429,339**
SUBTOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE PROGRAMS (053)	**29,501,284**	**1,041,171**	**30,542,455**
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	**378,000**		**378,000**
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE	**802,362,547**	**36,987,247**	**839,349,794**
Scoring adjustments			
Transfers to non-Defense budget functions (051)	–183,000		–183,000
Assumed reductions to previously enacted funding levels (054)	–55,000		–55,000
Subtotal, Scoring Adjustments	**–238,000**		**–238,000**
National Defense Discretionary Programs that are Not In the Jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee or Do Not Require Additional Authorization (CBO Estimates)			
Defense Production Act Purchases	659,906		659,906
Indefinite Account: Disposal of DOD Real Property	8,000		8,000
Indefinite Account: Lease of DOD Real Property	32,000		32,000
Department of Homeland Security, Operations and Support	9,000		9,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**708,906**		**708,906**
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	250,000		250,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**250,000**		**250,000**
Other Discretionary Programs	10,284,000		10,284,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**10,284,000**		**10,284,000**
Total Defense Discretionary Adjustments (050)	**11,004,906**		**11,004,906**
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	773,009,169	35,946,076	808,955,245
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	29,751,284	1,041,171	30,792,455
Defense-Related Activities (054)	10,607,000		10,607,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary	**813,367,453**	**36,987,247**	**850,354,700**
National Defense Mandatory Programs, Current Law (CBO Baseline)			
Concurrent receipt accrual payments to the Military Retirement Fund	10,742,000		10,742,000
Revolving, trust and other DOD Mandatory	2,039,000		2,039,000
Offsetting receipts	–2,023,000		–2,023,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 051	**10,758,000**		**10,758,000**
Energy employees occupational illness compensation programs and other	1,985,000		1,985,000
CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support	54,000		54,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 053	**2,039,000**		**2,039,000**
Payment to CIA retirement fund	514,000		514,000
Subtotal, Budget Sub-Function 054	**514,000**		**514,000**
Total National Defense Mandatory (050)	**13,311,000**		**13,311,000**

NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Budget Authority Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory			
Department of Defense--Military (051)	783,767,169	35,946,076	819,713,245
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (053)	31,790,284	1,041,171	32,831,455
Defense-Related Activities (054)	11,121,000		11,121,000
Total BA Implication, National Defense Discretionary and Mandatory	**826,678,453**	**36,987,247**	**863,665,700**

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	FIXED WING						
002	MQ–1 UAV			12	350,000	12	350,000
	Program increase—MQ–1 for Army National Guard			[12]	[350,000]		
005	SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS		10,598		10,000		20,598
	Short Range Reconnaissance acceleration				[10,000]		
	ROTARY						
007	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	35	524,661			35	524,661
008	AH–64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN AP		169,218				169,218
010	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	25	650,406	2	56,400	27	706,806
	Add 2 aircraft—combat loss replacement			[2]	[57,400]		
	Unjustified growth- program management administration				[–1,000]		
011	UH–60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP) AP		68,147				68,147
012	UH–60 BLACK HAWK L AND V MODELS	28	178,658			28	178,658
013	CH–47 HELICOPTER	6	169,149	3	197,700	9	366,849
	Three additional aircraft			[3]	[197,700]		
014	CH–47 HELICOPTER AP		18,749				18,749
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
016	MQ–1 PAYLOAD		57,700	12	120,000	12	177,700
	Program increase—recapitalize 12 MQ–1 aircraft			[12]	[120,000]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
018	GRAY EAGLE MODS2		13,038				13,038
019	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON		21,380				21,380
020	AH–64 MODS		85,840	36	37,009	36	122,849
	AH–64 Link 16 modifications			[36]	[22,009]		
	Manned-unmanned teaming				[15,000]		
021	CH–47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)		11,215		25,000		36,215
	Degraded visual environment system				[25,000]		
024	EMARSS SEMA MODS		1,591				1,591
026	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS		21,346		12,000		33,346
	Load stabilization systems				[12,000]		
027	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN		44,526		–500		44,026
	Unjustified growth—program management administration				[–500]		
028	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE		72,387				72,387
030	AVIATION ASSURED PNT		71,130				71,130
031	GATM ROLLUP		14,683				14,683
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
034	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT		167,927				167,927
035	SURVIVABILITY CM		6,622				6,622
036	CMWS		107,112				107,112
037	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	125	288,209			125	288,209
	OTHER SUPPORT						
039	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		20,823				20,823
040	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS		25,773				25,773
041	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL		27,492				27,492
042	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET		1,275				1,275
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**219**	**2,849,655**	**65**	**807,609**	**284**	**3,657,264**

	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
001	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SEN		4,260				4,260
002	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SEN AP		9,200				9,200
003	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT	6	135,747	12	275,062	18	410,809
	Additional units—Army UPL			[12]	[111,100]		
	Hellfire pod replacement—Army UPL				[55,740]		
	Production line—Army UPL				[108,222]		
004	MSE MISSILE	252	1,037,093			252	1,037,093
005	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	120	213,172			120	213,172
006	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2–I		18,924		1,250		20,174
	Force Protection Systems—Indirect Fire Protection Capability				[1,250]		
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
007	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	752	111,294			752	111,294
008	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLS (JAGM)	713	216,030			713	216,030
010	LONG-RANGE HYPERSONIC WEAPON		249,285				249,285
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS						
011	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	582	162,968		95,900	582	258,868
	Program increase—CLU				[95,900]		
012	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	893	105,423			893	105,423
013	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	4,674	785,028		–35,000	4,674	750,028
	Prior Year carryover				[–35,000]		
014	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	342	4,354			342	4,354
015	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS	23	155,705			23	155,705
016	LETHAL MINIATURE AERIAL MISSILE SYSTEM (LMAMS		37,937		75,000		112,937
	Procurement of Switchblade 600 variant				[75,000]		
	MODIFICATIONS						
017	PATRIOT MODS		253,689	4	1,000,000	4	1,253,689
	4 Additional Fire Units to Equip 16th Patriot Battalion			[4]	[1,000,000]		
020	ITAS/TOW MODS		5,154				5,154
021	MLRS MODS		218,359		–10,000		208,359

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Program decrease				[–10,000]		
022	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS		20,468				20,468
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
023	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		6,508				6,508
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
024	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS		11,317				11,317
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	**8,357**	**3,761,915**	**16**	**1,402,212**	**8,373**	**5,164,127**
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	ARMORED MULTI PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	72	380,677		400,000	72	780,677
	Program increase				[400,000]		
002	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE (ABV)		3,852				3,852
003	MOBILE PROTECTED FIREPOWER	28	356,708			28	356,708
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
004	STRYKER UPGRADE	102	671,271		219,900	102	891,171
	Program increase modifications—Army UPL				[219,900]		
005	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)		279,531	138	56,100	138	335,631
	Improved Bradley Acquisition Subsystem upgrade—Army UPL			[138]	[56,100]		
006	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS		3,028				3,028
007	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	27	493,003	40	160,000	67	653,003
	Procure 40 additional sets			[40]	[160,000]		
008	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88A2 HERCULES)	12	138,759			12	138,759
012	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	6	36,990			6	36,990
014	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	22	656,340	47	633,594	69	1,289,934
	Program increase modifications—Army UPL				[108,994]		

	Program increase upgrades—Army UPL			[47]	[524,600]		
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
017	MULTI-ROLE ANTI-ARMOR ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON S		26,627				26,627
018	MORTAR SYSTEMS		8,516				8,516
019	LOCATION & AZIMUTH DETERMINATION SYSTEM (LADS		48,301				48,301
020	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)		11,703				11,703
021	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE		6,436				6,436
024	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON		221,293				221,293
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
028	M777 MODS		3,374				3,374
029	M4 CARBINE MODS				8,000		8,000
	M4 Carbine Upper Receivers				[8,000]		
033	M119 MODIFICATIONS		2,263				2,263
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
036	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)		2,138				2,138
037	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)		225,220				225,220
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	**269**	**3,576,030**	**225**	**1,477,594**	**494**	**5,053,624**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
001	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES		59,447		11,620		71,067
	Program increase				[11,620]		
002	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES		90,019		20,570		110,589
	Program increase				[20,570]		
003	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION		128,662				128,662
004	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES		317				317
005	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES		35,849		29,506		65,355
	Program increase				[29,506]		
006	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES		11,761		10,000		21,761
	CRAM Program increase				[10,000]		
007	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES		10,270				10,270
008	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES		143,045		20,000		163,045

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Program increase—M-SHORAD ground vehicle programs				[20,000]		
009	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES		85,213				85,213
	MORTAR AMMUNITION						
010	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		33,338				33,338
011	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		56,577				56,577
012	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES		127,168				127,168
	TANK AMMUNITION						
013	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES		296,943		–3,500		293,443
	120mm MPT—Unit cost growth				[–3,500]		
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
014	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES		7,647		–2,000		5,647
	Artillery Cartridge unit cost growth				[–2,000]		
015	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES		182,455		–10,000		172,455
	Proj Arty 155mm HE RAP M1210—Early to need				[–10,000]		
017	PRECISION ARTILLERY MUNITIONS		166,334				166,334
018	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL		143,763				143,763
	MINES						
019	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES		80,920		–15,000		65,920
	M58A4 Linear Demolition Charge—Program Reduction				[–10,000]		
	MK22 rocket—Program Reduction				[–5,000]		
020	CLOSE TERRAIN SHAPING OBSTACLE		53,579				53,579
	ROCKETS						
021	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES		18,159				18,159
022	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES		171,697				171,697
	OTHER AMMUNITION						
023	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES		7,643				7,643

024	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	29,796				29,796
025	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	36,251				36,251
026	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	13,852				13,852
027	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	9,350				9,350
028	REACTIVE ARMOR TILES		1,328	6,025	1,328	6,025
	Additional Bradley tiles—Army UPL		[1,328]	[6,025]		
	MISCELLANEOUS					
029	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	3,823				3,823
030	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION (AMMO)	19,921				19,921
031	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	13,001				13,001
032	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	17,528				17,528
033	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	101				101
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT					
034	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	499,613		178,450		678,063
	Construction of Automated Contaminated Waste Plant, Lake City AAP			[10,000]		
	Construction of Electrical System Upgrade Phase I, Scranton AAP			[3,000]		
	Construction of Erie 1—Unload Manipulator, Scranton AAP			[700]		
	Construction of Forge Shop – Process Smog Removal System, Scranton AAP.			[500]		
	Construction of Forge Shop—Replace Pipes (Subway Area), Scranton AAP.			[1,250]		
	Construction of Industrial Sewer Modernization, Iowa AAP			[1,600]		
	Construction of Infrastructure Repairs Phase I, Scranton AAP			[4,300]		
	Construction of Infrastructure Repairs Phase II, Scranton AAP			[3,030]		
	Construction of Medium Cal X-Ray Equipment & Infrastructure, Iowa AAP			[2,400]		
	Construction of Replace Internal Water/Condensate Lines, Bldgs 1, 2, & 3, Lake City AAP.			[8,530]		
	Construction of Small Caliber Automated Primer Design, Lake City AAP			[8,000]		
	Construction of Storage Yard K Mod & Automation, Iowa AAP			[3,300]		
	Construction of Ultra Violet Fire Detection System, Iowa AAP			[3,740]		
	Construction of Upgrade Laundry Facility, Holston AAP			[5,600]		
	Construction of Water Distribution System, Radford AAP			[25,000]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Construction of Water In-take Pumps (B. 407), Radford AAP				[2,500]		
	Urgent Safety Upgrades to LCAAP				[95,000]		
035	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION		80,970				80,970
036	ARMS INITIATIVE		4,039				4,039
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		**2,639,051**	**1,328**	**245,671**	**1,328**	**2,884,722**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
002	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:		23,021				23,021
003	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS		21,869				21,869
004	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)		6,121				6,121
005	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)		34,316		12,800		47,116
	Program increase				[12,800]		
007	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICL		703,110				703,110
008	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)				30,000		30,000
	Program increase				[30,000]		
009	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)		74,086	102	83,660	102	157,746
	Program increase			[102]	[83,660]		
010	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (C		23,772				23,772
011	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP		39,950				39,950
012	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)		96,112	287	143,500	287	239,612
	Program increase			[287]	[143,500]		
013	PLS ESP		54,674				54,674
016	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP		31,819		183,000		214,819
	HMMWV safety upgrades				[183,000]		
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						

017	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	1,286		1,286
018	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	15,059		15,059
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS			
019	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	179,853	–10,000	169,853
	Equipment Cost Growth		[–5,000]	
	Software Cost Growth		[–5,000]	
020	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC	382,007	35,000	417,007
	Program acceleration (mobile networking for three maneuver battalions)		[35,000]	
022	DISASTER INCIDENT RESPONSE COMMS TERMINAL (DI	4,066		4,066
023	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM)	5,505		5,505
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS			
026	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	107,228		107,228
027	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	119,259		119,259
028	SHF TERM	23,173		23,173
029	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	184,911	20,000	204,911
	MAPS—Army UPL		[20,000]	
030	EHF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION	5,853		5,853
031	SMART-T (SPACE)	4,916		4,916
032	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	3,179		3,179
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM			
034	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI)	94,287	–7,000	87,287
	Unjustified cost growth		[–7,000]	
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS			
035	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)	728,366		728,366
037	ARMY LINK 16 SYSTEMS	47,581		47,581
039	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	20,178		20,178
040	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	320,595		320,595
041	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	7,621		7,621
042	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS	59,705		59,705
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM			
043	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE-INTEL	13,891		13,891
045	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	20,637		20,637

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
046	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP		1,019				1,019
047	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)		125,692				125,692
049	INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM—UNIT ACTIVITY MONITO		1,796				1,796
051	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)		816				816
052	ARCYBER DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS		18,239				18,239
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
054	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS		10,262		15,000		25,262
	CONUS land mobile radio				[15,000]		
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
055	INFORMATION SYSTEMS		116,522		24,000		140,522
	IT Network Refresh				[24,000]		
056	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM		5,036				5,036
059	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM		214,806				214,806
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
062	TITAN		84,821		–84,821		0
	Army requested realignment to OPA line 66				[–19,680]		
	Army Requested Realignment to RDTE				[–50,900]		
	Funding ahead of need				[–14,241]		
063	JTT/CIBS-M		2,352				2,352
064	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS)		88,915				88,915
066	DCGS-A-INTEL		76,771		39,680		116,451
	Additional systems—Army UPL				[20,000]		
	Army requested realignment from OPA line 62				[19,680]		
067	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTAGS)-INTEL		349				349
068	TROJAN		20,562		48,720		69,282

	Add 15—Army UPL		[48,720]	
069	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT)	30,424	29,300	59,724
	Prophet Enhanced ESP Kits		[20,000]	
	Service Tactical SIGINT upgrades—INDOPACOM UPL		[9,300]	
070	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES	2,269		2,269
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)			
073	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)	5,688		5,688
074	MULTI-FUNCTION ELECTRONIC WARFARE (MFEW) SYST	3,060		3,060
076	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	19,519		19,519
077	CI MODERNIZATION	437		437
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)			
078	SENTINEL MODS	166,736		166,736
079	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	424,253	195,700	619,953
	ENVGB program extension		[100,000]	
	IVAS—Army UPL		[95,700]	
080	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	11,357		11,357
082	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	202,258	–8,000	194,258
	Program decrease		[–8,000]	
083	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE	5,116		5,116
084	FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED (IFLIR)	37,914		37,914
085	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (C-SUAS)	326,364	122,000	448,364
	Coyote BLK2+ interceptors—Army UPL		[122,000]	
086	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	186,515	–10,000	176,515
	Program growth		[–10,000]	
087	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	10,304		10,304
088	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMBC XM32	3,038		3,038
089	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	4,879		4,879
090	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	4,370		4,370
091	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	162,208		162,208
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS			
092	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE (	60,455		60,455
093	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	9,676		9,676

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
094	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS		72,619				72,619
095	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM		438,967				438,967
096	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)		4,586				4,586
097	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE		37,199				37,199
098	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)		4,102				4,102
099	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP		6,926				6,926
101	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)		4,076		11,000		15,076
	GPS laser leveling system				[11,000]		
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION						
102	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION		8,033				8,033
103	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP		96,554		10,000		106,554
	AFRICOM Enterprise C2 Network Resiliency				[10,000]		
104	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)		43,767		–10,000		33,767
	Insufficient justification				[–10,000]		
105	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM		97				97
106	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)		73,655				73,655
107	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM		17,701				17,701
108	CSS COMMUNICATIONS		88,141				88,141
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT						
111	BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES		12,853				12,853
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
111A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		1,596				1,596
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
113	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)		47,960				47,960
114	CBRN DEFENSE		56,129				56,129
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						

116	TACTICAL BRIDGING	13,785				13,785
118	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET	6,774				6,774
119	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	10,379				10,379
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT					
124	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS	52,340		–15,000		37,340
	SMETS program delay			[–15,000]		
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
127	HEATERS AND ECU'S	7,672				7,672
129	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	4,691				4,691
130	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	124,953				124,953
131	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER	15,933				15,933
132	FORCE PROVIDER			58,000		58,000
	Program increase			[58,000]		
134	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	42,444				42,444
136	ITEMS LESS THAN $5M (ENG SPT)	4,155				4,155
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT					
137	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	2,845				2,845
138	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	26,433	232	19,300	232	45,733
	Modular Fuel System—Tank Rack Module - Army UPL		[232]	[19,300]		
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT					
139	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	75,606				75,606
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT					
140	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	3,936				3,936
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT					
147	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	31,341				31,341
148	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HMEE)			18,300		18,300
	Program increase			[18,300]		
149	FAMILY OF DIVER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	3,256				3,256
150	CONST EQUIP ESP	9,104				9,104
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT					
151	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	47,889				47,889
152	MANEUVER SUPPORT VESSEL (MSV)	104,676				104,676

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
153	ITEMS LESS THAN $5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)		10,131				10,131
	GENERATORS						
154	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP		54,400				54,400
155	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION		8,293				8,293
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
156	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS		8,819				8,819
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
157	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT		48,046				48,046
158	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM		201,966		–7,000		194,966
	Program decrease				[–7,000]		
159	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (STE)		255,670		40,000		295,670
	One World Terrain (STE-OWT)—Army UPL				[40,000]		
160	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING		9,546				9,546
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
162	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)		36,514				36,514
164	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)		32,734				32,734
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
166	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)		102,556		8,150		110,706
	Force Protection Systems—Physical Security Systems				[14,150]		
	Program decrease				[–6,000]		
167	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT		31,417				31,417
168	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA–3)		24,047				24,047
169	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE		32,151				32,151
170	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEST AND EVALUATION		84,779		–4,000		80,779
	Program decrease				[–4,000]		
	OPA2						

172	INITIAL SPARES—C&E		10,463				10,463
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		**8,457,509**	**621**	**991,289**	**621**	**9,448,798**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
001	F/A–18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET		90,865	8	646,200	8	737,065
	8 aircraft—USNR			[8]	[666,000]		
	Program decrease				[–19,800]		
002	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	13	1,663,515		40,600	13	1,704,115
	TR–3 Organic Depot Standup				[40,600]		
003	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV AP		387,596				387,596
004	JSF STOVL	15	1,909,635		40,600	15	1,950,235
	TR–3 Organic Depot Standup				[40,600]		
005	JSF STOVL AP		200,118				200,118
006	CH–53K (HEAVY LIFT)	10	1,669,986	2	244,000	12	1,913,986
	Add 2 aircraft			[2]	[250,000]		
	Unjustified cost growth—Other ILS				[–2,000]		
	Unjustified cost growth—Pubs/ Tech data				[–4,000]		
007	CH–53K (HEAVY LIFT) AP		357,824				357,824
008	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)		31,795	2	212,000	2	243,795
	Unit quantity increase—2 aircraft			[2]	[212,000]		
011	P–8A POSEIDON		41,521		–10,000		31,521
	Program decrease				[–10,000]		
012	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE	5	842,401	2	399,900	7	1,242,301
	2 additional E–2D aircraft—Navy UPL			[2]	[399,900]		
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
014	MULTI-ENGINE TRAINING SYSTEM (METS)	10	123,217			10	123,217
015	ADVANCED HELICOPTER TRAINING SYSTEM	26	119,816			26	119,816
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
016	KC–130J	5	439,501	5	699,100	10	1,138,601
	2 additional USMC C–130 aircraft—USMC UPL			[2]	[252,900]		
	3 additional Navy C–130 aircraft—Navy UPL			[3]	[446,200]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
017	KC–130J AP		29,122		15,400		44,522
	Advanced Procurement for USMC aircraft—USMC UPL				[15,400]		
019	MQ–4 TRITON	3	587,820		–20,000	3	567,820
	Program decrease				[–20,000]		
020	MQ–4 TRITON AP		75,235				75,235
021	MQ–8 UAV				21,000		21,000
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS				[21,000]		
022	STUASLO UAV		2,703				2,703
023	MQ–25	4	696,713			4	696,713
024	MQ–25 AP		51,463				51,463
025	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS	5	103,882		–10,000	5	93,882
	Program decrease				[–10,000]		
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
027	F–18 A-D UNIQUE		141,514				141,514
028	F–18E/F AND EA–18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM		572,681				572,681
029	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS SERIES		86,116				86,116
030	AEA SYSTEMS		25,058				25,058
031	AV–8 SERIES		26,657				26,657
032	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)		144,699				144,699
033	ADVERSARY		105,188				105,188
034	F–18 SERIES		480,663				480,663
035	H–53 SERIES		40,151				40,151
036	MH–60 SERIES		126,238				126,238
037	H–1 SERIES		122,498		13,300		135,798
	H–1 Digital Interoperability (DI) Link–16				[13,300]		
038	EP–3 SERIES		8,492				8,492

039	E–2 SERIES	188,897		188,897
040	TRAINER A/C SERIES	9,568		9,568
042	C–130 SERIES	132,170		132,170
043	FEWSG	695		695
044	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	10,902		10,902
045	E–6 SERIES	129,049		129,049
046	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	55,265		55,265
047	T–45 SERIES	201,670		201,670
048	POWER PLANT CHANGES	24,685		24,685
049	JPATS SERIES	19,780		19,780
050	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	1,143		1,143
051	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	129,722		129,722
052	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	136,883		136,883
053	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	6,373		6,373
054	ID SYSTEMS	3,828		3,828
055	P–8 SERIES	249,342	60,700	310,042
	2 additional kits for P–8 increment 3—Navy UPL		[60,700]	
056	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	24,684		24,684
057	MQ–8 SERIES	9,846	7,300	17,146
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[7,300]	
058	V–22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	207,621	82,500	290,121
	V–22 Nacelle Improvement		[82,500]	
059	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	401,563	67,000	468,563
	Program increase—2 shipsets - Navy UPL		[67,000]	
060	F–35 STOVL SERIES	216,356		216,356
061	F–35 CV SERIES	208,336		208,336
062	QRC	47,864		47,864
063	MQ–4 SERIES	94,738		94,738
064	RQ–21 SERIES	6,576		6,576
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS			
068	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	1,872,417	198,948	2,071,365
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[1,200]	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
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Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	F–35B Engine/Lift System—USMC UPL				[117,000]		
	MH–60R spares				[23,143]		
	MH–60S spares				[7,605]		
	Various systems—Navy UPL				[50,000]		
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES						
069	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT		542,214				542,214
070	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		101,559				101,559
071	WAR CONSUMABLES		40,316				40,316
072	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		46,403				46,403
073	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		423,280				423,280
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**96**	**16,848,428**	**19**	**2,708,548**	**115**	**19,556,976**
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
001	TRIDENT II MODS		1,125,164				1,125,164
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
002	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		7,767				7,767
	STRATEGIC MISSILES						
003	TOMAHAWK	40	160,190	97	243,600	137	403,790
	Expeditionary VLS Reload System—Navy UPL				[1,600]		
	Unit quantity increase			[97]	[242,000]		
	TACTICAL MISSILES						
004	AMRAAM	337	335,900			337	335,900
005	SIDEWINDER	128	63,288	79	25,900	207	89,188
	Additional missiles—Navy UPL			[79]	[25,900]		
006	STANDARD MISSILE	125	489,123			125	489,123

008	JASSM	31	58,481			31	58,481
009	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	481	108,317			481	108,317
010	RAM	100	92,131			100	92,131
011	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	293	78,395			293	78,395
012	HELLFIRE	110	6,603			110	6,603
013	AERIAL TARGETS		183,222				183,222
014	DRONES AND DECOYS	61	62,930			61	62,930
015	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT		3,524				3,524
016	LRASM	60	226,022	11	33,100	71	259,122
	Additional missiles—Navy UPL			[11]	[33,100]		
017	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	39	59,034			39	59,034
	MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
018	TOMAHAWK MODS		435,308				435,308
019	ESSM	136	282,035			136	282,035
020	AARGM	69	131,275			69	131,275
021	STANDARD MISSILES MODS		71,198				71,198
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
022	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES		1,976				1,976
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
025	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		40,793				40,793
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
026	SSTD		3,789				3,789
027	MK–48 TORPEDO	28	151,128	55	49,000	83	200,128
	MK 48 Heavyweight Torpedo Procurement—Navy UPL			[55]	[49,000]		
028	ASW TARGETS		14,403				14,403
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
029	MK–54 TORPEDO MODS		106,772		20,000		126,772
	Program increase				[20,000]		
030	MK–48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS		18,502				18,502
031	MARITIME MINES		9,282				9,282
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
032	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		87,044				87,044

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
033	ASW RANGE SUPPORT		3,965				3,965
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
034	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		5,315				5,315
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
035	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS		13,859				13,859
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
036	CIWS MODS		2,655				2,655
037	COAST GUARD WEAPONS		34,259				34,259
038	GUN MOUNT MODS		81,725				81,725
039	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	30	4,580			30	4,580
040	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS		8,710				8,710
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
042	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		170,041				170,041
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	**2,068**	**4,738,705**	**242**	**371,600**	**2,310**	**5,110,305**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC						
	NAVY AMMUNITION						
001	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		47,198				47,198
002	JDAM	3,037	76,688			3,037	76,688
003	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES		70,005				70,005
004	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION		20,586				20,586
005	PRACTICE BOMBS		51,109				51,109
006	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES		72,534				72,534
007	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		114,475				114,475
008	JATOS		7,096				7,096
009	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION		30,018				30,018

010	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION		40,089				40,089
011	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION		42,707				42,707
012	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO		49,023				49,023
013	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION		9,480				9,480
014	AMMUNITION LESS THAN $5 MILLION		1,622				1,622
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION						
015	MORTARS		71,214				71,214
016	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS		65,169				65,169
017	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION		225,271				225,271
018	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS		19,691				19,691
019	AMMO MODERNIZATION		17,327				17,327
020	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS		15,514				15,514
021	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		5,476				5,476
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	**3,037**	**1,052,292**			**3,037**	**1,052,292**
	SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY						
	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS						
001	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE		3,079,223				3,079,223
002	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE AP		2,778,553				2,778,553
	OTHER WARSHIPS						
003	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM		1,481,530		–15,000		1,466,530
	Program decrease				[–15,000]		
004	CVN–81		1,052,024		–15,000		1,037,024
	Program decrease				[–15,000]		
005	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2	4,534,184			2	4,534,184
006	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE AP		2,025,651				2,025,651
008	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS AP		618,295				618,295
009	DDG 1000		72,976				72,976
010	DDG–51	2	4,376,537	1	1,438,269	3	5,814,806
	Large Surface Combatant Shipyard Infrastructure				[250,000]		
	One additional ship			[1]	[1,188,269]		
011	DDG–51 AP		618,352		130,000		748,352

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Third DDG in FY 2024				[130,000]		
013	FFG-FRIGATE	1	1,085,224	1	997,249	2	2,082,473
	One additional ship			[1]	[923,849]		
	Wholeness for FFG–62 Procurement—Navy UPL				[73,400]		
014	FFG-FRIGATE AP		74,949				74,949
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
015	LPD FLIGHT II	1	1,673,000			1	1,673,000
016	LPD FLIGHT II AP				250,000		250,000
	LPD–33 Advanced Procurement				[250,000]		
020	LHA REPLACEMENT	1	1,085,470		289,000	1	1,374,470
	LHA 10 advance procurement				[289,000]		
021	EXPEDITIONARY FAST TRANSPORT (EPF)			2	695,000	2	695,000
	EMS			[2]	[695,000]		
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST						
022	TAO FLEET OILER	1	794,719	1	746,000	2	1,540,719
	One additional ship			[1]	[746,000]		
024	TOWING, SALVAGE, AND RESCUE SHIP (ATS)	1	95,915			1	95,915
027	OUTFITTING		707,412				707,412
028	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	2	190,433	3	201,405	5	391,838
	Unit quantity increase			[3]	[201,405]		
029	SERVICE CRAFT		68,274				68,274
030	LCAC SLEP	2	36,301			2	36,301
031	AUXILIARY VESSELS (USED SEALIFT)	2	140,686			2	140,686
032	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS		1,328,146		45,000		1,373,146
	CVN 73 RCOH Cost-to-Complete—Navy UPL				[45,000]		
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	**15**	**27,917,854**	**8**	**4,761,923**	**23**	**32,679,777**

	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY			
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT			
001	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT	46,478		46,478
	GENERATORS			
002	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	84,615		84,615
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT			
003	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	98,079	–20,000	78,079
	Program decrease		[–20,000]	
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT			
004	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG	266,300	–40,000	226,300
	Unjustified growth		[–40,000]	
005	DDG MOD	770,341		770,341
006	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	19,687		19,687
007	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	2,406		2,406
008	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	38,200	15,500	53,700
	LHD and LHA Class Electric Plant Wholeness—Navy UPL		[15,500]	
009	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	20,028	–5,000	15,028
	Program decrease		[–5,000]	
010	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	17,682		17,682
011	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	117,799		117,799
012	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	32,300		32,300
013	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	15,238	–5,000	10,238
	Unjustified growth		[–5,000]	
014	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	24,137		24,137
015	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	54,496		54,496
016	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	314,333	–30,000	284,333
	Program decrease		[–30,000]	
017	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	13,504		13,504
018	DSSP EQUIPMENT	3,660		3,660
019	CG MODERNIZATION	59,054		59,054
020	LCAC	17,452		17,452

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
021	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT		35,417				35,417
022	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		60,812				60,812
023	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS		3,202				3,202
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
025	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION		1,242,532				1,242,532
026	REACTOR POWER UNITS		4,690				4,690
027	REACTOR COMPONENTS		408,989				408,989
	OCEAN ENGINEERING						
028	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT		11,773				11,773
	SMALL BOATS						
029	STANDARD BOATS		57,262	6	21,468	6	78,730
	Six additional 40-foot Patrol Boats			[6]	[21,468]		
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
030	OPERATING FORCES IPE		174,743				174,743
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
031	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT		57,313				57,313
032	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES		94,987		2,200		97,187
	Mine Countermeasures Mission Package Capacity and Wholeness—Navy UPL.				[2,200]		
033	LCS ASW MISSION MODULES		3,594		–3,594		0
	Program decrease				[–3,594]		
034	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES		5,100				5,100
035	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION		76,526		35,000		111,526
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS				[65,000]		
	Program decrease				[–30,000]		
036	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV		49,763		–5,000		44,763

	Unjustified growth		[–5,000]	
	SHIP SONARS			
037	SPQ–9B RADAR	12,063		12,063
038	AN/SQQ–89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	141,591		141,591
039	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT	446,653		446,653
040	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	17,424		17,424
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
041	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	31,708		31,708
042	SSTD	14,325		14,325
043	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	266,228		266,228
044	SURTASS	25,030	21,100	46,130
	Navy UPL		[21,100]	
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT			
045	AN/SLQ–32	292,417		292,417
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT			
046	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	311,210	5,700	316,910
	Counter-Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Combat Systems Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance and Targeting (C-C5ISR&T)—Navy UPL.		[5,700]	
047	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	2,487		2,487
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
048	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	34,500		34,500
049	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	19,038		19,038
050	ATDLS	73,675		73,675
051	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	3,435		3,435
052	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	16,336		16,336
054	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	30,439		30,439
055	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	2,724		2,724
056	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	6,266		6,266
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			
057	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT	89,396		89,396
058	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT	86,732		86,732

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
059	ID SYSTEMS		59,226				59,226
060	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM (		8,186				8,186
061	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS		26,778				26,778
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
062	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM		3,520				3,520
063	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS		31,840				31,840
064	DCGS-N		15,606				15,606
065	CANES		402,550		–20,000		382,550
	Insufficient justification				[–40,000]		
	Intel secure data links				[20,000]		
066	RADIAC		9,062				9,062
067	CANES-INTELL		48,665				48,665
068	GPETE		23,479				23,479
069	MASF		11,792				11,792
070	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY		6,053				6,053
071	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION		4,219				4,219
072	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		102,846				102,846
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
073	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS		36,941				36,941
074	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION		101,691				101,691
075	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER $5M		55,290				55,290
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
076	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT		91,150				91,150
077	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT		74,569				74,569
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
078	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS		39,827				39,827

079	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	24,586		24,586
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS			
080	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	4,699		4,699
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT			
081	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	156,034		156,034
082	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	1,055		1,055
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT			
083	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	18,832	1,500	20,332
	Service Tactical SIGINT Upgrades—INDOPACOM UPL		[1,500]	
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT			
092	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	68,556		68,556
	SONOBUOYS			
094	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	291,670	11,851	303,521
	Program increase		[11,851]	
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
095	MINOTAUR	5,247		5,247
096	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	106,209		106,209
097	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	275,461		275,461
098	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	22,717		22,717
099	ELECTROMAGNETIC AIRCRAFT LAUNCH SYSTEM (EMALS	18,594		18,594
100	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	15,175		15,175
101	LEGACY AIRBORNE MCM	4,689		4,689
102	LAMPS EQUIPMENT	1,610		1,610
103	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	86,409		86,409
104	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL	136,647		136,647
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT			
105	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	5,902		5,902
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT			
106	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	217		217
107	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	286,788	6,000	292,788
	SPY–1 Low Noise Amplyfier		[6,000]	
108	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	95,856		95,856

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
109	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP		279,430				279,430
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
110	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS		128,874				128,874
111	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		26,920		8,800		35,720
	Secure Autonomous Data Link for USW Portable Ranges				[8,800]		
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
112	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP		17,048		3,500		20,548
	Dismounted Reconnaissance—Sets, Kits and Outfits (DR-SKO)				[3,500]		
113	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		5,938				5,938
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
114	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM		86,264				86,264
115	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS		80,591				80,591
116	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT		198,695				198,695
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
117	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		4,799				4,799
118	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS		2,542				2,542
119	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP		50,619		10,400		61,019
	GPS laser leveling system				[9,200]		
	VLS training equipment—Navy UPL				[1,200]		
120	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		16,305				16,305
121	TACTICAL VEHICLES		28,586		4,800		33,386
	Program increase—Navy UPL				[4,800]		
122	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT		2,840				2,840
123	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		64,311				64,311
124	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES		1,263				1,263

	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
125	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT		32,338				32,338
126	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		6,255				6,255
127	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS		613,039				613,039
	TRAINING DEVICES						
128	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		1,285				1,285
129	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT		44,618				44,618
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
130	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		55,728				55,728
131	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		5,325				5,325
133	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		6,077				6,077
134	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		16,252				16,252
135	C4ISR EQUIPMENT		6,497				6,497
136	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		36,592				36,592
137	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		118,598		–4,000		114,598
	Program decrease				[–4,000]		
138	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		29,407				29,407
	OTHER						
142	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE		201,314				201,314
143	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		5,018				5,018
144	CYBER MISSION FORCES		17,115				17,115
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
144A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		17,295				17,295
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
145	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		532,313				532,313
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		**11,746,503**	**6**	**15,225**	**6**	**11,761,728**
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
001	AAV7A1 PIP		5,653				5,653
002	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES	74	536,678			74	536,678
003	LAV PIP		57,099				57,099

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
004	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER		1,782				1,782
005	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM		143,808				143,808
006	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER $5 MILLION		11,118				11,118
	GUIDED MISSILES						
007	TOMAHAWK	13	42,958			13	42,958
008	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	115	174,369			115	174,369
009	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE		173,801		56,800		230,601
	MADIS Inc 1 fielding—USMC UPL				[56,800]		
010	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN	4	18,495			4	18,495
011	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAAWS)		21,419				21,419
012	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW		663				663
013	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	44	7,605			44	7,605
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS						
014	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C		30,292				30,292
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
015	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT		58,024				58,024
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
016	MODIFICATION KITS		293				293
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)						
017	ITEMS UNDER $5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)		83,345				83,345
018	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS		11,048				11,048
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
019	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)		61,943	12	380,000	12	441,943
	Additional G/ATOR radars—USMC UPL			[12]	[380,000]		
	INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						

020	GCSS-MC		1,663				1,663
021	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM		48,322				48,322
022	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		182,894		–5,000		177,894
	Program decrease				[–5,000]		
024	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)		47,595				47,595
025	DCGS-MC		47,998				47,998
026	UAS PAYLOADS		8,619				8,619
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
029	MARINE CORPS ENTERPRISE NETWORK (MCEN)		276,763				276,763
030	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES		40,096				40,096
031	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS		58,314				58,314
032	RADIO SYSTEMS		612,450		–12,000		600,450
	Program decrease				[–12,000]		
033	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS		51,976				51,976
034	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT		26,029				26,029
035	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES		17,759				17,759
036	CYBER MISSION FORCES		4,036				4,036
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
038A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		3,884				3,884
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
039	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES		35,179				35,179
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
040	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS		17,807				17,807
041	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	413	222,257	337	117,400	750	339,657
	Accelerate HMMWV replacement—USMC UPL			[337]	[117,400]		
043	TRAILERS		2,721				2,721
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
045	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS		7,854				7,854
046	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED		5,841				5,841
047	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		38,120				38,120
048	EOD SYSTEMS		201,047		–10,000		191,047
	Unjustified growth—MEGFoS				[–10,000]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
049	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT		69,967				69,967
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
050	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		21,780				21,780
051	TRAINING DEVICES		86,272		25,000		111,272
	Program increase (Force on Force Training System)				[25,000]		
052	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT		27,605				27,605
053	ULTRA-LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV)		15,033				15,033
	OTHER SUPPORT						
054	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		26,433				26,433
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
055	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		34,799				34,799
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	**663**	**3,681,506**	**349**	**552,200**	**1,012**	**4,233,706**
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE						
001	B–21 RAIDER		1,498,431				1,498,431
002	B–21 RAIDER AP		288,165				288,165
	TACTICAL FORCES						
003	F–35	33	3,320,757		196,200	33	3,516,957
	Technical realignment				[115,000]		
	TR–3 Organic Depot Standup				[81,200]		
004	F–35 AP		594,886		–115,000		479,886
	Technical realignment				[–115,000]		
005	F–15EX	24	2,422,348			24	2,422,348
006	F–15EX AP		264,000				264,000

	TACTICAL AIRLIFT						
007	KC–46A MDAP	15	2,684,503			15	2,684,503
	OTHER AIRLIFT						
008	C–130J		75,293				75,293
009	MC–130J		40,351				40,351
	UPT TRAINERS						
011	ADVANCED TRAINER REPLACEMENT T-X		10,507				10,507
	HELICOPTERS						
012	MH–139A	5	156,192		–3,700	5	152,492
	Unjustified growth—government costs				[–3,700]		
013	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	10	707,018			10	707,018
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
015	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C		2,952		8,648		11,600
	Program increase				[8,648]		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
016	TARGET DRONES	27	128,906			27	128,906
017	COMPASS CALL			4	553,700	4	553,700
	Add 4 EC–37B aircraft			[4]	[553,700]		
018	E–11 BACN/HAG	1	67,260		–413	1	66,847
	Technical realignment				[–413]		
019	MQ–9		17,039		–10,027		7,012
	Early to need—production shutdown				[–10,027]		
021	AGILITY PRIME PROCUREMENT	5	3,612			5	3,612
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
022	B–2A		106,752				106,752
023	B–1B		36,313		2,500		38,813
	Additional Pylon Purchases				[5,000]		
	Program decrease				[–2,500]		
024	B–52		127,854		–6,946		120,908
	Technical realignment				[–6,946]		
025	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES		25,286				25,286
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
026	A–10		83,972				83,972
027	E–11 BACN/HAG		10,309				10,309
028	F–15		194,379				194,379
029	F–16		700,455				700,455
030	F–22A		764,222				764,222
031	F–35 MODIFICATIONS		414,382				414,382
032	F–15 EPAW	19	259,837			19	259,837
034	KC–46A MDAP		467				467
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
035	C–5		46,027		–40,354		5,673
	Program decrease				[–10,000]		
	Technical realignment				[–30,354]		
036	C–17A		152,009		5,500		157,509
	Technical realignment				[5,500]		
037	C–32A		4,068				4,068
038	C–37A		6,062				6,062
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
039	GLIDER MODS		149				149
040	T–6		6,215				6,215
041	T–1		6,262				6,262
042	T–38		111,668		49,500		161,168
	Ejection Seat Upgrade				[49,500]		
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
044	U–2 MODS		81,650				81,650
045	KC–10A (ATCA)		3,443				3,443
046	C–21		2,024				2,024

047	VC–25A MOD	2,146				2,146
048	C–40	2,197				2,197
049	C–130	114,268		17,500		131,768
	Technical realignment			[17,500]		
050	C–130J MODS	112,299				112,299
051	C–135	149,023		14,500		163,523
	Program decrease			[–5,000]		
	Technical realignment			[19,500]		
052	COMPASS CALL	16,630	4	330,000	4	346,630
	Add 4 EC–37B A & B kits, spares, and installation		[4]	[330,000]		
053	RC–135	212,828		40,000		252,828
	M-code compliance			[39,400]		
	Service Tactical SIGINT Upgrades—INDOPACOM UPL			[600]		
054	E–3	54,247				54,247
055	E–4	5,973				5,973
056	E–8	16,610		–16,610		0
	Program decrease			[–16,610]		
059	H–1	1,757				1,757
060	H–60	10,820				10,820
061	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER MODIFICATION	3,083				3,083
062	RQ–4 MODS	1,286				1,286
063	HC/MC–130 MODIFICATIONS	138,956		–20,000		118,956
	Technical realignment			[–20,000]		
064	OTHER AIRCRAFT	29,029	1	41,267	1	70,296
	Maritime Patrol Aircraft		[1]	[28,500]		
	Technical realignment			[12,767]		
065	MQ–9 MODS	64,370		150,725		215,095
	Multi-Domain Operations modernization			[156,725]		
	Unjustified cost—MQ–9 Upgrade			[–6,000]		
066	MQ–9 UAS PAYLOADS			40,000		40,000
	Program increase—electronic support measure payload			[40,000]		
067	SENIOR LEADER C3, SYSTEM—AIRCRAFT	24,784				24,784

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
068	CV–22 MODS		153,026		15,800		168,826
	CV–22 Reliability Acceleration				[15,800]		
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
069	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS		623,661	4	101,746	4	725,407
	Program increase—Compass Call spare engines (4) - USAF UPL			[4]	[94,800]		
	Technical realignment				[6,946]		
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
070	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP		138,935				138,935
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
063A	HC/MC–130 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT				20,000		20,000
	Technical realignment				[20,000]		
071	B–2A		1,802				1,802
072	B–2B		36,325				36,325
073	B–52		5,883				5,883
074	F–15		2,764				2,764
075	F–16		5,102				5,102
077	MQ9 POST PROD		7,069				7,069
078	RQ–4 POST PRODUCTION CHARGES		40,845				40,845
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
035A	C–5 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT				18,000		18,000
	Technical realignment				[18,000]		
079	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS		19,128				19,128
	WAR CONSUMABLES						
080	WAR CONSUMABLES		31,165				31,165

	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
081	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES		1,047,300		393,000		1,440,300
	Program decrease—early to need				[–75,000]		
	Program increase				[468,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
083A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		18,092				18,092
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**139**	**18,517,428**	**13**	**1,785,536**	**152**	**20,302,964**
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC						
001	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC		57,476				57,476
	STRATEGIC						
004	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON		31,454				31,454
	TACTICAL						
005	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES		30,510				30,510
006	AGM–183A AIR-LAUNCHED RAPID RESPONSE WEAPON	1	46,566		–46,566	1	0
	Technical realignment				[–46,566]		
007	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	550	784,971			550	784,971
008	LRASM0	28	114,025			28	114,025
009	SIDEWINDER (AIM–9X)	255	111,855			255	111,855
010	AMRAAM	271	320,056			271	320,056
011	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE		1,040				1,040
012	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	356	46,475			356	46,475
013	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	761	279,006		100,000	761	379,006
	Program increase—Air Force UPL				[100,000]		
014	STAND-IN ATTACK WEAPON (SIAW)	42	77,975			42	77,975
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
015	INDUSTR'L PREPAREDNS/POL PREVENTION		868				868
	CLASS IV						
018	ICBM FUZE MOD		99,691				99,691
019	ICBM FUZE MOD AP		37,673				37,673
020	MM III MODIFICATIONS		68,193				68,193

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
022	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)		33,778				33,778
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
023	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL)		15,354				15,354
024	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN)		62,978				62,978
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS						
028	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS		36,933				36,933
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
028A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		705,540				705,540
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	**2,264**	**2,962,417**		**53,434**	**2,264**	**3,015,851**
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
	ROCKETS						
001	ROCKETS		22,190				22,190
	CARTRIDGES						
002	CARTRIDGES		124,164				124,164
	BOMBS						
004	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS		162,800				162,800
005	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)		19,743				19,743
006	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	4,200	251,956			4,200	251,956
	OTHER ITEMS						
008	CAD/PAD		50,473				50,473
009	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)		6,343		3,500		9,843
	Dismounted Reconnaissance—Sets, Kits and Outfits (DR-SKO)				[3,500]		
010	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		573				573
012	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION		1,903				1,903
013	ITEMS LESS THAN $5,000,000		5,014		–4,000		1,014

	Program decrease—Flares			[–4,000]		
	FLARES					
014	EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES		120,548	–15,000		105,548
	Program decrease			[–15,000]		
	FUZES					
015	FUZES		121,528			121,528
	SMALL ARMS					
016	SMALL ARMS		16,395			16,395
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	**4,200**	**903,630**	**–15,500**	**4,200**	**888,130**
	PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE					
	SPACE PROCUREMENT, SF					
002	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM		51,414			51,414
003	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS		62,691			62,691
004	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS		26,394			26,394
005	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES (SPACE)		21,982			21,982
006	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE		5,424			5,424
007	GPSIII FOLLOW ON	2	657,562		2	657,562
008	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT		103,340			103,340
009	GLOBAL POSTIONING (SPACE)		950			950
010	HERITAGE TRANSITION		21,896			21,896
011	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)		29,587			29,587
012	MILSATCOM		29,333			29,333
013	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)		148,666			148,666
014	SPECIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES		817,484	–12,000		805,484
	Underexecution			[–12,000]		
015	MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SYSTEM		46,833			46,833
016	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH	3	1,056,133		3	1,056,133
017	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM		7,062			7,062
018	PTES HUB	6	42,464		6	42,464
019	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM		39,145			39,145
020	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LAUNCH	3	314,288	200,000	3	514,288

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Technical realignment				[200,000]		
022	SPACE MODS		73,957				73,957
023	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE		71,712				71,712
	SPARES						
024	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		1,352				1,352
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE	**14**	**3,629,669**		**188,000**	**14**	**3,817,669**
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES						
001	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES		2,446				2,446
	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES						
002	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE		1,125				1,125
003	CAP VEHICLES		999		901		1,900
	Program increase				[901]		
004	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES		35,220				35,220
	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
005	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE		60,461				60,461
006	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES		382				382
007	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES		49,623				49,623
	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
008	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES		11,231				11,231
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
009	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES		12,559				12,559
	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT						
010	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU		6,409				6,409
011	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES		72,012				72,012

	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)			
013	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	96,851		96,851
014	STRATEGIC MICROELECTRONIC SUPPLY SYSTEM	467,901		467,901
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS			
015	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES	7,043		7,043
016	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	2,424		2,424
017	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	25,308		25,308
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS			
018	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	65,531		65,531
019	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	1,597		1,597
020	THEATER AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVEMEN	9,611		9,611
021	3D EXPEDITIONARY LONG-RANGE RADAR	174,640	–7,500	167,140
	Program decrease		[–7,500]	
022	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	20,658		20,658
023	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	93,351	–7,131	86,220
	Technical realignment		[–7,131]	
024	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	6,118	49,300	55,418
	Complex Infrastructure Refurbishments		[49,300]	
025	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	13,947		13,947
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS			
028	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	101,517	30,000	131,517
	NORTHCOM UPL—AI/ML Enhancements		[30,000]	
029	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	2,487		2,487
030	BATTLEFIELD AIRBORNE CONTROL NODE (BACN)	32,807		32,807
031	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	10,210		10,210
035	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	134,213		134,213
036	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	66,294		66,294
037	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS)	29,518		29,518
038	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	55,324		55,324
040	GCSS-AF FOS	786		786
042	MAINTENANCE REPAIR & OVERHAUL INITIATIVE	248		248
043	THEATER BATTLE MGT C2 SYSTEM	275		275

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
044	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)		2,611				2,611
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS						
046	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED		29,791				29,791
047	AFNET		83,320				83,320
048	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)		5,199				5,199
049	USCENTCOM		11,896				11,896
050	USSTRATCOM		4,619				4,619
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
051	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT		120,050		–10,000		110,050
	Program decrease				[–10,000]		
052	RADIO EQUIPMENT		14,053				14,053
054	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE		91,313		5,100		96,413
	Alaskan Long-Range Radars—Sites Digitalization				[5,100]		
	MODIFICATIONS						
055	COMM ELECT MODS		167,419				167,419
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
055A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		89,484				89,484
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP						
056	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT		92,995		8,900		101,895
	Rapid Response Shelters				[8,900]		
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ						
057	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT		12,199				12,199
058	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP		9,326				9,326
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
059	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT		52,890				52,890
060	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT		231,552				231,552

061	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT		28,758			28,758
062	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)		21,740			21,740
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS					
065	DARP RC135		28,153			28,153
066	DCGS-AF		217,713			217,713
070	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM		978,499			978,499
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS					
070A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		21,702,225	–250,000		21,452,225
	Excess carryover			[–250,000]		
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS					
071	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER)		1,007			1,007
072	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		23,175			23,175
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		**25,691,113**	**–180,430**		**25,510,683**
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE					
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, SDA					
025	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DPAA	10	513		10	513
050	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD		64,291			64,291
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, NSA					
047	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)		6,738			6,738
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS					
054	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, WHS		310			310
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA					
011	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY		24,044			24,044
012	TELEPORT PROGRAM		50,475			50,475
013	JOINT FORCES HEADQUARTERS—DODIN		674			674
014	ITEMS LESS THAN $5 MILLION		46,614			46,614
015	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK		87,345			87,345
016	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY		130,145			130,145
017	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE		47,864			47,864
018	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)		17,135	–7,000		10,135
	Program decrease			[–7,000]		

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
019	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER		86,183				86,183
020	FOURTH ESTATE NETWORK OPTIMIZATION (4ENO)		42,756				42,756
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
022	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		24,501				24,501
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCSA						
001	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		2,346				2,346
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						
052	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS		3,900				3,900
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY						
030	THAAD	3	74,994	25	272,900	28	347,894
	25 additional THAAD interceptors			[25]	[272,900]		
031	GROUND BASED MIDCOURSE		11,300				11,300
032	AEGIS BMD	47	402,235		23,500	47	425,735
	Procure Replacement IMU				[23,500]		
034	BMDS AN/TPY–2 RADARS		4,606		55,000		59,606
	AN/TPY–2 TRIMM Refresh				[30,000]		
	BMDS Sensors				[10,000]		
	HEMP Hardening				[15,000]		
035	SM–3 IIAS	10	337,975			10	337,975
036	ARROW 3 UPPER TIER SYSTEMS	1	80,000			1	80,000
037	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD)	1	40,000			1	40,000
038	DEFENSE OF GUAM PROCUREMENT		26,514				26,514
039	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III		30,056				30,056
040	IRON DOME	1	80,000			1	80,000
041	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	6	78,181		22,000	6	100,181
	SPY–1 Low Noise Amplyfier				[22,000]		

	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA					
003	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		4,522			4,522
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY					
027	VEHICLES		139			139
028	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT		14,296			14,296
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA					
024	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS		2,048			2,048
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT					
023	MAJOR EQUIPMENT		11,117			11,117
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS					
054A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS		681,894	10,500		692,394
	JWICS modernization			[10,500]		
	AVIATION PROGRAMS					
055	ARMED OVERWATCH/TARGETING	9	246,000		9	246,000
056	MANNED ISR		5,000			5,000
057	MC–12		3,344			3,344
059	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT		214,575			214,575
060	UNMANNED ISR		41,749			41,749
061	NON-STANDARD AVIATION		7,156			7,156
062	U–28		4,589			4,589
063	MH–47 CHINOOK		133,144			133,144
064	CV–22 MODIFICATION		75,629	7,586		83,215
	CV–22 & MC–130J Link–16 TacNet Tactical Receiver			[7,586]		
065	MQ–9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE		9,000			9,000
066	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE		57,450			57,450
067	AC/MC–130J		225,569			225,569
068	C–130 MODIFICATIONS		11,945	4,948		16,893
	CV–22 & MC–130J Link–16 TacNet Tactical Receiver			[4,948]		
	SHIPBUILDING					
069	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS		45,631			45,631
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS					
070	ORDNANCE ITEMS <$5M		151,233	8,656		159,889

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request		House Change		House Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	M3E1 Multi Purpose Anti Armor Anti Personnel Weapon System (MAWWS) Family of Munitions.				[4,951]		
	Maritime Scalable Effects (MSE) Electronic Warfare System Acceleration				[3,705]		
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
071	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS		175,616		43,478		219,094
	SOCOM Enclosed Spaces Reconnaissance Collection Suite (ESRCS)				[15,000]		
	Stalker VXE Block 30 Vertical Takeoff & Landing (VTOL) Acceleration				[28,478]		
072	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS		2,214				2,214
073	OTHER ITEMS <$5M		98,096				98,096
074	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS		85,566				85,566
075	SPECIAL PROGRAMS		20,042	3	229,000	3	249,042
	Medium Fixed Wing Recapitalization			[3]	[229,000]		
076	TACTICAL VEHICLES		51,605	12	8,000	12	59,605
	PB-NSCV			[12]	[8,000]		
077	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <$5M		306,846		52,283		359,129
	AFSOC Force Generation (AFSOFORGEN) Tactical Communications (TACCOM).				[18,730]		
	Counter Unmanned Systems (CUxS) Procurement Acceleration				[33,553]		
078	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS		4,991				4,991
080	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE		18,723		5,414		24,137
	Low Visibility Vanishing Technology (LVVT)				[5,414]		
081	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		347,473		26,754		374,227
	Ground Vehicle Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR)				[11,000]		
	High Speed Assault Craft (HSAC) Roof Application Kit (RAK) Acceleration				[5,000]		
	Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Transceivers Acceleration.				[10,754]		

	CBDP						
082	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS		199,439				199,439
083	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION		187,164		5,000		192,164
	Waterless & Sprayable Solutions for Decontamination of Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents.				[5,000]		
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	**88**	**5,245,500**	**40**	**768,019**	**128**	**6,013,519**
	NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
	UNDISTRIBUTED						
007	UNDISTRIBUTED				50,000		50,000
	Program increase				[50,000]		
	TOTAL NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT				**50,000**		**50,000**
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	**21,429**	**144,219,205**	**2,932**	**15,982,930**	**24,361**	**160,202,135**

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 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	279,328	60,866	340,194
		Counter-UAS Technology Research		[5,000]	
		Program increase		[55,866]	
002	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	70,775	20,000	90,775
		Defense University Research Instrumentation Program		[20,000]	
003	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	100,909	9,000	109,909
		Automotive Research Center		[5,000]	
		Biotechnology		[4,000]	
004	0601121A	CYBER COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ALLIANCE	5,355		5,355
005	0601601A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING BASIC RESEARCH	10,456	5,000	15,456
		Program increase		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**466,823**	**94,866**	**561,689**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
006	0602002A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT-APPLIED RESEARCH	9,534		9,534
008	0602134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT ADVANCED STUDIES	6,192		6,192
009	0602141A	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	87,717	95,000	182,717

		Armament digital and mission engineering		[35,000]	
		Collaborative networked armament lethality and fire control		[25,000]	
		Investigate novel armament systems and technologies		[5,000]	
		Modular open systems architecture		[5,000]	
		Solid-state additive manufacturing research		[20,000]	
		Turret gunner survivability and simulation		[5,000]	
010	0602142A	ARMY APPLIED RESEARCH	27,833	29,700	57,533
		Digital night vision technology		[9,700]	
		Warfighter Weapon Systems Digital Integration		[20,000]	
011	0602143A	SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	103,839	20,000	123,839
		Advanced textiles and shelters		[6,000]	
		Footwear research		[4,000]	
		Pathfinder		[10,000]	
		Program decrease		[–5,000]	
		Program increase		[5,000]	
012	0602144A	GROUND TECHNOLOGY	52,848	43,200	96,048
		Advanced Gunner Restraint System		[2,200]	
		Aerospace Manufacturing Center Pilot Program		[12,000]	
		Cold and complex environments sensing research		[9,000]	
		High performance polymer composites and coatings		[10,000]	
		Polar proving ground and training program		[5,000]	
		Unmanned mobility		[5,000]	
013	0602145A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	174,090	10,800	184,890
		Compact hyperspectral imager development		[4,800]	
		Structural thermoplastics		[6,000]	
014	0602146A	NETWORK C3I TECHNOLOGY	64,115	72,000	136,115
		AI for position, navigation, and timing		[6,000]	
		Alternative position, navigation, and timing		[20,000]	
		Portable Doppler radar		[7,500]	
		Rapid design and fabrication of high enthalpy alloys for long range precision fires missiles		[3,500]	
		Secure anti-tamper		[15,000]	
		Weapons system security		[20,000]	

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015	0602147A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES TECHNOLOGY	43,029	56,750	99,779
		Carbon-carbon high-temperature composites		[15,000]	
		Low cost missile technology development		[7,000]	
		Low cost missile technology development+J23		[3,000]	
		Novel printed armament components		[10,000]	
		Precision long range integrated strike missile		[6,750]	
		Program increase		[15,000]	
016	0602148A	FUTURE VERTICLE LIFT TECHNOLOGY	69,348	15,000	84,348
		High density eVTOL power source		[15,000]	
017	0602150A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	27,016	45,000	72,016
		CEMA missile defender		[20,000]	
		Counter-UAS Center of Excellence		[10,000]	
		High energy laser engagement technologies		[15,000]	
018	0602180A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES	16,454	5,000	21,454
		Program increase		[5,000]	
019	0602181A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE APPLIED RESEARCH	27,399		27,399
020	0602182A	C3I APPLIED RESEARCH	27,892		27,892
021	0602183A	AIR PLATFORM APPLIED RESEARCH	41,588	15,000	56,588
		Aerospace Propulsion and Power Technology		[10,000]	
		Hybrid solar photovoltaic-thermoelectric panel		[5,000]	
022	0602184A	SOLDIER APPLIED RESEARCH	15,716		15,716
023	0602213A	C3I APPLIED CYBER	13,605		13,605
024	0602386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—APPLIED RESEARCH	21,919	150,000	171,919
		Tri-Service Biotechnology for a Resilient Supply Chain / Biotechnology for Materials		[150,000]	
025	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	19,649		19,649
026	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	33,976		33,976
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**883,759**	**557,450**	**1,441,209**

		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
027	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,207	6,700	11,907
		CPF—U.S. Army Battlefield Exercise and Combat Related Traumatic Brain and Spinal Injury Research.		[1,700]	
		Hearing protection for communications		[5,000]	
028	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	15,598		15,598
029	0603025A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEMONSTRATION	20,900		20,900
030	0603040A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES	6,395	5,000	11,395
		Program increase		[5,000]	
031	0603041A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	45,463		45,463
032	0603042A	C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	12,716		12,716
033	0603043A	AIR PLATFORM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,946	10,000	27,946
		Integrated Floor System Upgrades for H–60 Variants		[10,000]	
034	0603044A	SOLDIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	479	10,020	10,499
		CPF—Advancing Military Exoskeleton Technology State-of-The-Art Project		[2,890]	
		CPF—Building 2, Doriot Climatic Chambers, Exterior Repair		[3,630]	
		CPF—Small Unit Digital Twin for Robotic and Sensor Systems Integration		[3,500]	
036	0603116A	LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,796		9,796
037	0603117A	ARMY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	134,874		134,874
038	0603118A	SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	100,935	20,000	120,935
		FRAG-CT		[4,000]	
		Sensored head-borne suspension systems		[8,000]	
		Soldier Integration Experimentation/Airborne Rally Point		[8,000]	
039	0603119A	GROUND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	32,546	74,300	106,846
		Additive manufacturing with indigenous materials		[15,000]	
		Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory		[10,000]	
		Concrete properties prediction		[1,800]	
		Platform agnostic remote armament systems		[40,000]	
		Printed infrastructure and cold weather construction capabilities		[7,500]	
040	0603134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT SIMULATION	21,486		21,486
041	0603386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—ADVANCED RESEARCH	56,853		56,853

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042	0603457A	C3I CYBER ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	41,354		41,354
043	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	251,964	50,000	301,964
		Program increase		[50,000]	
044	0603462A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	193,242	68,000	261,242
		Digital enterprise technology		[15,000]	
		Electrified vehicle infrared signature management		[9,000]	
		HTPEM APU		[10,000]	
		Lithium 6T battery development		[8,000]	
		Soldier-ground vehicle interface design		[6,000]	
		Synthetic graphite research		[20,000]	
045	0603463A	NETWORK C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	125,565	10,000	135,565
		PNT technologies in degraded environments		[10,000]	
046	0603464A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	100,830	101,910	202,740
		Autoloader development		[21,400]	
		Hypersonic and strategic materials and structures		[20,000]	
		Maneuvering submunitions		[18,000]	
		Missile Multi Agent eXtensible Engagement Services (MAXES)		[15,000]	
		PrSM Inc 4—Army UPL		[27,510]	
047	0603465A	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	177,836	10,000	187,836
		Program increase—Additive manufacturing		[10,000]	
048	0603466A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	11,147	70,000	81,147
		Integration of distributed gain HEL laser weapon system		[35,000]	
		Program increase		[35,000]	
049	0603920A	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	8,933		8,933
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**1,392,065**	**435,930**	**1,827,995**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			

050	0603305A	ARMY MISSLE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	12,001	34,000	46,001
		Mobile Solid State High Power Microwave		[12,000]	
		Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Resiliency		[8,000]	
		Sensing, Modeling, Analysis, Requirements, and Testing		[14,000]	
051	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	17,945	3,500	21,445
		Mission Essential Weather Small Satellites		[3,500]	
053	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	64,001		64,001
054	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	64,669		64,669
055	0603645A	ARMORED SYSTEM MODERNIZATION—ADV DEV	49,944	37,500	87,444
		AMPV—Hybrid electric vehicle		[37,500]	
056	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	4,060		4,060
057	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	72,314		72,314
058	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	18,048	150,000	168,048
		IVAS—Army UPL		[150,000]	
059	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEM/VAL	31,249	7,500	38,749
		Underwater Demilitarization of Munitions		[7,500]	
060	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	3,805		3,805
061	0603801A	AVIATION—ADV DEV	1,162,344	18,140	1,180,484
		Program increase—Future Vertical Lift		[23,000]	
		Unjustified growth—FLRAA MTA program management		[–4,860]	
062	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	9,638		9,638
063	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	598		598
064	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	25,971		25,971
065	0604017A	ROBOTICS DEVELOPMENT	26,594		26,594
066	0604019A	EXPANDED MISSION AREA MISSILE (EMAM)	220,820		220,820
067	0604020A	CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAM (CFT) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	106,000	5,000	111,000
		Program increase		[5,000]	
069	0604035A	LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO) SATELLITE CAPABILITY	35,509		35,509
070	0604036A	MULTI-DOMAIN SENSING SYSTEM (MDSS) ADV DEV	49,932		49,932
071	0604037A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) ADV DEV	863		863
072	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	10,659		10,659
073	0604101A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.4)	1,425	20,000	21,425

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		Program Protection		[20,000]	
074	0604113A	FUTURE TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (FTUAS)	95,719	5,000	100,719
		Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) modernization		[5,000]	
075	0604114A	LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMD) SENSOR	382,147	40,000	422,147
		Program protection		[40,000]	
076	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	269,756	70,000	339,756
		Strategic long range cannon		[70,000]	
077	0604117A	MANEUVER—SHORT RANGE AIR DEFENSE (M-SHORAD)	225,147		225,147
078	0604119A	ARMY ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	198,111		198,111
079	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	43,797	14,000	57,797
		ALTNAV—Army UPL		[14,000]	
080	0604121A	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT REFINEMENT & PROTOTYPING	166,452	49,400	215,852
		AI prototype—Army UPL		[13,500]	
		Call for Fire Trainer—Army UPL		[10,000]	
		Program increase (STE live training systems)		[17,000]	
		Program increase TSS/TMT and SVT—Army UPL		[8,900]	
081	0604134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT DEMONSTRATION, PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING	15,840		15,840
082	0604135A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE FIRES	404,291		404,291
083	0604182A	HYPERSONICS	173,168	50,000	223,168
		National Hypersonic Initiative—Develop Leap-Ahead Concepts and Capabilities		[50,000]	
084	0604403A	FUTURE INTERCEPTOR	8,179		8,179
085	0604531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	35,110		35,110
086	0604541A	UNIFIED NETWORK TRANSPORT	36,966	40,000	76,966
		Common mounted form factor—Army UPL		[40,000]	
089	0305251A	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	55,677		55,677
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**4,098,749**	**544,040**	**4,642,789**

		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
090	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	3,335		3,335
091	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	4,243		4,243
092	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	66,529	10,000	76,529
		Commercial magazine reliability testing		[5,000]	
		Program increase		[5,000]	
093	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	22,163		22,163
094	0604611A	JAVELIN	7,870		7,870
095	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	50,924		50,924
096	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	2,623		2,623
097	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	115,986		115,986
098	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES		10,049	10,049
		Electric light recon vehicle—Army UPL		[10,049]	
099	0604645A	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)—ENG DEV	71,287		71,287
100	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	62,679	21,500	84,179
		IVAS—Army UPL		[16,500]	
		Third Generation Forward Looking Infrared (3GFLIR) FALCONS		[5,000]	
101	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	1,566		1,566
102	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	18,600		18,600
103	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	39,541	–4,000	35,541
		Program decrease		[–4,000]	
104	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	29,570		29,570
105	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	5,178		5,178
106	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	8,189		8,189
109	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	21,228		21,228
110	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	263,778	–4,600	259,178
		Program decrease		[–4,600]	
111	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	41,669	23,700	65,369
		Chassis upgrade for ABV/JAB—Army UPL		[23,700]	
112	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	40,038		40,038
113	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	5,513		5,513
114	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	12,150		12,150

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115	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	111,690		111,690
116	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	71,259		71,259
117	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	10,402		10,402
119	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEM/VAL	11,425		11,425
120	0604852A	SUITE OF SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS—EMD	109,702	37,100	146,802
		Active protection system testing		[16,000]	
		Army Aviation & Missile Center Digital Engineering Software pilot program		[9,400]	
		Autonomous Vehicle Test Bed		[11,700]	
121	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	23,106		23,106
122	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	124,475		124,475
123	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPPS-A)	67,564	–20,000	47,564
		Unjustified growth		[–20,000]	
125	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	17,950		17,950
126	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	30,169		30,169
128	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	11,523		11,523
130	0605041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT	33,029		33,029
131	0605042A	TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)	4,497		4,497
132	0605047A	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	23,487	–10,000	13,487
		Unjustified growth		[–10,000]	
133	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	19,123		19,123
134	0605052A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2—BLOCK 1	131,093		131,093
135	0605053A	GROUND ROBOTICS	26,809		26,809
136	0605054A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	185,311	74,000	259,311
		Program increase (10kw–50kw DE-MSHORAD) and C-UAS P-HEL		[70,000]	
		Threat Simulation Modeling (HNE-TSM)		[4,000]	
137	0605143A	BIOMETRICS ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	11,091		11,091
138	0605144A	NEXT GENERATION LOAD DEVICE—MEDIUM	22,439		22,439

140	0605148A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) EMD	58,087	50,900	108,987
		Army Requested Realignment from Procurement		[50,900]	
141	0605203A	ARMY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	119,516	24,100	143,616
		CYBERCOM UPL—JCWA integration		[24,100]	
142	0605205A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.5)	6,530		6,530
143	0605224A	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	19,911		19,911
145	0605231A	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	259,506		259,506
146	0605232A	HYPERSONICS EMD	633,499		633,499
147	0605233A	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	13,647		13,647
148	0605235A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE CAPABILITY	5,016		5,016
149	0605236A	INTEGRATED TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	12,447		12,447
150	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	2,366		2,366
151	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	265,288	–8,000	257,288
		Program decrease		[–8,000]	
152	0605531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS SYS DEV & DEMONSTRATION	14,892		14,892
153	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	589,762		589,762
154	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	17,030		17,030
155	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH	9,376		9,376
156	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	2,959		2,959
157	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,761		3,761
160	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	56,938	40,836	97,774
		Service Tactical SIGINT Upgrades—INDOPACOM UPL		[4,900]	
		Terrestrial Layer System EAB—Army UPL		[35,936]	
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**4,031,334**	**245,585**	**4,276,919**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
161	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	18,437		18,437
162	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	19,132	20,000	39,132
		Small UAS engine development		[20,000]	
163	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	107,706		107,706
164	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	35,542		35,542
165	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	309,005		309,005

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166	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	87,122		87,122
168	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	401,643		401,643
169	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	37,962	35,000	72,962
		Rapid Assurance Modernization Program–Test (RAMP-T)		[35,000]	
170	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	36,500		36,500
171	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	2,777		2,777
172	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	6,958		6,958
173	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	22,037		22,037
174	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	6,186		6,186
175	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	70,718		70,718
176	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	67,058		67,058
177	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	6,097		6,097
178	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	89,793		89,793
179	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	28,752		28,752
180	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	48,316	5,000	53,316
		Agile Manufacturing for Advanced Armament Systems		[5,000]	
181	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	1,912		1,912
182	0605898A	ARMY DIRECT REPORT HEADQUARTERS—R&D - MHA	53,271		53,271
183	0606002A	RONALD REAGAN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE	90,088	8,000	98,088
		Technology Refresh for Reagan Test Site (RTS) Mission Control Centers		[8,000]	
184	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	1,424		1,424
186	0606942A	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	5,816		5,816
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,554,252**	**68,000**	**1,622,252**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
188	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	18,463		18,463
189	0605024A	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	9,284	12,000	21,284

		Program increase		[12,000]	
190	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	11,674	5,000	16,674
		Materials improvements		[5,000]	
193	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	52,513	20,000	72,513
		Chinook 714C engine upgrade		[20,000]	
194	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	228,036		228,036
195	0607142A	AVIATION ROCKET SYSTEM PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	11,312		11,312
196	0607143A	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM UNIVERSAL PRODUCTS	512		512
197	0607145A	APACHE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	10,074	25,000	35,074
		Program increase		[25,000]	
198	0607148A	AN/TPQ–53 COUNTERFIRE TARGET ACQUISITION RADAR SYSTEM	62,559		62,559
199	0607150A	INTEL CYBER DEVELOPMENT	13,343		13,343
200	0607312A	ARMY OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	26,131		26,131
201	0607313A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	6,432		6,432
202	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	1,114		1,114
203	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	152,312	10,000	162,312
		Patriot Obsolescence and Program Protection		[10,000]	
204	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCS)	19,329		19,329
205	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	192,310	102,200	294,510
		Abrams modernization		[97,200]	
		Auxiliary power unit development		[5,000]	
206	0203743A	155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENTS	136,680		136,680
207	0203744A	AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS		14,400	14,400
		Gray Eagle—M-code		[14,400]	
208	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	148		148
209	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	2,100		2,100
210	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	3,109	50,000	53,109
		Stinger missile—Army UPL		[50,000]	
211	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	9,027		9,027
212	0205412A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	793		793
213	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	20,180		20,180
214	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	8,813		8,813

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
217	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	17,209		17,209
218	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	27,100		27,100
219	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	18,321		18,321
222	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	9,926		9,926
223	0305204A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	4,500		4,500
224	0305206A	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	17,165		17,165
227	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	91,270		91,270
227A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	6,664		6,664
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**1,188,403**	**238,600**	**1,427,003**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
228	0608041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	94,888		94,888
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**94,888**		**94,888**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	**13,710,273**	**2,184,471**	**15,894,744**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	90,076	119,624	209,700
		Advanced autonomous robotics		[10,000]	
		Program increase		[109,624]	
003	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	499,116		499,116
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**589,192**	**119,624**	**708,816**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
004	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	22,953	16,000	38,953
		Next Generation Information Operations		[16,000]	

005	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	133,426	61,500	194,926
		Additive Manufacturing of Unmanned Maritime Systems		[10,000]	
		CPF—Resilient Autonomous Systems Research and Workforce Diversity		[4,000]	
		CPF—Talent and Technology for Navy Power and Energy Systems		[3,000]	
		Direct air capture and carbon removal technology program		[10,000]	
		Intelligent Data Management for Distributed Naval Platforms		[10,500]	
		Next Generation Integrated Power and Energy Systems		[10,500]	
		Relative Positioning of Autonomous Platforms		[5,000]	
		Resilient Autonomous Systems Research & Workforce Diversity		[8,500]	
006	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	53,467	20,500	73,967
		Advanced lithium-ion batteries		[5,000]	
		CPF—Unmanned Logistics Solutions for the U.S. Marine Corps		[3,000]	
		Cyber, AI & LVC Tech Scouting & Workforce Development		[2,500]	
		Unmanned logistics solutions		[10,000]	
007	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	51,911	5,000	56,911
		Program increase		[5,000]	
008	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	70,957	15,000	85,957
		Anti-corrosion coatings		[10,000]	
		High mobility ground robots		[5,000]	
009	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	92,444	20,000	112,444
		Chip Scale Open Architecture		[20,000]	
010	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	74,622	10,000	84,622
		Undersea distributed sensing systems		[10,000]	
011	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	6,700		6,700
012	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	58,111	29,000	87,111
		CPF—Persistent Maritime Surveillance		[4,000]	
		Undersea vehicle technology partnerships		[20,000]	
		UUV Research		[5,000]	
013	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	173,641	32,000	205,641
		Program increase		[32,000]	
014	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	31,649		31,649
015	0602792N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) APPLIED RESEARCH	120,637	25,600	146,237

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Advanced Concept of Operations—Navy UPL		[25,600]	
016	0602861N	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—ONR FIELD ACITIVITIES	81,296		81,296
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**971,814**	**234,600**	**1,206,414**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
017	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	16,933		16,933
018	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,253		8,253
019	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	280,285	4,600	284,885
		Program increase		[4,600]	
020	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	14,048		14,048
021	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	251,267		251,267
022	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	60,704		60,704
023	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,999	15,000	19,999
		Multi-Medicine Manufacturing Platform		[15,000]	
024	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	83,137	1,150	84,287
		Naval virtual innovation		[1,150]	
025	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,007		2,007
026	0603801N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	144,122	86,300	230,422
		Advanced Concept of Operations—Navy UPL		[61,300]	
		Scalable laser weapon system		[25,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**865,755**	**107,050**	**972,805**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
027	0603128N	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	96,883		96,883
028	0603178N	LARGE UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (LUSV)	146,840		146,840
029	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	39,737		39,737
030	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	17,434		17,434

031	0603239N	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES	1,706		1,706
033	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	15,986		15,986
034	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,562		3,562
035	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	18,628	48,200	66,828
		Advanced Concept of Operations—Navy UPL		[40,700]	
		Data dissemination and interoperability		[7,500]	
036	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	87,825		87,825
037	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	473	6,150	6,623
		Nixie development		[6,150]	
038	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,567		11,567
039	0603525N	PILOT FISH	672,461		672,461
040	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	7,483		7,483
041	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	239,336		239,336
042	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	772		772
043	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,180		1,180
044	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	105,703	5,000	110,703
		Program increase		[5,000]	
045	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	10,917		10,917
046	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	82,205	19,000	101,205
		Additive Manufacturing in Ship Advanced Concept Design		[5,000]	
		Advance LAW development		[4,000]	
		Polymorphic Build Farms		[10,000]	
047	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	75,327		75,327
048	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	227,400		227,400
049	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	176,600	9,000	185,600
		Lithium Iron Phosphate Batteries Integration		[9,000]	
050	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	91,584		91,584
051	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	96,444	9,900	106,344
		LCS Fire Control RADAR Demonstration		[9,900]	
052	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	18,236		18,236
053	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	335,981	25,000	360,981
		Composites for Wet Submarine Application		[15,000]	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Program increase		[10,000]	
054	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	41,533	9,000	50,533
		Mine Countermeasures Mission Package Capacity and Wholeness—Navy UPL		[9,000]	
055	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	9,773		9,773
056	0603599N	FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT	118,626		118,626
057	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	9,286		9,286
058	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	111,431		111,431
059	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	36,496		36,496
060	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	6,193		6,193
061	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	21,647		21,647
062	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	60,320	10,000	70,320
		Marine energy systems		[10,000]	
063	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	5,664		5,664
064	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	833,634		833,634
065	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	899		899
066	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	363,973		363,973
067	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	1,038,661		1,038,661
068	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	83,445		83,445
069	0603764M	LINK EVERGREEN	313,761		313,761
070	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	8,041		8,041
071	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	358		358
072	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	30,533		30,533
073	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	18,628		18,628
074	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	65,080		65,080
075	0604014N	F/A –18 INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	40,069		40,069
076	0604027N	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	165,753		165,753
077	0604028N	SMALL AND MEDIUM UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	106,347		106,347

078	0604029N	UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLE CORE TECHNOLOGIES	60,697		60,697
079	0604030N	RAPID PROTOTYPING, EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION.	57,000		57,000
081	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	116,498		116,498
082	0604126N	LITTORAL AIRBORNE MCM	47,389		47,389
083	0604127N	SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	12,959		12,959
084	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	15,028	30,000	45,028
		Program increase—distributed aperture infrared countermeasure system		[30,000]	
085	0604289M	NEXT GENERATION LOGISTICS	2,342	8,400	10,742
		Digital manufacturing data vault		[8,400]	
086	0604292N	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT (MARITIME STRIKE)	5,103		5,103
087	0604320M	RAPID TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY PROTOTYPE	62,927		62,927
088	0604454N	LX (R)	26,630		26,630
089	0604536N	ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING	116,880		116,880
090	0604636N	COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (C-UAS)	7,438		7,438
091	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	84,734	25,000	109,734
		Research and development for a nuclear-capable sea-launched cruise missile		[25,000]	
092	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	10,229		10,229
093	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	124,204	137,100	261,304
		Hypersonic Offensive Anti-Surface Warfare Increment 2 (OASuW Inc 2)—Navy UPL		[34,100]	
		Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRASM) AGM–158C–3 range improvement (Navy JASSM)—Navy UPL.		[53,000]	
		Long Range Anti-Ship Missile (LRSAM)		[50,000]	
094	0605512N	MEDIUM UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (MUSVS))	104,000		104,000
095	0605513N	UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE ENABLING CAPABILITIES	181,620	–15,000	166,620
		Program decrease		[–15,000]	
096	0605514M	GROUND BASED ANTI-SHIP MISSILE	43,090		43,090
097	0605516M	LONG RANGE FIRES	36,693		36,693
098	0605518N	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE (CPS)	1,205,041	20,000	1,225,041
		Full-Scale Rapid CPS Flight Tests		[20,000]	
099	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	9,856		9,856
100	0304240M	ADVANCED TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	1,735	21,800	23,535
		KARGO		[6,800]	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Transition of the Autonomous Maritime Patrol Aircraft (AMPA) JCTD to Naval Aviation System Command (NAVAIR).		[15,000]	
101	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	796		796
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**8,405,310**	**368,550**	**8,773,860**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
102	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	15,128		15,128
103	0604038N	MARITIME TARGETING CELL	39,600		39,600
104	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	66,010		66,010
105	0604214M	AV–8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	9,205		9,205
106	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	3,766		3,766
107	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	44,684		44,684
108	0604221N	P–3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	343		343
109	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	12,337		12,337
110	0604231N	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	143,575		143,575
111	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	502,956	–20,000	482,956
		Program decrease		[–20,000]	
112	0604245M	H–1 UPGRADES	43,759	14,800	58,559
		H–1 Digital Interoperability (DI) Mobile User Objective System (MUOS)		[14,800]	
113	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	50,231		50,231
114	0604262N	V–22A	125,233		125,233
115	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	43,282		43,282
116	0604269N	EA–18	116,589		116,589
117	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	141,138		141,138
118	0604273M	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	45,645		45,645
119	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	54,679	30,000	84,679
		Program Increase—MidBand Capability		[30,000]	

120	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	329,787	–15,000	314,787
		Program decrease		[–15,000]	
121	0604282N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II	301,737	–150,000	151,737
		Program delay		[–150,000]	
122	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	347,233		347,233
124	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	42,881		42,881
125	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	319,943	23,000	342,943
		SM–6 Rocket Motor Industrial Base Expansion		[23,000]	
126	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	10,882		10,882
127	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	45,892		45,892
129	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	81,254		81,254
130	0604503N	SSN–688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	93,501	9,500	103,001
		Submarine Electronic Warfare Capability Improvements		[9,500]	
131	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	39,138		39,138
132	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	11,759		11,759
133	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	11,160		11,160
134	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	87,459		87,459
135	0604530N	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	151		151
136	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	307,585	197,400	504,985
		Accelerated design		[188,900]	
		Advanced Submarine Control		[8,500]	
137	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	58,741		58,741
138	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	60,791		60,791
139	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,177		4,177
140	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	60,793	45,000	105,793
		INDOPACOM UPL—Anti-Surface Warfare (ASuW) Hammerhead Mine		[25,000]	
		Quickstrike Powered Mines		[20,000]	
141	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	142,000		142,000
142	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,618		8,618
143	0604657M	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	45,025		45,025
144	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	7,454		7,454
145	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	758		758

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146	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	159,426		159,426
147	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	71,818		71,818
148	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	92,687	34,400	127,087
		Counter-Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Combat Systems Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance and Targeting (C-C5ISR&T)—Navy UPL.		[29,400]	
		Small Ship EW Self Protection Demonstration		[5,000]	
149	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	23,742		23,742
150	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	3,178		3,178
151	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	53,209		53,209
152	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	611		611
153	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	234		234
154	0604850N	SSN(X)	143,949		143,949
155	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	11,361		11,361
156	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	290,353	5,000	295,353
		High performance data analytics		[10,000]	
		Navy ePS—early to need		[–5,000]	
157	0605024N	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	7,271		7,271
158	0605180N	TACAMO MODERNIZATION	554,193		554,193
159	0605212M	CH–53K RDTE	220,240	4,000	224,240
		CPF—High-Energy Density and High-Power Density Li-Ion Battery Magazines (HEBM) in Defense Applications.		[4,000]	
160	0605215N	MISSION PLANNING	71,107		71,107
161	0605217N	COMMON AVIONICS	77,960		77,960
162	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	2,886	7,220	10,106
		Program increase		[7,220]	
163	0605327N	T-AO 205 CLASS	220		220
164	0605414N	UNMANNED CARRIER AVIATION (UCA)	265,646		265,646

165	0605450M	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	371		371
166	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	37,939		37,939
167	0605504N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME (MMA) INCREMENT III	161,697		161,697
168	0605611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	94,569		94,569
169	0605813M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	2,856		2,856
170	0204202N	DDG–1000	197,436		197,436
171	0301377N	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	12,341	10,000	22,341
		Threat Mosaic Warfare		[10,000]	
175	0304785N	ISR & INFO OPERATIONS	135,366		135,366
176	0306250M	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	37,038		37,038
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**6,606,583**	**195,320**	**6,801,903**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
177	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	29,430		29,430
178	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	13,708		13,708
179	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	95,316	2,000	97,316
		AUTEC data fusion capabilities		[2,000]	
180	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	3,286		3,286
181	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	40,624		40,624
183	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	987		987
184	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	105,152	60,000	165,152
		NRE project backlog reduction		[60,000]	
185	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	3,787		3,787
186	0605863N	RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	173,352		173,352
187	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	468,281		468,281
188	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	27,808		27,808
189	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	27,175		27,175
190	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	7,186		7,186
191	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	39,744		39,744
192	0605898N	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	40,648		40,648
193	0606355N	WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT	52,060		52,060
194	0305327N	INSIDER THREAT	2,315		2,315

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
195	0902498N	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES)	1,811		1,811
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,132,670**	**62,000**	**1,194,670**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
198	0603273N	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	65,735		65,735
201	0604840M	F–35 C2D2	525,338		525,338
202	0604840N	F–35 C2D2	491,513		491,513
203	0605520M	MARINE CORPS AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS SYSTEMS	48,663		48,663
204	0607658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)	156,121		156,121
205	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	284,502	20,000	304,502
		D5LE2 Risk Reduction		[20,000]	
206	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	50,939		50,939
207	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	81,237	7,000	88,237
		Program increase		[7,000]	
208	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	49,424		49,424
209	0204136N	F/A–18 SQUADRONS	238,974	4,000	242,974
		Jet Noise Reduction		[4,000]	
210	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	12,197		12,197
211	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	132,719		132,719
212	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	68,417	14,500	82,917
		Deployable Surveillance System, Deep Water Active		[14,500]	
213	0204313N	SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	1,188		1,188
214	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	1,789		1,789
215	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	61,422	24,000	85,422
		G/ATOR air traffic control development—USMC UPL		[24,000]	
216	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	70,339		70,339
217	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	47,436		47,436

218	0205601N	ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE IMPROVEMENT	90,779		90,779
219	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	28,999		28,999
220	0205632N	MK–48 ADCAP	155,868		155,868
221	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	130,450		130,450
222	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	121,439		121,439
223	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	114,305		114,305
		Classified—USMC UPL		[5,000]	
		Program decrease		[–5,000]	
224	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	14,865		14,865
225	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	100,536	13,200	113,736
		Program Increase—USMC UPL		[6,600]	
		Tactical Warfare Simulation improvements—USMC UPL		[6,600]	
226	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	26,522		26,522
227	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	51,976		51,976
228	0206629M	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE	8,246		8,246
229	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	29,236		29,236
230	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	30,898		30,898
231	0208043N	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,609		3,609
236	0303138N	AFLOAT NETWORKS	45,693		45,693
237	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	33,752		33,752
238	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	8,415		8,415
239	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	10,576		10,576
240	0305205N	UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	18,373		18,373
241	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	45,705	–4,000	41,705
		Program decrease		[–4,000]	
242	0305220N	MQ–4C TRITON	13,893	–15,000	–1,107
		Program decrease		[–15,000]	
243	0305231N	MQ–8 UAV		13,100	13,100
		Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[13,100]	
244	0305232M	RQ–11 UAV	1,234		1,234
245	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASL0)	3,761		3,761
247	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	56,261		56,261

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
248	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	9,780		9,780
249	0305251N	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	36,505		36,505
250	0305421N	RQ–4 MODERNIZATION	163,277		163,277
251	0307577N	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	851		851
252	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	9,437	15,000	24,437
		Multi-physics simulation		[15,000]	
253	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	26,248		26,248
254	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	2,133		2,133
255A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,701,811	12,780	1,714,591
		Program increase		[12,780]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**5,483,386**	**104,580**	**5,587,966**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
256	0608013N	RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	12,810		12,810
257	0608231N	MARITIME TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (MTC2)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	11,198		11,198
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**24,008**		**24,008**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	**24,078,718**	**1,191,724**	**25,270,442**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	375,325	80,072	455,397
		Drone medic platform		[5,000]	
		Program increase		[75,072]	
002	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	171,192	6,350	177,542
		CPF—Aeromedical Research Center		[2,350]	
		CPF—GHz-THz Antenna Systems for Massive Data Transmissions in Real-Time		[4,000]	

		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**546,517**	**86,422**	**632,939**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
004	0602020F	FUTURE AF CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	88,672		88,672
005	0602102F	MATERIALS	134,795	10,000	144,795
		Thermal protection for hypersonic vehicles		[10,000]	
006	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	159,453	16,500	175,953
		Aeromechanics and integration		[10,000]	
		Rapid aerospace fabrication technology		[6,500]	
007	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	135,771	25,071	160,842
		Digital engineering and prototype capability		[20,071]	
		Program increase		[5,000]	
008	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	172,861		172,861
009	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	192,733	5,000	197,733
		Program increase		[5,000]	
011	0602298F	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT— MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES	8,856		8,856
012	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	137,303	10,000	147,303
		Advanced hypersonic propulsion		[10,000]	
013	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	109,302	–4,355	104,947
		AI-enabled decisionmaking		[4,000]	
		Technical realignment		[–8,355]	
014	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	166,041	94,000	260,041
		AI for networks		[10,000]	
		Internet of Things Laboratory		[7,000]	
		Multi-Edge Computing Command and Control		[12,000]	
		Program increase		[10,000]	
		Quantum testbed		[10,000]	
		Trapped ion quantum computer		[30,000]	
		Trusted computing base for mission flight computer		[5,000]	
		UAS traffic management		[10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**1,305,787**	**156,216**	**1,462,003**

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
016	0603032F	FUTURE AF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEMOS	152,559	–6,000	146,559
		Automated geospatial intelligence detection algorithm		[9,000]	
		Insufficient justification		[–15,000]	
017	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	29,116	24,000	53,116
		FSS & UWB radome production		[9,000]	
		Metals Affordability Initiative		[15,000]	
018	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	10,695		10,695
019	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	36,997		36,997
020	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	54,727	32,093	86,820
		Airborne Missile Defense Beam Director Development and Flight Environmental Qualification		[10,000]	
		Modular Open Autonomous Software Testing		[5,600]	
		Program increase		[25,000]	
		Technical realignment		[–8,507]	
021	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	64,254	32,257	96,511
		Attritable combat UAV propulsion		[13,750]	
		Program increase		[10,000]	
		Technical realignment		[8,507]	
022	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	33,380	15,000	48,380
		High speed expendable turboramjets		[5,000]	
		Program increase		[10,000]	
023	0603273F	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	39,431		39,431
026	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	20,652		20,652
027	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	187,374		187,374
028	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	98,503		98,503
029	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	47,759	22,000	69,759
		Agile Factory Floor for Depot Sustainment		[8,000]	

		Carbon/carbon for hypersonics		[10,000]	
		CPF—Additive Manufacturing and Ultra-High Performance Concrete		[4,000]	
030	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	51,824		51,824
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**827,271**	**119,350**	**946,621**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
031	0603036F	MODULAR ADVANCED MISSILE	125,688		125,688
032	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	6,101		6,101
033	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	17,318		17,318
034	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,295		4,295
035	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEM/VAL	46,432		46,432
036	0604001F	NC3 ADVANCED CONCEPTS	5,098		5,098
038	0604003F	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	231,408	–31,000	200,408
		Program decrease		[–31,000]	
039	0604004F	ADVANCED ENGINE DEVELOPMENT	353,658	150,000	503,658
		AETP		[150,000]	
040	0604006F	DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE TECH ARCHITECTURE	66,615		66,615
041	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE—BOMBER	3,253,584		3,253,584
042	0604032F	DIRECTED ENERGY PROTOTYPING	4,269		4,269
043	0604033F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING	431,868	–259,321	172,547
		Flight in Relevant Environments (FIRE) increase		[11,000]	
		Technical realignment		[–270,321]	
044	0604183F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING—HYPERSONIC ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE (HACM)	144,891	316,887	461,778
		Technical realignment		[316,887]	
045	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	12,010		12,010
046	0604257F	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS	13,311		13,311
047	0604288F	SURVIVABLE AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER	203,213		203,213
048	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	16,759		16,759
049	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	106,826	35,000	141,826
		Program Increase—Replace Expended Inventory		[35,000]	
050	0604414F	CYBER RESILIENCY OF WEAPON SYSTEMS-ACS	44,526		44,526
051	0604668F	JOINT TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JTMS)	51,758		51,758

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
052	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	27,586		27,586
053	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	649,545	–48,750	600,795
		Program increase		[9,250]	
		Technical realignment		[–58,000]	
054	0604860F	OPERATIONAL ENERGY AND INSTALLATION RESILIENCE		15,500	15,500
		Technical realignment		[15,500]	
055	0605230F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT		3,000	3,000
		ICBM transition readiness modeling and simulation		[3,000]	
056	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	1,657,733	–49,500	1,608,233
		Program decrease		[–49,500]	
057	0207179F	AUTONOMOUS COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS	51,747		51,747
058	0207420F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	1,866		1,866
059	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	14,490		14,490
060	0207522F	AIRBASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS (ABADS)	52,498	–4,000	48,498
		Program decrease		[–4,000]	
061	0208030F	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL—AMMUNITION	10,288		10,288
064	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	37,460		37,460
065	0305601F	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS	17,378		17,378
066	0306250F	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	234,576	51,900	286,476
		Joint Cyber Warfighting Architecture—CYBERCOM UPL		[51,900]	
067	0306415F	ENABLED CYBER ACTIVITIES	16,728		16,728
070	0808737F	CVV INTEGRATED PREVENTION	9,315		9,315
071	0901410F	CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM	14,050		14,050
072	1206415F	U.S. SPACE COMMAND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	10,350		10,350
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**7,945,238**	**179,716**	**8,124,954**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			

073	0604200F	FUTURE ADVANCED WEAPON ANALYSIS & PROGRAMS	9,879		9,879
074	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	176,824		176,824
075	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	64,425		64,425
076	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	2,222		2,222
077	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	133,117		133,117
078	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	8,493		8,493
079	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	5,279		5,279
080	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	3,273		3,273
081	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	14,252		14,252
083	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	47,442		47,442
084	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	91,284		91,284
086	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	928,850		928,850
087	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	98,376		98,376
088	0605030F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	2,222		2,222
089	0605056F	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	38,222		38,222
090	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	37,121		37,121
091	0605229F	HH–60W	58,974		58,974
092	0605238F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT EMD	3,614,290		3,614,290
094	0207171F	F–15 EPAWSS	67,956		67,956
095	0207279F	ISOLATED PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY AND RECOVERY	27,881		27,881
096	0207328F	STAND IN ATTACK WEAPON	283,152		283,152
097	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	3,028	9,500	12,528
		Airborne Augemented Reality		[9,500]	
102	0401221F	KC–46A TANKER SQUADRONS	197,510		197,510
103	0401319F	VC–25B	492,932	–100,000	392,932
		Program decrease		[–100,000]	
104	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	16,664		16,664
105	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	15,138		15,138
107	1206442F	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	148		148
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**6,438,954**	**–90,500**	**6,348,454**

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
108	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	21,067	35,000	56,067
		Program increase		[35,000]	
109	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	44,714	30,000	74,714
		Program increase		[30,000]	
110	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	37,921		37,921
111	0605502F	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	86		86
112	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	13,926		13,926
113	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	826,854		826,854
115	0605827F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL VIG & COMBAT SYS	255,995	28,000	283,995
		Technical realignment		[28,000]	
116	0605828F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL REACH	457,589		457,589
117	0605829F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS	459,223	14,200	473,423
		Technical realignment		[14,200]	
118	0605830F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL BATTLE MGMT	3,696		3,696
119	0605831F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	229,610	24,000	253,610
		Technical realignment		[24,000]	
120	0605832F	ACQ WORKFORCE- ADVANCED PRGM TECHNOLOGY	92,648	–25,287	67,361
		Technical realignment		[–25,287]	
121	0605833F	ACQ WORKFORCE- NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	241,226	–4,844	236,382
		Technical realignment		[–4,844]	
122	0605898F	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	4,347	1,277	5,624
		Technical realignment		[1,277]	
123	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	77,820		77,820
124	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	31,561		31,561
125	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	101,844		101,844
126	0606398F	MANAGEMENT HQ—T&E	6,285		6,285
127	0303166F	SUPPORT TO INFORMATION OPERATIONS (IO) CAPABILITIES	556		556

128	0303255F	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION, AND COMPUTERS (C4)—STRATCOM	15,559	20,000	35,559
		Establishment and initial operations of the NC3 Rapid Engineering Architecture Collaboration Hub (REACH).		[20,000]	
129	0308602F	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	83,231		83,231
130	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	24,306		24,306
131	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	871		871
134	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	2,593		2,593
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**3,033,528**	**122,346**	**3,155,874**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
136	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	18,037		18,037
138	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	8,199		8,199
139	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	156		156
140	0604840F	F–35 C2D2	1,014,708		1,014,708
141	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	37,901	–5,000	32,901
		Insufficient justification		[–5,000]	
142	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	50,066		50,066
143	0605117F	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	80,338		80,338
144	0605278F	HC/MC–130 RECAP RDT&E	47,994	–30,000	17,994
		Program decrease		[–30,000]	
145	0606018F	NC3 INTEGRATION	23,559		23,559
147	0101113F	B–52 SQUADRONS	770,313	–81,000	689,313
		Program decrease		[–81,000]	
148	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	571		571
149	0101126F	B–1B SQUADRONS	13,144	17,000	30,144
		Hypersonic Integration Validation Testing		[17,000]	
150	0101127F	B–2 SQUADRONS	111,990		111,990
151	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	69,650		69,650
152	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	22,725		22,725
153	0101324F	INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLANNING & ANALYSIS NETWORK	3,180		3,180
154	0101328F	ICBM REENTRY VEHICLES	118,616		118,616
156	0102110F	UH–1N REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	17,922		17,922

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157	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	451	31,500	31,951
		Multi-Domain Operations modernization development		[31,500]	
158	0102412F	NORTH WARNING SYSTEM (NWS)	76,910		76,910
159	0102417F	OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR	12,210	5,000	17,210
		Ultra-wide band receiver		[5,000]	
160	0202834F	VEHICLES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT—GENERAL	14,483		14,483
161	0205219F	MQ–9 UAV	98,499		98,499
162	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,747		1,747
163	0207040F	MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT	23,195	7,000	30,195
		AI for EW		[7,000]	
164	0207131F	A–10 SQUADRONS	72,393		72,393
165	0207133F	F–16 SQUADRONS	244,696		244,696
166	0207134F	F–15E SQUADRONS	213,272		213,272
167	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	16,695		16,695
168	0207138F	F–22A SQUADRONS	559,709		559,709
169	0207142F	F–35 SQUADRONS	70,730		70,730
170	0207146F	F–15EX	83,830		83,830
171	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	34,536		34,536
172	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	52,704		52,704
173	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	863		863
174	0207247F	AF TENCAP	23,309		23,309
175	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	12,722		12,722
176	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	49,054		49,054
177	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	116,087		116,087
178	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	117,198	12,000	129,198
		Software Update		[12,000]	
179	0207327F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	27,713	50,000	77,713

		Technology refresh & improvement—Air Force UPL		[50,000]	
181	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	6,615	6,200	12,815
		Combat Air Intelligence Systems		[6,200]	
182	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	239,658	–2,000	237,658
		Early to need—communication network upgrade		[–2,000]	
183	0207418F	AFSPECWAR—TACP	5,982		5,982
185	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	23,504		23,504
186	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	5,851		5,851
187	0207439F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE INTEGRATED REPROGRAMMING (EWIR)	15,990		15,990
188	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	10,315		10,315
189	0207452F	DCAPES	8,049		8,049
190	0207521F	AIR FORCE CALIBRATION PROGRAMS	2,123		2,123
192	0207573F	NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS	2,039		2,039
193	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	32,853		32,853
194	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	19,341		19,341
195	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	7,004		7,004
197	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	4,628		4,628
198	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	99,214		99,214
199	0208007F	TACTICAL DECEPTION	17,074		17,074
200	0208064F	OPERATIONAL HQ—CYBER	2,347		2,347
201	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	76,592	37,300	113,892
		Joint Cyber Warfighting Architecture—CYBERCOM UPL		[37,300]	
202	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	8,367		8,367
203	0208097F	JOINT CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (JCC2)	80,740		80,740
204	0208099F	UNIFIED PLATFORM (UP)	107,548		107,548
208	0208288F	INTEL DATA APPLICATIONS	1,065		1,065
209	0301025F	GEOBASE	2,928		2,928
211	0301113F	CYBER SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	8,972		8,972
218	0301401F	AIR FORCE SPACE AND CYBER NON-TRADITIONAL ISR FOR BATTLESPACE AWARENESS	3,069		3,069
219	0302015F	E–4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	25,701		25,701
220	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	41,171		41,171
221	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	70,582		70,582

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224	0303260F	JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE	2,588		2,588
226	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	108,528	7,000	115,528
		Special Mission Airborne SIGINT Enterprise Technology		[7,000]	
227	0304310F	COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	4,542		4,542
230	0305015F	C2 AIR OPERATIONS SUITE—C2 INFO SERVICES	8,097		8,097
231	0305020F	CCMD INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1,751		1,751
232	0305022F	ISR MODERNIZATION & AUTOMATION DVMT (IMAD)	13,138	20,000	33,138
		All-domain multi-sensor and multi-intelligence data fusion		[10,000]	
		Operationalize foreign language exploitation capabilities		[10,000]	
233	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	4,895		4,895
234	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	91		91
235	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	11,716	10,000	21,716
		Commercial weather data pilot		[10,000]	
236	0305114F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	8,511		8,511
237	0305116F	AERIAL TARGETS	1,365		1,365
240	0305128F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	223		223
241	0305146F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	8,328		8,328
243	0305179F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	22,123		22,123
244	0305202F	DRAGON U–2	20,170		20,170
245	0305206F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	55,048	25,000	80,048
		Sensor Open Systems Architecture		[20,000]	
		Wide Area Motion Imagery		[5,000]	
246	0305207F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	14,590		14,590
247	0305208F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	26,901		26,901
248	0305220F	RQ–4 UAV	68,801		68,801
249	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	17,564		17,564
250	0305238F	NATO AGS	826		826

251	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	28,774		28,774
252	0305600F	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	15,036		15,036
253	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	3,739		3,739
254	0305984F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY COMMAND & CTRL (PRC2)	2,702		2,702
255	0307577F	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	6,332		6,332
256	0401115F	C–130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	407		407
257	0401119F	C–5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	6,100		6,100
258	0401130F	C–17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	25,387	6,500	31,887
		IR Suppression		[6,500]	
259	0401132F	C–130J PROGRAM	11,060	10,000	21,060
		Winglets		[10,000]	
260	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	2,909		2,909
261	0401218F	KC–135S	12,955		12,955
262	0401318F	CV–22	10,121		10,121
263	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	6,297		6,297
264	0708055F	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR & OVERHAUL SYSTEM	19,892	4,000	23,892
		CPF—Aviation Training Academy of the Future		[4,000]	
265	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	5,271		5,271
267	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	2,214		2,214
269	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,164		2,164
270	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	4,098		4,098
271	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	3,191		3,191
272	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	899		899
273	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,421		5,421
276	1202140F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO SPACECOM ACTIVITIES	13,766		13,766
276A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	17,240,641	31,000	17,271,641
		Program increase		[31,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**23,090,569**	**161,500**	**23,252,069**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
278	0608158F	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	100,167		100,167
279	0608410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	177,827		177,827

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280	0608920F	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DEAMS)—SOFTWARE PILOT PRO	136,202		136,202
281	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	37,346	–37,346	
		Technical realignment		[–37,346]	
282	0308605F	AIR FORCE DEFENSIVE CYBER SYSTEMS (AFDCS)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	240,926		240,926
283	0308606F	ALL DOMAIN COMMON PLATFORM (ADCP)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	190,112		190,112
284	0308607F	AIR FORCE WEATHER PROGRAMS—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	58,063		58,063
285	0308608F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE INTEGRATED REPROGRAMMING (EWIR)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	5,794		5,794
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**946,437**	**–37,346**	**909,091**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	**44,134,301**	**697,704**	**44,832,005**
		RDTE, SPACE FORCE			
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
002	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	243,737	35,155	278,892
		Advanced Analog Microelectronics		[6,800]	
		AI for space technology		[5,000]	
		Technical realignment		[8,355]	
		University Consortia for Space Technology		[15,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**243,737**	**35,155**	**278,892**
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
003	1206310SF	SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	460,820	66,000	526,820
		Defense in depth as mission assurance for spacecraft		[20,000]	
		Multilevel, Secure, Autonomous Mission Operations at AFRL		[20,000]	
		Program increase		[26,000]	
004	1206616SF	SPACE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMO	103,395	–23,227	80,168
		Reduce follow-on tranches		[–26,000]	

		Technical realignment		[2,773]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**564,215**	**42,773**	**606,988**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
005	0604002SF	SPACE FORCE WEATHER SERVICES RESEARCH	816		816
006	1203164SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	382,594		382,594
007	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	44,791		44,791
008	1203710SF	EO/IR WEATHER SYSTEMS	96,519		96,519
010	1206410SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPING	986,822	4,000	990,822
		C2BMC integration		[4,000]	
012	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	230,621		230,621
013	1206427SF	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	106,252		106,252
014	1206438SF	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	57,953	12,000	69,953
		Program increase		[12,000]	
016	1206730SF	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	59,169		59,169
017	1206760SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE (PTES)	121,069		121,069
018	1206761SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE (PTS)	294,828		294,828
019	1206855SF	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS)	565,597		565,597
020	1206857SF	SPACE RAPID CAPABILITIES OFFICE	45,427		45,427
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**2,992,458**	**16,000**	**3,008,458**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
021	1203269SF	GPS III FOLLOW-ON (GPS IIIF)	325,927		325,927
022	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	49,628		49,628
023	1206421SF	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	21,848		21,848
024	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	48,870		48,870
025	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	105,140		105,140
026	1206431SF	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	11,701		11,701
027	1206432SF	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	67,465		67,465
028	1206433SF	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	48,438		48,438
029	1206440SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GROUND		612,529	612,529
		Technical realignment		[612,529]	

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030	1206442SF	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	3,479,459	–3,225,658	253,801
		Technical realignment		[–3,225,658]	
031	1206443SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GEO		1,713,933	1,713,933
		Technical realignment		[1,713,933]	
032	1206444SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—POLAR		899,196	899,196
		Technical realignment		[899,196]	
033	1206445SF	COMMERCIAL SATCOM (COMSATCOM) INTEGRATION	23,513		23,513
034	1206446SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO)	499,840	25,797	525,637
		Technical realignment		[25,797]	
035	1206447SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—MEDIUM EARTH ORBIT (MEO)	139,131	164,799	303,930
		Technical realignment		[164,799]	
036	1206448SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—INTEGRATED GROUND SEGMENT	390,596	–390,596	
		Technical realignment		[–390,596]	
037	1206853SF	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	124,103	30,000	154,103
		Increase EMD for NSSL Phase 3 and beyond activities		[30,000]	
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**5,335,659**	**–170,000**	**5,165,659**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
039	1206116SF	SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT	21,453		21,453
040	1206392SF	ACQ WORKFORCE—SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS	253,716		253,716
041	1206398SF	SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER—MHA	13,962	7,000	20,962
		Spacelift Range System improvements		[7,000]	
042	1206616SF	SPACE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMO	2,773	–2,773	
		Technical realignment		[–2,773]	
043	1206759SF	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT—SPACE	89,751		89,751
044	1206860SF	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	17,922		17,922
045	1206862SF	TACTICALLY RESPONSIVE LAUNCH		100,000	100,000

		Continue Tactically Responsive Space		[75,000]	
		Program increase		[25,000]	
046	1206864SF	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	25,366		25,366
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**424,943**	**104,227**	**529,170**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
048	1201017SF	GLOBAL SENSOR INTEGRATED ON NETWORK (GSIN)	5,321		5,321
049	1203001SF	FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	128,243		128,243
050	1203040SF	DCO-SPACE	28,162		28,162
051	1203109SF	NARROWBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	165,892		165,892
052	1203110SF	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	42,199		42,199
053	1203165SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)	2,062		2,062
054	1203173SF	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	4,157		4,157
055	1203174SF	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	38,103		38,103
056	1203182SF	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	11,658		11,658
057	1203265SF	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	1,626		1,626
058	1203330SF	SPACE SUPERIORITY ISR	29,128		29,128
059	1203620SF	NATIONAL SPACE DEFENSE CENTER	2,856		2,856
060	1203873SF	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE RADARS	18,615		18,615
061	1203906SF	NCMC—TW/AA SYSTEM	7,274		7,274
062	1203913SF	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	80,429		80,429
063	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	80,903	5,000	85,903
		Program increase		[5,000]	
064	1206423SF	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	359,720		359,720
068	1206770SF	ENTERPRISE GROUND SERVICES	123,601		123,601
068A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	4,973,358	–46,300	4,927,058
		Funding early to need		[–379,300]	
		INDOPACOM Space Control		[308,000]	
		Program adjustment		[25,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	**6,103,307**	**–41,300**	**6,062,007**
		SOFTWARE & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			

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070	1208248SF	SPACE COMMAND & CONTROL—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	155,053		155,053
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**155,053**		**155,053**
		TOTAL RDTE, SPACE FORCE	**15,819,372**	**–13,145**	**15,806,227**
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
001	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH	11,584		11,584
002	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	401,870	93,574	495,444
		AI for supply chain		[4,100]	
		Math and Computer Science		[5,000]	
		Program increase		[84,474]	
003	0601108D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	16,257		16,257
004	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	62,386	122,300	184,686
		CPF—FIU/SOUTHCOM Security Research Hub / Enhanced Domain Awareness (EDA) Initiative		[1,300]	
		CPF—HBCU Training for the Future of Aerospace		[1,000]	
		Future G		[100,000]	
		MINERVA		[20,000]	
005	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	80,874		80,874
006	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	132,347	36,000	168,347
		Community colleges		[5,000]	
		CPF—Florida Memorial Avionics Smart Scholars		[1,000]	
		SMART		[30,000]	
007	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	33,288	78,423	111,711
		CPF—Augmenting Quantum Sensing Research, Education and Training in DoD CoE at DSU		[1,111]	
		CPF—Florida Memorial University Department of Natural Sciences STEM Equipment		[600]	
		Program increase		[76,712]	

008	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	34,734		34,734
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	**773,340**	**330,297**	**1,103,637**
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
010	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	18,961		18,961
011	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	106,958	7,700	114,658
		Next-Generation Combat Casualty Care		[7,700]	
012	0602128D8Z	PROMOTION AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES	3,275		3,275
014	0602230D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	20,634		20,634
015	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	46,159		46,159
016	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	67,666		67,666
017	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	388,270	30,000	418,270
		Artificial Intelligence and Human-Machine Symbiosis		[5,000]	
		Cyber security		[5,000]	
		Underexplored Systems for Utility-Scale Quantum Computing		[20,000]	
018	0602383E	BIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE	23,059		23,059
019	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	256,197	78,500	334,697
		Program increase		[78,500]	
020	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	17,264		17,264
021	0602675D8Z	SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	4,000		4,000
022	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	221,883	40,000	261,883
		Information Analytics Technology		[5,000]	
		MAD-FIRES		[35,000]	
023	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	352,976	2,300	355,276
		Expanding Human Resiliency		[2,300]	
024	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	557,745		557,745
025	0602718BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION APPLIED RESEARCH	192,162		192,162
026	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	11,030		11,030
027	0602890D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	48,587	20,000	68,587
		Program increase		[20,000]	
028	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	49,174		49,174
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	**2,386,000**	**178,500**	**2,564,500**

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
029	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	34,065	50,000	84,065
		Munitions technology development		[50,000]	
030	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,919		4,919
031	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	72,614	20,000	92,614
		United States-Israel Cooperation to Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems		[15,000]	
		VTOL Loitering Munition (ROC-X)		[5,000]	
032	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	26,802		26,802
034	0603160BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	395,721		395,721
035	0603176BR	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	6,505		6,505
036	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	16,737	15,000	31,737
		IAMD/OSG AIS F–35 Event Preparation		[10,000]	
		Kill Chain Performance Assessment Capability		[5,000]	
037	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	22,023	28,000	50,023
		Benzoxazine High-Mach System Thermal Protection		[4,000]	
		High Temperature Nickel Based Alloy research		[4,000]	
		Sounding Rocket Testbed Technology Maturation Tests		[20,000]	
038	0603183D8Z	JOINT HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT &TRANSITION	52,156	20,000	72,156
		Accelerate co-development of key partner programs		[20,000]	
039	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	18,898		18,898
040	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	253,135	157,300	410,435
		GlideBreaker		[20,000]	
		MoHAWC		[60,000]	
		OpFires		[42,300]	
		Tactical Boost Glide (TBG)		[35,000]	
041	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	81,888		81,888

042	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	24,052		24,052
043	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	53,890	15,000	68,890
		Emerging opportunities		[15,000]	
046	0603338D8Z	DEFENSE MODERNIZATION AND PROTOTYPING	141,561	35,000	176,561
		Program increase		[35,000]	
047	0603342D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU)	42,925	63,077	106,002
		AI for small unit maneuver		[2,500]	
		Hybrid space architecture		[5,577]	
		Joint programs		[10,000]	
		National Security Innovation Capital		[15,000]	
		Program increase		[25,000]	
		Small craft electric propulsion		[5,000]	
048	0603375D8Z	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	109,535	360,000	469,535
		Accelerating quantum applications		[200,000]	
		AHI		[30,000]	
		Domestic Supply Chain for Microelectronics Critical Element Production		[100,000]	
		Future G Open Edge Computing Challenge		[30,000]	
049	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	238,407	15,000	253,407
		Biological Defense Vaccines and Advanced Therapeutics		[15,000]	
050	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	79,493		79,493
051	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,218		19,218
052	0603648D8Z	JOINT CAPABILITY TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	114,100		114,100
053	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	3,168		3,168
054	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	256,142	1,012,000	1,268,142
		Advanced textiles		[10,000]	
		Biotechnology Manufacturing Institutes		[500,000]	
		CPF—Future Nano and Micro-Fabrication - Advanced Materials Engineering Research Institute		[4,000]	
		CPF—Manufacturing of Advanced Composites for Hypersonics – Aided by Digital Engineering		[4,000]	
		CPF—Scalable comprehensive workforce readiness initiatives in bioindustrial manufacturing that lead to regional bioeconomic transformation and growth.		[4,000]	
		HPC-enabled advanced manufacturing		[30,000]	
		Increase Production Capacity for Hypersonics		[25,000]	

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		Munitions technology development		[50,000]	
		Munitions technology development (Acquisition & Sustainment)		[200,000]	
		Munitions technology development (Research & Engineering)		[100,000]	
		New bioproducts		[10,000]	
		Silicon carbide matrix materials for hypersonics		[50,000]	
		Silicon-based lasers		[10,000]	
		Tools and methods to improve biomanufacturing		[15,000]	
055	0603680S	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	46,166	5,000	51,166
		AI-based market research		[5,000]	
056	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	13,663		13,663
057	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	58,411	5,000	63,411
		SERDP- PFAS remediation technologies		[5,000]	
058	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	139,833		139,833
059	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	2,411		2,411
060	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	250,917	10,000	260,917
		Low SWAP INU development		[10,000]	
061	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	305,050	10,000	315,050
		Composable Logistics and Information Omniscience		[10,000]	
062	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	678,562	80,000	758,562
		ABII		[50,000]	
		Classified Program		[15,000]	
		Ocean of Things Phase 3		[15,000]	
063	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	314,502		314,502
064	0603769D8Z	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	201		201
065	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	13,417		13,417
066	0603924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	111,149	55,000	166,149
		Program increase		[30,000]	

		Short pulse laser research		[25,000]	
067	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	315,090	35,000	350,090
		Program increase		[35,000]	
068	0603950D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION NETWORK	22,028	52,000	74,028
		High energy laser power beaming		[7,000]	
		Mission acceleration centers		[20,000]	
		Program increase		[15,000]	
		TRISO advanced nuclear fuel		[10,000]	
069	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	180,170	15,000	195,170
		Operational Energy Capability Improvement		[15,000]	
072	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	118,877	7,000	125,877
		Next Generation ISR SOF Enhancement/ Technical Support Systems		[7,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	**4,638,401**	**2,064,377**	**6,702,778**
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
074	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	41,507		41,507
075	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	133,795		133,795
076	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	84,638	11,000	95,638
		ESTCP—3D printed infrastructure		[5,000]	
		ESTCP—PFAS Disposal		[5,000]	
		ESTCP—PFAS free fire fighting turnout gear		[1,000]	
077	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	190,216		190,216
078	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	667,524		667,524
079	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	291,364		291,364
080	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	231,134	11,200	242,334
		BMDS Radars Modeling and Simulation		[4,200]	
		HEMP Hardening		[7,000]	
081	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	591,847	126,000	717,847
		Digital Engineering to Support NGI Transition		[17,000]	
		Elevated Fire control Sensor		[27,000]	
		Kill Chain Demonstration		[51,000]	
		NGI Modeling and Threat Scenarios		[21,000]	

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		Support Equipment for FTX–26 and NGI Testing		[10,000]	
082	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	316,977	71,000	387,977
		Classified program increase—UPL		[71,000]	
083	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	600,072		600,072
084	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI	589,374	59,250	648,624
		Classified program increase—UPL		[50,000]	
		Network Refresh		[6,500]	
		SATCOM Link Security—PAAWNS TRANSEC Module		[2,750]	
085	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	50,269		50,269
086	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	49,367		49,367
087	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	12,146		12,146
088	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	164,668		164,668
089	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	300,000		300,000
090	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	367,824		367,824
091	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	559,513	170,000	729,513
		Advanced Reactive Target Simulation Development		[20,000]	
		Hypersonic Maneuvering Extended Range (HMER) Target System		[150,000]	
092	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	11,154		11,154
093	0604011D8Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	249,591	35,000	284,591
		Next Generation Information (5G)		[35,000]	
094	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	3,166		3,166
095	0604102C	GUAM DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT	397,936		397,936
096	0604115C	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES		35,000	35,000
		Continue Diode Pumped Alkali Laser Development		[25,000]	
		Program increase		[10,000]	
097	0604124D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—MIP	33,950		33,950
099	0604181C	HYPERSONIC DEFENSE	225,477	317,500	542,977

		Accelerate Glide Phase Interceptor program		[292,500]	
		Disruptive Technologies		[25,000]	
100	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	1,145,358	129,500	1,274,858
		Powered Quickstrike Mines (Sea Urchin)		[30,000]	
		Program increase		[80,000]	
		Service Tactical SIGINT Upgrades—INDOPACOM UPL		[9,500]	
		Short Pulse Laser Directed Energy Demonstration		[10,000]	
101	0604294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	647,226	5,000	652,226
		Trusted & Assured Microelectronics		[5,000]	
102	0604331D8Z	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	179,189	25,000	204,189
		Energetics		[5,000]	
		Program increase		[20,000]	
103	0604341D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU) PROTOTYPING	24,402	13,000	37,402
		AI/ML-enabled OSINT for information effects		[4,000]	
		Assured Defense Avionics		[5,000]	
		Information environment		[4,000]	
104	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED SYSTEM COMMON DEVELOPMENT	2,691		2,691
105	0604551BR	CATAPULT	7,130	20,000	27,130
		Radiation-Hardened Fully-Depleted Silicon-on-Insulator Microelectronics		[20,000]	
106	0604555D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT—NON S&T	45,779	5,000	50,779
		Operational Energy Capability Improvement- Prototyping		[5,000]	
108	0604682D8Z	WARGAMING AND SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS (SSA)	3,229		3,229
109	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS	40,699		40,699
110	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	75,120		75,120
111	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	1,833,357		1,833,357
112	0604876C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST	69,762		69,762
113	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	182,776	10,000	192,776
		Continued participation in ASD–23		[10,000]	
114	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	88,326		88,326
115	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM–3 (LBSM3)	27,678		27,678
116	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	84,075		84,075
117	0202057C	SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,417		2,417

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118	0300206R	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS	2,664		2,664
120	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	1,165	32,000	33,165
		Mobile nuclear microreactors		[12,000]	
		Program increase		[20,000]	
123	1206895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	129,957	176,000	305,957
		HBTSS Payload Continued Development beyond Phase IIb		[166,000]	
		MDSEA DEVSECOPS		[10,000]	
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	**10,756,509**	**1,251,450**	**12,007,959**
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
124	0604123D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—DEM/VAL ACTIVITIES	273,340	95,000	368,340
		CDAO		[50,000]	
		Software integration		[45,000]	
125	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	6,482		6,482
127	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	312,148		312,148
128	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	9,120		9,120
129	0605000BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	14,403		14,403
130	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,244		1,244
131	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	6,191		6,191
132	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	10,145		10,145
133	0605027D8Z	OUSD(C) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	5,938		5,938
136	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	23,171		23,171
137	0605141BR	MISSION ASSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MARMS)	14,093		14,093
138	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	6,949		6,949
139	0605294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	302,963		302,963
140	0605772D8Z	NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, & COMMUNICATIONS	3,758		3,758
141	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (EEIM)	8,121		8,121

142	0305310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS: SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	16,048		16,048
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	**1,014,114**	**95,000**	**1,109,114**
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
143	0603829J	JOINT CAPABILITY EXPERIMENTATION	12,452		12,452
144	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	8,902		8,902
145	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	6,610		6,610
146	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	819,358	275,000	1,094,358
		Program increase		[275,000]	
147	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	4,607		4,607
148	0605001E	MISSION SUPPORT	86,869		86,869
149	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	126,079	25,000	151,079
		Joint Mission Environment		[25,000]	
150	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	53,278		53,278
152	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	39,009		39,009
153	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	5,716		5,716
154	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	15,379		15,379
155	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	9,449		9,449
156	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO OUSD(INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY)	6,112		6,112
157	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	124,475		124,475
158	0605502BP	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH—CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL DEF		5,100	5,100
		Operational Rapid Multi-Pathogen Diagnostic Tool		[5,100]	
165	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,820	3,000	6,820
		Small Business Tech Transfer		[3,000]	
166	0605797D8Z	MAINTAINING TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE	35,414		35,414
167	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	56,114		56,114
168	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	63,184		63,184
169	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	23,757		23,757
170	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	26,652		26,652
171	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	14,636		14,636
172	0605998KA	MANAGEMENT HQ—DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	3,518		3,518
173	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	15,244		15,244

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174	0606114D8Z	ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP (AWG) SUPPORT	4,700		4,700
175	0606135D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO) ACTIVITIES	13,132		13,132
176	0606225D8Z	ODNA TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	3,323		3,323
177	0606300D8Z	DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD	2,532		2,532
179	0606771D8Z	CYBER RESILIENCY AND CYBERSECURITY POLICY	32,306		32,306
180	0606853BR	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	12,354	10,000	22,354
		Joint Programs		[10,000]	
181	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	3,034		3,034
182	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	4,332		4,332
183	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	69,698		69,698
189	0305172K	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	16,171		16,171
191	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,072		3,072
192	0804768J	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—NON-MHA	37,852		37,852
193	0808709SE	DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (DEOMI)	716		716
194	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	25,259		25,259
195	0903235K	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER (JSP)	3,141		3,141
195A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	37,841		37,841
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**1,830,097**	**318,100**	**2,148,197**
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
200	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	588,094	61,809	649,903
		Advanced machining		[20,000]	
		Carbon/carbon industrial base enhancement		[10,000]	
		CPF—Critical Non-Destructive Inspection and Training for Key U.S. National Defense Interests through College of the Canyons Advanced Technology Center.		[2,000]	
		CPF—Partnerships for Manufacturing Training Innovation		[4,000]	
		Integrated circuit substrates		[3,000]	

		Precision optics manufacturing		[14,809]	
		RF microelectronics supply chain		[8,000]	
201	0607310D8Z	CWMD SYSTEMS: OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	15,427		15,427
202	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS)	8,317		8,317
203	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	68,030		68,030
204	0208043J	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)		16,600	16,600
		2.5/3D heterogeneous		[16,600]	
209	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	19,145		19,145
210	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	13,195		13,195
211	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	5,746		5,746
212	0303136G	KEY MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE (KMI)	92,018		92,018
213	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	43,135	4,000	47,135
		ISSP, NWC and NPS		[4,000]	
214	0303140G	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	593,831		593,831
215	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	7,005		7,005
216	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	10,020		10,020
217	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	19,708		19,708
221	0303430V	FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	5,197		5,197
226	0305104D8Z	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE (DIB) CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	10,000		10,000
229	0305128V	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	450		450
230	0305133V	INDUSTRIAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES	1,800		1,800
233	0305146V	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	4,622		4,622
234	0305172D8Z	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	49,380		49,380
237	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	6,214		6,214
238	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	17,917		17,917
240	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	6,095		6,095
246	0305245D8Z	INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND INNOVATION INVESTMENTS	4,575		4,575
247	0305251K	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	2,497		2,497
248	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	9,403		9,403
249	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	1,864		1,864
257	0708012K	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,620		1,620
258	0708012S	PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS	1,875		1,875

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
259	0708047S	DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM	3,264		3,264
261	1105219BB	MQ–9 UAV	14,000	15,870	29,870
		MQ–9 Mallett reprogramming		[5,870]	
		Speed Loader Agile POD		[10,000]	
263	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	179,499		179,499
264	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	75,136	10,000	85,136
		Intelligence Systems Development		[10,000]	
265	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	142,900	25,910	168,810
		Artificial intelligence for Small Unit Maneuver (AISUM)		[15,000]	
		CPF—Intercept, Collect, Analyze, and Disrupt (ICAD) Application		[2,300]	
		Precision Strike Munition Shipboard Safety & Certification Testing		[8,610]	
266	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	129,133	26,727	155,860
		Counter Unmanned Systems (CUxS) Procurement Acceleration		[5,400]	
		Ground Organic Precision Strike Systems (GOPSS) Loitering Munitions		[9,930]	
		Identity and Signature Management Modernization		[9,000]	
		Maritime Scalable Effects (MSE) Electronic Warfare System Acceleration		[2,397]	
267	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	518		518
268	1160434BB	UNMANNED ISR	3,354		3,354
269	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	13,594		13,594
270	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	82,645	30,000	112,645
		Dry Combat Submersible (DCS) Next Acceleration		[30,000]	
272	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	7,583	945	8,528
		Low Visibility Vanishing Technology (LVVT)		[945]	
273	1203610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	1,270		1,270
273A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	7,854,604	23,700	7,878,304
		JWICS modernization		[1,500]	
		MARS Advanced Capabilities		[22,200]	

		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	**10,114,680**	**215,561**	**10,330,241**
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
274	0608197V	NATIONAL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION SERVICES—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	132,524		132,524
275	0608648D8Z	ACQUISITION VISIBILITY—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	17,123		17,123
276	0608775D8Z	ACCELERATE THE PROCUREMENT AND FIELDING OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES (APFIT)	100,000	–100,000	
		OSD requested transfer to new PE		[–100,000]	
276A	0604795D8Z	ACCELERATE THE PROCUREMENT AND FIELDING OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES (APFIT)		100,000	
		OSD requested transfer from erroneous PE		[100,000]	
277	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	34,987		34,987
282	0308609V	NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (NISS)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	14,749		14,749
282A	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	265,028		265,028
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	**564,411**		**564,411**
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	**32,077,552**	**4,453,285**	**36,530,837**
		MISSION-BASED RAPID ACQUISITION ACCOUNT			
001	9999999999	MISSION-BASED RAPID ACQUISITION		30,000	30,000
		Mission-Based Rapid Acquisition		[30,000]	
		SUBTOTAL MISSION-BASED RAPID ACQUISITION		**30,000**	**30,000**
		TOTAL MISSION-BASED RAPID ACQUISITION ACCOUNT		**30,000**	**30,000**
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE			
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
001	0605118OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	119,529		119,529
002	0605131OTE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	99,947		99,947
003	0605814OTE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	57,718		57,718
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	**277,194**		**277,194**
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	**277,194**		**277,194**

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
		TOTAL RDT&E	130,097,410	8,544,039	138,641,449

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	4,506,811	–150,000	4,356,811
	Program decrease		[–150,000]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	177,136		177,136
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	894,629		894,629
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,570,949	–120,000	2,450,949
	Program decrease		[–120,000]	
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,184,230	–40,000	1,144,230
	Program decrease		[–40,000]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	2,220,817		2,220,817
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,366,299	250,439	7,616,738
	Advanced Bomb Suit II		[12,940]	
	Arctic OCIE for Alaska bases, Fort Drum and Fort Carson		[65,050]	
	Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) Layer 1 & 2 for Initial Entry Training Soldiers.		[8,999]	
	Female/Small Stature Body Armor		[66,750]	
	Operation Pathways (OP)		[100,000]	
	Program decrease		[–60,000]	
	Service Tactical SIGINT Upgrades—INDOPACOM UPL		[3,400]	
	Theater Intelligence (ISR-PED)		[53,300]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	483,683		483,683

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,399,173		1,399,173
100	MEDICAL READINESS	897,522		897,522
110	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	9,330,325	–54,000	9,276,325
	Base Operating Support for AFFF Replacement, mobile assets and Disposal		[6,000]	
	Program decrease		[–60,000]	
120	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	4,666,658	525,940	5,192,598
	FSRM—AFFF Replacement Facilities		[65,000]	
	OIB Projects		[100,000]	
	Program increase		[360,940]	
130	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	284,483	–30,000	254,483
	Program decrease		[–30,000]	
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	450,348	–30,000	420,348
	Program decrease		[–30,000]	
160	RESET	383,360		383,360
170	US AFRICA COMMAND	385,685	158,150	543,835
	Commercial Satellite Communications (COMSATCOM)		[16,750]	
	Counter UAS—AFRICOM HQ		[8,100]	
	Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems—AFRICOM UPL		[8,500]	
	Force Protection Systems—AFRICOM HQ		[8,100]	
	High Risk ISR—Processing, Exploitation and Dissemination (PED)		[4,600]	
	High Risk ISR—Security Programs - Aircraft Contract		[110,000]	
	High Risk ISR—Security Programs - SATCOM Support		[2,100]	
180	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	359,602		359,602
190	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	204,336		204,336
200	US FORCES KOREA	67,756		67,756
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	495,066		495,066
220	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	673,701	10,000	683,701

	Certified remote access to enterprise applications		[10,000]	
230	JOINT CYBER MISSION FORCES	178,033		178,033
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**39,180,602**	**520,529**	**39,701,131**
	MOBILIZATION			
240	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	434,423	64,000	498,423
	INDOPACOM Theater Campaigning		[104,000]	
	Program decrease		[–40,000]	
250	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	378,494	14,144	392,638
	APS 3/4		[14,144]	
260	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,001		4,001
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**816,918**	**78,144**	**895,062**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
270	OFFICER ACQUISITION	173,439		173,439
280	RECRUIT TRAINING	78,826		78,826
290	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	128,117		128,117
300	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	554,992		554,992
310	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,115,045		1,115,045
320	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,396,392		1,396,392
330	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	221,960		221,960
340	TRAINING SUPPORT	717,318		717,318
350	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	691,053		691,053
360	EXAMINING	192,832		192,832
370	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	235,340		235,340
380	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	251,378		251,378
390	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	196,088		196,088
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**5,952,780**		**5,952,780**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
410	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	662,083	–40,000	622,083
	Program decrease		[–40,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
420	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	822,018	–10,000	812,018
	Program decrease		[–10,000]	
430	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	806,861	–30,000	776,861
	Program decrease		[–30,000]	
440	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	483,187		483,187
450	ADMINISTRATION	486,154	–50,000	436,154
	Program decrease		[–50,000]	
460	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,871,173	–40,000	1,831,173
	Army Enterprise Service Management Program		[20,000]	
	Program decrease		[–60,000]	
470	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	344,668		344,668
480	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	811,999	–20,000	791,999
	Program decrease		[–20,000]	
490	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	2,267,280	5,000	2,272,280
	Advanced planning for infrastructure to support presence on NATO's Eastern Flank		[35,000]	
	Program decrease		[–30,000]	
500	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	191,912		191,912
510	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	288,942		288,942
520	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	410,983		410,983
530	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	38,714		38,714
540	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	532,377		532,377
550	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	35,709		35,709
590A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,113,196	25,100	2,138,296
	High Altitude Balloon		[10,200]	
	Hyperspectral Imagery (HSI) Sensor		[14,900]	
	Program decrease		[–32,000]	
	Program increase		[32,000]	

	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**12,167,256**	**–159,900**	**12,007,356**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	**58,117,556**	**438,773**	**58,556,329**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	14,404		14,404
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	662,104		662,104
030	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	133,599		133,599
040	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	646,693		646,693
050	AVIATION ASSETS	128,883		128,883
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	409,994		409,994
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	90,595		90,595
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	44,453		44,453
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	567,170		567,170
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	358,772	31,420	390,192
	Program increase		[31,420]	
110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	22,112		22,112
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	2,929		2,929
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	7,382		7,382
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,089,090**	**31,420**	**3,120,510**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	18,994		18,994
150	ADMINISTRATION	20,670		20,670
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	31,652		31,652
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	6,852		6,852
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	61,246		61,246
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**139,414**		**139,414**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	**3,228,504**	**31,420**	**3,259,924**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	964,237	23,000	987,237
	Northern Strike		[23,000]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	214,191		214,191
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	820,752		820,752
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	97,184		97,184
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	54,595		54,595
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,169,826		1,169,826
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	722,788		722,788
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	46,580		46,580
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	259,765		259,765
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,151,215		1,151,215
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,053,996	87,389	1,141,385
	Program increase		[87,389]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,148,286		1,148,286
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	8,715		8,715
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	8,307		8,307
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**7,720,437**	**110,389**	**7,830,826**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	6,961		6,961
160	ADMINISTRATION	73,641	5,800	79,441
	State Partnership Program		[5,800]	
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	100,389		100,389
180	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	9,231		9,231
190	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	243,491		243,491

200	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	3,087		3,087
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**436,800**	**5,800**	**442,600**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	**8,157,237**	**116,189**	**8,273,426**
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
010	IRAQ	358,015		358,015
020	SYRIA	183,677		183,677
	SUBTOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	**541,692**		**541,692**
	TOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	**541,692**		**541,692**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	7,334,452	59,000	7,393,452
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[6,000]	
	PDI training requirements		[57,000]	
	Program decrease		[–4,000]	
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,793,739		2,793,739
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	65,248		65,248
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	214,767		214,767
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	1,075,365		1,075,365
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,751,737	107,400	1,859,137
	Aircraft Depot Maintenance Events (Multiple Type/Model/Series)		[107,100]	
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[300]	
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	70,319		70,319
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	1,679,193	–75,000	1,604,193
	Historical underexecution		[–75,000]	
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	6,454,952	70,000	6,524,952
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[10,400]	
	Restore USS Ashland		[14,400]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Restore USS Germantown		[14,400]	
	Restore USS Gunston Hall		[15,400]	
	Restore USS Tortuga		[15,400]	
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,183,237		1,183,237
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	10,038,261	282,800	10,321,061
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[90,000]	
	Public Shipyard Tools, Test Equipment, and Machinery		[127,000]	
	Restore USS Ashland		[12,500]	
	Restore USS Germantown		[21,400]	
	Restore USS Gunston Hall		[12,700]	
	Restore USS Tortuga		[12,600]	
	Restore USS Vicksburg		[6,600]	
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,422,095	419,500	2,841,595
	Restore USS Ashland		[100,000]	
	Restore USS Germantown		[100,000]	
	Restore USS Gunston Hall		[100,000]	
	Restore USS Tortuga		[67,500]	
	Restore USS Vicksburg		[28,900]	
	Ship Support—USFFC/CPF Berthing & Messing Shortfall		[23,100]	
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,632,824	–64,500	1,568,324
	Historical underexecution		[–65,000]	
	Service Tactical SIGINT Upgrades—INDOPACOM UPL		[500]	
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	339,103		339,103
150	WARFARE TACTICS	881,999		881,999
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	444,150		444,150
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	2,274,710	28,100	2,302,810
	Expeditionary VLS Reload System—Navy UPL		[100]	

	Historical underexecution		[–65,000]	
	INDOPACOM Theater Campaigning		[100,000]	
	Program decrease		[–7,000]	
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	194,346		194,346
190	CYBER MISSION FORCES	101,049		101,049
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	65,893	10,300	76,193
	Asia Pacific Regional Initiative		[10,300]	
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	282,742	134,600	417,342
	Fusion Center		[3,300]	
	INDOPACOM Critical Manpower Positions		[2,700]	
	INDOPACOM Theater Campaigning		[50,000]	
	Joint Electro-Magnetic Spectrum Office (JEMSO)		[5,400]	
	Mission Partner Environment (MPE) Battlefield Information Collection & Exploitation System-Extended (BICES-X)		[5,300]	
	MSV—Carolyn Chouest		[12,500]	
	Pacific Movement Coordination Center (PMCC)		[2,400]	
	Pacific Multi-Domain Training and Experimentation Capability (PMTEC)		[19,000]	
	Program increase		[12,000]	
	STORMBREAKER		[22,000]	
230	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	477,540		477,540
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,664,076	60,000	1,724,076
	Historical underexecution		[–15,000]	
	MQ–9B COCO		[75,000]	
250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,495,783	10,200	1,505,983
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[7,200]	
	Historical underexecution		[–20,000]	
	SM–6 Expansion of Combat Usable Asset Inventory—Navy UPL		[23,000]	
260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	649,371	–15,000	634,371
	Historical underexecution		[–15,000]	
270	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,647,834		1,647,834
280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	3,549,311	425,000	3,974,311
	FSRM—AFFF Replacement Facilities		[34,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	FSRM—Red Hill		[100,000]	
	Program increase		[291,000]	
290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	5,503,088	–2,000	5,501,088
	Base Operating Support for AFFF Replacement, mobile assets and Disposal		[18,000]	
	Historical underexecution		[–20,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**56,287,184**	**1,450,400**	**57,737,584**
	MOBILIZATION			
300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	467,648	58,600	526,248
	ESD—restore 2 ships		[58,600]	
310	READY RESERVE FORCE	683,932		683,932
320	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	364,096	–7,500	356,596
	Costs associated with restoring 5 LCS		[7,500]	
	Historical underexecution		[–15,000]	
330	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	133,780		133,780
340	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,196		21,196
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**1,670,652**	**51,100**	**1,721,752**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
350	OFFICER ACQUISITION	190,578		190,578
360	RECRUIT TRAINING	14,679		14,679
370	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	170,845		170,845
380	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,133,889	–15,000	1,118,889
	Historical underexecution		[–15,000]	
390	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	334,844	4,300	339,144
	Navy O&M Training and Recruiting (Sea Cadets)		[4,300]	
400	TRAINING SUPPORT	356,670		356,670

410	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	204,498		204,498
420	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	89,971		89,971
430	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	69,798		69,798
440	JUNIOR ROTC	55,194		55,194
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**2,620,966**	**–10,700**	**2,610,266**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
450	ADMINISTRATION	1,349,966	–70,000	1,279,966
	Historical underexecution		[–60,000]	
	Program decrease		[–10,000]	
460	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	227,772		227,772
470	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	667,627		667,627
480	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	284,962		284,962
490	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	62,824		62,824
500	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	207,501		207,501
520	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	554,265	85,000	639,265
	Historical underexecution		[–15,000]	
	Red Hill Fuel Distribution Advanced Planning, Engineering, Program Support		[100,000]	
530	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	798,473	–15,000	783,473
	Historical underexecution		[–15,000]	
540	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	791,059		791,059
720A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	628,700	1,200	629,900
	Navy SCI Communications Modernization (Maritime Surveillance Project)		[1,200]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**5,573,149**	**1,200**	**5,574,349**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	**66,151,951**	**1,492,000**	**67,643,951**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	1,740,491	78,000	1,818,491
	INDOPACOM Theater Campaigning		[78,000]	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,699,425		1,699,425

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	221,886		221,886
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	139,518		139,518
050	CYBER MISSION FORCES	94,199		94,199
060	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	194,904		194,904
070	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,292,219	375,000	1,667,219
	Program increase		[375,000]	
080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,699,487	–19,000	2,680,487
	Historical underexecution		[–15,000]	
	Program decrease		[–4,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**8,082,129**	**434,000**	**8,516,129**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
090	RECRUIT TRAINING	23,217		23,217
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,268		1,268
110	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	118,638		118,638
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	64,626		64,626
130	TRAINING SUPPORT	523,603		523,603
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	225,759		225,759
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	51,882		51,882
160	JUNIOR ROTC	27,660		27,660
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**1,036,653**		**1,036,653**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
170	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	78,542		78,542
180	ADMINISTRATION	401,030		401,030
220A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	62,590		62,590
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**542,162**		**542,162**

	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	**9,660,944**	**434,000**	**10,094,944**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	669,533	2,460	671,993
	Costs associated with restoring HSC–85 aircraft squadron		[2,460]	
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	11,134		11,134
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	164,892		164,892
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	494		494
050	AVIATION LOGISTICS	25,843		25,843
060	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	20,135		20,135
070	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	131,104		131,104
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	289		289
090	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	27,189		27,189
100	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	44,784	29,000	73,784
	Program increase		[29,000]	
110	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	116,374		116,374
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**1,211,771**	**31,460**	**1,243,231**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
120	ADMINISTRATION	1,986		1,986
130	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	12,550		12,550
140	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,993		1,993
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**16,529**		**16,529**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	**1,228,300**	**31,460**	**1,259,760**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	109,045		109,045
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	19,361		19,361

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	45,430	3,381	48,811
	Program increase		[3,381]	
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	118,364		118,364
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**292,200**	**3,381**	**295,581**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
050	ADMINISTRATION	12,033		12,033
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**12,033**		**12,033**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	**304,233**	**3,381**	**307,614**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	936,731	–90,000	846,731
	Historical underexecution		[–150,000]	
	Technical realignment		[60,000]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,657,865	–70,000	2,587,865
	Program decrease		[–10,000]	
	Technical realignment		[–60,000]	
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,467,518	10,000	1,477,518
	Contract Adversary Air		[10,000]	
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	4,341,794	358,800	4,700,594
	Historical underexecution		[–20,000]	
	Increase for Weapon System Sustainment		[378,800]	
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	4,091,088	388,400	4,479,488
	FSRM—AFFF Replacement Facilities/ assets		[75,000]	
	Historical underexecution		[–55,000]	

	Program increase		[368,400]	
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	130,754	10,000	140,754
	PACAF cyber operations for base resilient architecture		[10,000]	
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	8,782,940	–70,000	8,712,940
	Historical underexecution		[–70,000]	
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	5,871,718	10,900	5,882,618
	Blk 20 F–22		[10,900]	
090	BASE SUPPORT	10,638,741	10,000	10,648,741
	Base Operating Support for AFFF Replacement, mobile assets, and Disposal		[10,000]	
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,035,043	7,131	1,042,174
	Technical realignment		[7,131]	
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,436,329	–86,200	1,350,129
	Engaging on Western Hemisphere Challenges and Interoperability with Partner Nations		[3,800]	
	Historical underexecution		[–90,000]	
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	716,931	20,000	736,931
	Command and control of the information environment		[20,000]	
140	LAUNCH FACILITIES	690		690
160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	197,210		197,210
170	US STRATCOM	503,419		503,419
180	US CYBERCOM	436,807	143,300	580,107
	CMF Operational Support—CYBERCOM UPL		[148,300]	
	Technical realignment		[–5,000]	
190	US CENTCOM	331,162		331,162
200	US SOCOM	27,318		27,318
220	CENTCOM CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	1,367		1,367
230	USSPACECOM	329,543	8,500	338,043
	National Space Defense Center Interim Facility		[8,500]	
240	JOINT CYBER MISSION FORCE PROGRAMS	186,759	5,000	191,759
	Technical realignment		[5,000]	
240A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,705,801		1,705,801
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**45,827,528**	**655,831**	**46,483,359**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	MOBILIZATION			
250	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	2,780,616	104,700	2,885,316
	INDOPACOM Theater Campaigning		[104,700]	
260	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	721,172	–50,000	671,172
	Historical underexecution		[–50,000]	
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	**3,501,788**	**54,700**	**3,556,488**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
270	OFFICER ACQUISITION	189,721		189,721
280	RECRUIT TRAINING	26,684		26,684
290	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	135,515		135,515
300	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	541,511		541,511
310	FLIGHT TRAINING	779,625	87,152	866,777
	Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) training		[87,152]	
320	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	313,556		313,556
330	TRAINING SUPPORT	171,087		171,087
340	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	197,956		197,956
350	EXAMINING	8,282		8,282
360	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	254,907		254,907
370	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	355,375		355,375
380	JUNIOR ROTC	69,964		69,964
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**3,044,183**	**87,152**	**3,131,335**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
390	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,058,129		1,058,129
400	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	139,428		139,428
410	ADMINISTRATION	1,283,066	–87,152	1,195,915

	Program decrease		[–87,152]	
420	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	33,222		33,222
430	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,790,985	20,000	1,810,985
	Advanced planning for infrastructure to support presence on NATO's Eastern Flank		[20,000]	
440	CIVIL AIR PATROL	30,526		30,526
460	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	42,558		42,558
480	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	102,065		102,065
480A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,427,764		1,427,764
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**5,907,743**	**–67,152**	**5,840,592**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	**58,281,242**	**730,531**	**59,011,773**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	472,484		472,484
020	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	187,832		187,832
030	SPACE OPERATIONS	695,228	7,000	702,228
	Digital Mission Operations Platform for the Space Force		[7,000]	
040	EDUCATION & TRAINING	153,135		153,135
060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	285,863		285,863
070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	235,253	25,400	260,653
	Program increase		[25,400]	
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,358,565	–30,000	1,328,565
	Program decrease		[–30,000]	
090	SPACE OPERATIONS -BOS	144,937		144,937
090A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	272,941		272,941
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,806,238**	**2,400**	**3,808,638**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
100	ADMINISTRATION	228,420	–33,733	194,687
	Technical realignment		[–33,733]	
110	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS		33,733	33,733

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Technical realignment		[33,733]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**228,420**		**228,420**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	**4,034,658**	**2,400**	**4,037,058**
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,743,908		1,743,908
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	193,568		193,568
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	493,664		493,664
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	133,782	11,500	145,282
	Program increase		[11,500]	
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	341,724		341,724
060	BASE SUPPORT	522,195		522,195
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	1,706		1,706
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**3,430,547**	**11,500**	**3,442,047**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
080	ADMINISTRATION	102,038		102,038
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	9,057		9,057
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	14,896		14,896
110	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	7,544		7,544
120	AUDIOVISUAL	462		462
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**133,997**		**133,997**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	**3,564,544**	**11,500**	**3,576,044**

	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,301,784		2,301,784
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	587,793		587,793
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,193,699		1,193,699
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	437,042	37,100	474,142
	Program increase		[37,100]	
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,284,264		1,284,264
060	BASE SUPPORT	967,169		967,169
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	12,661	67,500	80,161
	Information Technology and JWICS capacity		[67,500]	
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	15,886		15,886
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**6,800,298**	**104,600**	**6,904,898**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
090	ADMINISTRATION	52,075	2,300	54,375
	State Partnership Program		[2,300]	
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	48,306		48,306
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**100,381**	**2,300**	**102,681**
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	**6,900,679**	**106,900**	**7,007,579**
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	445,366	–120,000	325,366
	Program decrease		[–120,000]	
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	9,887		9,887
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—JTEEP	679,336	–200,000	479,336
	Program decrease		[–200,000]	
040	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—MISO	246,259	27,500	273,759
	United States Indo-Pacific Command-MISO		[27,500]	
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2,056,291	315	2,056,606

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Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Low Visibility Vanishing Technology (LVVT)		[315]	
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	39,178		39,178
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	1,513,025	21,300	1,534,325
	Counter Unmanned Systems (CUxS) Procurement Acceleration		[10,400]	
	Identity and Signature Management Modernization		[10,900]	
	Restore PB (U–28)		[3,000]	
	U–28A		[–3,000]	
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	1,207,842	28,353	1,236,195
	Advanced Engine Performance and Restoration Program (Nucleated Foam)		[3,000]	
	C–130J Power by the Hour (PBTH) CLS		[21,620]	
	Combatant Craft Medium (CCM) Loss Refurbishment		[4,250]	
	Counter Unmanned Systems (CUxS) Procurement Acceleration		[5,353]	
	Maintenance		[–5,000]	
	MQ–9 Mallett reprogramming		[–5,870]	
	Program increase		[5,000]	
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	196,271		196,271
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,299,309	41,100	1,340,409
	Advana Authoritative Data Management and Analytics		[8,000]	
	ARSOF Information Advantage Acceleration		[11,500]	
	Enterprise Data Stewardship Program		[18,000]	
	Identity and Signature Management Modernization		[3,600]	
	Operational Support		[–7,000]	
	Program increase		[7,000]	
110	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	3,314,770	33,711	3,348,481
	Combat Aviation Advisor mission support		[18,000]	
	Non-Traditional ISR		[10,000]	
	Tactical Mission Network Digital Force Protection		[5,711]	

	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	**11,007,534**	**–167,721**	**10,839,813**
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
120	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	176,454		176,454
130	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	101,492		101,492
140	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	35,279		35,279
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	**313,225**		**313,225**
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
150	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	139,656	133,500	273,156
	National Guard Youth Challenge		[83,500]	
	STARBASE		[50,000]	
170	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	646,072	–10,000	636,072
	Program decrease		[–10,000]	
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	4,107		4,107
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,506,300	–32,000	1,474,300
	Program decrease		[–32,000]	
200	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	29,127	–5,000	24,127
	Early to need		[–5,000]	
210	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	983,133		983,133
230	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	10,245		10,245
240	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	935,241	–144,000	791,241
	National Language Fellowship Add		[6,000]	
	Program decrease		[–150,000]	
250	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	26,113		26,113
260	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	2,266,729		2,266,729
270	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	643,643	20,000	663,643
	Internet Operations Management		[20,000]	
300	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	233,687	–10,000	223,687
	Program decrease		[–10,000]	
310	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	429,060		429,060
320	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	243,631	–45,000	198,631

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Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Program decrease		[–50,000]	
	Web Enterprise Business		[5,000]	
330	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	150,021		150,021
340	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	2,445,669	–163,000	2,282,669
	Baltic Security Initiative		[225,000]	
	International Security Cooperation Programs		[100,000]	
	Offset for Baltic Security Initiative		[–225,000]	
	Program increase		[37,000]	
	Transfer to Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative		[–300,000]	
350	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	40,063		40,063
360	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	941,763	–200,000	741,763
	Program decrease		[–200,000]	
380	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY—CYBER	56,052		56,052
390	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	3,276,276	75,000	3,351,276
	Department of Defense Education Activity (Impact Aid Students with Disabilities)		[22,000]	
	Department of Defense Education Activity (Impact Aid)		[53,000]	
400	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	541,787		541,787
430	OFFICE OF THE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION	108,697	20,000	128,697
	Defense Community Infrastructure Program		[20,000]	
440	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,239,072	–911,064	1,328,008
	Afghanistan War Commission		[2,500]	
	AHI cross-functional team		[10,000]	
	Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm Mitigation		[5,000]	
	Commission on Civilian Harm		[4,000]	
	Commission on Professional Military Education		[5,000]	
	Commission on the National Defense Strategy		[2,900]	
	Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States		[2,800]	

	Dellums Scholarship program		[5,000]	
	Executive Education on Emerging Technologies for Civilian and Military Leaders		[3,500]	
	Information Assurance Scholarship Program		[25,000]	
	National Commission on the Future of the Navy		[4,000]	
	National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology		[5,600]	
	Office of the Secretary of Defense- ASD EI+E Personnel		[1,000]	
	Pilot Program on Financial Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence		[5,000]	
	PPBE Commission		[3,800]	
	Program decrease		[–774,675]	
	Readiness Environmental Protection Integration Program		[6,000]	
	Red teams		[1,000]	
	Unjustified growth		[–228,489]	
450	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	55,255		55,255
500	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	369,943	–22,000	347,943
	Program decrease		[–22,000]	
500A	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	18,764,415	49,800	18,814,215
	Classified adjustment		[12,100]	
	Defense Cover Program		[10,000]	
	ICASS humint mission support		[9,000]	
	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) Modernization		[12,000]	
	MARS Advanced Capabilities		[1,300]	
	TORCH—Enterprise IT		[5,400]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	**37,085,757**	**–1,243,764**	**35,841,993**
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
510	UNDISTRIBUTED		–760,000	–760,000
	Civilian Personnel inflation pay		[60,000]	
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[–450,000]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[–370,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		**–760,000**	**–760,000**
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	**48,406,516**	**–2,171,485**	**46,235,031**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE			
010	UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE		1,000,000	1,000,000
	Program increase		[700,000]	
	Transfer from Defense Security Cooperation Agency		[300,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE		**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
	TOTAL UKRAINE SECURITY ASSISTANCE		**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
	SEIZE THE INITIATIVE FUND			
010	SEIZE THE INITIATIVE FUND		1,000,000	1,000,000
	Program increase		[1,000,000]	
	SUBTOTAL SEIZE THE INITIATIVE FUND		**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
	TOTAL SEIZE THE INITIATIVE FUND		**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR ARMED FORCES, DEF			
	ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	16,003		16,003
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	**16,003**		**16,003**
	TOTAL US COURT OF APPEALS FOR ARMED FORCES, DEF	**16,003**		**16,003**
	DOD ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND			
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
010	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	53,791		53,791
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	**53,791**		**53,791**

	TOTAL DOD ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	**53,791**		**53,791**
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID			
	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE			
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	112,800	40,000	152,800
	Program increase		[40,000]	
	SUBTOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	**112,800**	**40,000**	**152,800**
	TOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	**112,800**	**40,000**	**152,800**
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT			
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	341,598		341,598
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	**341,598**		**341,598**
	TOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	**341,598**		**341,598**
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	196,244		196,244
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	**196,244**		**196,244**
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	**196,244**		**196,244**
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	359,348	730,000	1,089,348
	Program increase		[30,000]	
	Red Hill		[700,000]	
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	**359,348**	**730,000**	**1,089,348**
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	**359,348**	**730,000**	**1,089,348**

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	314,474	30,000	344,474
	Program increase		[30,000]	
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	**314,474**	**30,000**	**344,474**
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	**314,474**	**30,000**	**344,474**
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE			
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,924	25,000	33,924
	FUDS—Military Munitions Response Program		[25,000]	
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	**8,924**	**25,000**	**33,924**
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	**8,924**	**25,000**	**33,924**
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES			
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	227,262		227,262
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	**227,262**		**227,262**
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	**227,262**		**227,262**
	SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS , DEFENSE			
	OPERATIONS SUPPORT			
100	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE	10,377		10,377

	SUBTOTAL OPERATIONS SUPPORT	**10,377**		**10,377**
	TOTAL SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS , DEFENSE	**10,377**		**10,377**
	RED HILL RECOVERY FUND			
010	RED HILL RECOVERY FUND	1,000,000	–1,000,000	
	Realignment to execution accounts		[–1,000,000]	
	SUBTOTAL RED HILL RECOVERY FUND	**1,000,000**	**–1,000,000**	
	TOTAL RED HILL RECOVERY FUND	**1,000,000**	**–1,000,000**	
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	**271,218,877**	**3,052,069**	**274,270,946**

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Military Personnel	**164,139,628**	**[653,173]**	**164,792,801**
Inflation bonus pay		[800,000]	
BAH Absorption Restoration (1%)		[244,000]	
Additional BAH Absorption Restoration (2%)		[250,000]	
Military Personnel, Navy—Restore Navy Force Structure Cuts (Manpower)		[190,000]	
Military Personnel, Navy—Restore Personnel for HSC–85 Aircraft (Manpower)		[19,173]	
Military personnel historical underexecution		[–700,000]	
Foreign currency fluctuations		[–150,000]	
MERHCF	**9,743,704**		**9,743,704**

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND			
DEFENSE STOCKPILE	253,500		253,500
TOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND	**253,500**		**253,500**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY			
ARMY ARSENALS INITIATIVE	28,448		28,448
ARMY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT	1,489		1,489
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	**29,937**		**29,937**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE			
TRANSPORTATION			
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	80,448		80,448
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	**80,448**		**80,448**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE			
DEFENSE AUTOMATION & PRODUCTION SERVICES	2		2
WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT	8,300	2,500,000	2,508,300
Fuel inflation		[2,500,000]	
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	**8,302**	**2,500,000**	**2,508,302**
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA			

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Item	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND SUPPORT	1,211,208	750,000	1,961,208
Program increase		[750,000]	
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	**1,211,208**	**750,000**	**1,961,208**
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION			
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—O&M	84,612		84,612
CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—RDT&E	975,206		975,206
TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	**1,059,818**		**1,059,818**
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF			
COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT	619,474	8,242	627,716
JIATF-W		[8,242]	
DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	130,060	4,000	134,060
Young Marines Program		[4,000]	
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	100,316		100,316
NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS	5,878		5,878
TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	**855,728**	**12,242**	**867,970**
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—O&M	474,650		474,650
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—CYBER	1,321		1,321
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—RDT&E	1,864		1,864
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—PROCUREMENT	1,524		1,524
TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	**479,359**		**479,359**
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
IN-HOUSE CARE	9,906,943	100,000	10,006,943

TRICARE Dental for Selected Reserve		[100,000]	
PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	18,455,209		18,455,209
CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	1,916,366		1,916,366
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,251,151		2,251,151
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	338,678		338,678
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	334,845	7,000	341,845
TriService Nursing Research Program		[7,000]	
BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	2,111,558		2,111,558
R&D RESEARCH	39,568		39,568
R&D EXPLORATRY DEVELOPMENT	175,477		175,477
R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	320,862		320,862
R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	166,960		166,960
R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	103,970		103,970
R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	85,186		85,186
R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	17,971	30,000	47,971
National Disaster Medical Surge Pilot and Implementation		[20,000]	
Warfighting Brain Initiative		[10,000]	
PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	21,625		21,625
PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	234,157		234,157
PROC JOINT OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INFORMATION SYSTEM	1,467		1,467
PROC MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM—DESKTOP TO DATACENTER	72,601		72,601
PROC DOD HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	240,224		240,224
SOFTWARE & DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	137,356		137,356
TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	**36,932,174**	**137,000**	**37,069,174**
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	**40,910,474**	**3,399,242**	**44,309,716**

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	General Purpose Warehouse	0	2,400	2,400
Army	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Physics Lab	0	44,000	44,000
Army	California	Air Force Training Center Edwards	Planning and Design Munitions Igloo—East	0	650	650
Army	Colorado	Fort Carson	Fire Station Support Building	14,200		14,200
Army	Germany	East Camp Grafenwoehr	EDI: Battalion Trng Cplx1 (Brks/Veh Maint)	104,000		104,000
Army	Germany	East Camp Grafenwoehr	EDI: Battalion Trng Cplx2 (OPS/Veh Maint)	64,000		64,000
Army	Hawaii	Tripler Army Medical Center	Water System Upgrades	0	2,000	2,000
Army	Hawaii	Fort Shafter	Water System Upgrades	0	2,000	2,000
Army	Kwajalein	Kwajalein Atoll	Medical Clinic	69,000		69,000
Army	Louisiana	Fort Polk, Louisiana	Child Development Center	32,000		32,000
Army	Louisiana	Fort Polk, Louisiana	Joint Operations Center	0	61,000	61,000
Army	Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Test Maintenance Fabrication Facility	0	85,000	85,000
Army	Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Test Maintenance Fabrication Facility Cost to Complete.	0	7,600	7,600
Army	Mississippi	Vicksburg	General Purpose Lab and Test Building	0	20,000	20,000
Army	New Jersey	Picatinny Arsenal	Igloo Storage Installation	0	12,000	12,000
Army	New Jersey	Picatinny Arsenal	Precision Munitions Test Tower	0	3,654	3,654
Army	New York	U.S. Military Academy	Engineering Center	39,800		39,800
Army	New York	Fort Drum	Automated Record Fire Plus Range	0	2,400	2,400
Army	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	Multipurpose Training Range	34,000		34,000
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	Shipping and Receiving Building	38,000		38,000

Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Barracks	0	19,000	19,000
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Automated Infantry Platoon Battle Course	0	1,220	1,220
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Automated Machine Gun Range	0	1,240	1,240
Army	Texas	Fort Hood	Infantry Squad Battle Course	0	600	600
Army	Texas	Corpus Christi Army Depot	Powertrain Facility (Engine Assembly)	103,000	–20,000	83,000
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	Fire Station	15,000		15,000
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Barracks	49,000		49,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Host Nation Support	26,000		26,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	167,151		167,151
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	90,414		90,414
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	502,900	502,900
Military Construction, Army Total				**845,565**	**747,664**	**1,593,229**
Navy	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	Building 6231	0	6,000	6,000
Navy	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: Aircraft Parking Apron (Inc)	72,446		72,446
Navy	California	Corona	Performance Assessment Communications Laboratory.	0	15,000	15,000
Navy	California	Corona	Planning and Design Data Science Analytics and Innovation.	0	2,845	2,845
Navy	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Basilone Road Realignment	85,210		85,210
Navy	California	Naval Air Station Lemoore	F–35C Aircraft Maintenance Hangar & Airfield Pave	201,261	–158,000	43,261
Navy	California	Naval Base Point Loma Annex	Child Development Center	56,450		56,450
Navy	California	Naval Base San Diego	Pier 6 Replacement (Inc)	15,565		15,565
Navy	California	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms	Range Simulation Training & Operations Fac.	120,382	–109,000	11,382
Navy	Connecticut	Naval Submarine Base New London	Relocate Underwater Electromagnetic Measure.	15,514		15,514
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Engine Test Cells Modifications	86,232		86,232
Navy	Florida	Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island	Communications Infrastructure Modernization Design.	0	5,291	5,291

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Whiting Field	AHTS Aircraft Flight Simulator Facility	57,789		57,789
Navy	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	Nuclear Regional Maintenance Facility	213,796		213,796
Navy	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	Trident Training Fac. Columbia Trainer Expan.	65,375		65,375
Navy	Guam	Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz	PDI: 9th Eng Supp Battalion Equip & Main Fac	131,590	–83,000	48,590
Navy	Guam	Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz	PDI: 9th Engineer Support Battalion Ops. Fac.	35,188		35,188
Navy	Guam	Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz	PDI: Brown Tree Snake Exclusion Barrier South	14,497		14,497
Navy	Guam	Marine Corps Base Camp Blaz	PDI: Ground Combat Element Infantry Battalion 1 & 2 Facility.	149,314	–70,000	79,314
Navy	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	Bachelor Enslisted Quarters (P–973)	0	87,930	87,930
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Dry Dock 3 Replacement (Inc)	621,185		621,185
Navy	Idaho	Carderock	Planning and Design ARD Range Craft Berthing Facility.	0	706	706
Navy	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: Marine Corps Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	94,100	–60,000	34,100
Navy	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: Marine Corps Barracks Complex, Kadena	101,300		101,300
Navy	Maine	Kittery	Multi-Mission Drydock #1 Extension (Inc)	503,282		503,282
Navy	Maryland	Carderock	SFOMF Storage Laboratory	0	2,073	2,073
Navy	Maryland	Carderock	Planning and Design Ship Systems Integration and Design Facility.	0	2,650	2,650
Navy	Maryland	Indian Head	EOD Explosive Testing Range 2 Expansion at SN, Building 2107.	0	2,039	2,039
Navy	Maryland	Indian Head	New Combustion Laboratory	0	6,000	6,000
Navy	Maryland	Indian Head	Planning and Design Contained Burn Facility	0	5,650	5,650
Navy	Maryland	Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head	Contained Burn Facility	0	4,750	4,750
Navy	Nevada	Naval Air Station Fallon	F–35C Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	97,865	–60,000	37,865

Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	Regional Communications Station, Hadnot Point	47,475		47,475
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar (Inc)	106,000	–15,000	91,000
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	CH–53K Gearbox Repair and Test Facility	38,415		38,415
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	F–35 Flightline Util. Modern. Ph 2 (Inc)	58,000		58,000
Navy	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Machinery Control Developmental Center	0	86,610	86,610
Navy	Virginia	Dahlgren	Upgrade Electrical Substation 1	0	2,503	2,503
Navy	Virginia	Dahlgren	Planning and Design Weapons Integration and Test Campus.	0	1,237	1,237
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Submarine Logistics Support Facilities	16,863		16,863
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	Submarine Pier 3 (Inc)	155,000		155,000
Navy	Virginia	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	Dry Dock Saltwater System for CVN–78 (Inc)	47,718		47,718
Navy	Washington	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	E/A–18G Aircraft Flt. Read. Squad. Train. Fac	37,461		37,461
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCON Planning and Funds	397,124		397,124
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	109,994		109,994
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Red Hill	0	23,184	23,184
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	1,198,000	1,198,000
Military Construction, Navy Total				**3,752,391**	**897,468**	**4,649,859**
AF	Alabama	Maxwell Air Force Base	Commercial Vehicle Inspection Gate	0	15,000	15,000
AF	Alaska	Clear Air Force Station	LRDR Dormitory	68,000		68,000
AF	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	Extend Runway 16/34, Inc	100,000		100,000
AF	California	Vandenberg Air Force Base	GBSD Consolidated Maintenance Facility	89,000		89,000
AF	California	Travis Air Force Base	KC–46 ADAL Simulator Facility, B179	0	7,500	7,500
AF	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	Consolidated Communications Facility	0	75,680	75,680
AF	Florida	Air Force Research Lab—Eglin Air Force Base	Planning and Design Shock and Applied Impact Laboratory (SAIL).	0	530	530

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Agreement
AF	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	F–35A ADAL Development Test	0	2,500	2,500
AF	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	F–35A Developmental Test 2–Bay MXS Hangar	0	4,100	4,100
AF	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	F–35A Developmental Test 2–Bay Test Hangar	0	3,700	3,700
AF	Hawaii	Kirtland Air Force Base, Maui Experimental Site #1	Secure Integration Support Lab With Land Acquisition.	0	89,000	89,000
AF	Hungary	Papa Air Base	EDI: DABS-FEV Storage	71,000		71,000
AF	Iceland	Keflavik	EDI: DABS-FEV Storage	94,000		94,000
AF	Italy	Aviano Air Base	Combat Rescue Helicopter Simulator Facility	15,500		15,500
AF	Italy	Aviano Air Base	EDI: RADR Storage Facility	31,000		31,000
AF	Japan	Kadena Air Base	Helicopter Rescue OPS Maintenance Hangar, Inc	71,000		71,000
AF	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: Theater A/C Corrosion Control Ctr, Inc	77,000		77,000
AF	Jordan	Azraq Air Base	Bulk Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants Storage	32,000		32,000
AF	Jordan	Azraq Air Base	Fuel Cell and Phase Maintenance Hangars	18,000		18,000
AF	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	Weapons Generation Facility, Inc	125,000		125,000
AF	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: Airfield Development Phase 1, Inc	58,000		58,000
AF	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: Fuel Tanks W/Pipeln & Hydrant Sys, Inc	92,000		92,000
AF	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: Parking Apron, Inc	41,000		41,000
AF	Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	MIT-Lincoln Lab (West Lab CSL/MIF), Inc	30,200		30,200
AF	New Mexico	Kirtland Air Force Base	JNWC Headquarters	0	4,700	4,700
AF	New Mexico	Kirtland Air Force Base	Space Rapid Capabilities Office (SPRCO) Headquarters Facility.	0	4,400	4,400
AF	New York	Air Force Research Lab Rome	Construct HF Antennas, Newport and Stockbridge Annexes.	0	4,200	4,200
AF	Norway	Rygge	EDI: Base Perimeter Security Fence	8,200		8,200
AF	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Child Development Center/School Age Center	0	29,000	29,000
AF	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	Facility and Land Acquisition (MROTC)	30,000		30,000
AF	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	KC–46A 3–Bay Depot Maintenance Hangar, Inc	49,000		49,000

AF	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	KC–46A Fuel POL Infrastructure	13,600		13,600
AF	Oklahoma	Altus Air Force Base	South Gate	0	4,750	4,750
AF	South Carolina	Shaw Air Force Base	RAPCON Facility	10,000		10,000
AF	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B–21 2–Bay LO Restoration Facility, Inc	91,000	–15,000	76,000
AF	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B–21 Radio Frequency Facility	77,000		77,000
AF	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B–21 Weapons Generation Facility, Inc	50,000		50,000
AF	Spain	Moron Air Base	EDI: RADR Storage Facility	29,000		29,000
AF	Tennessee	Arnold Air Force Base	Arc Heater Test Facility Dragon Fire	38,000		38,000
AF	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT Recruit Dormitory 8, Inc 3 CTC	0	5,400	5,400
AF	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	BMT Recruit Dormitory 7, Inc	90,000	–45,000	45,000
AF	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	Randolph AFB Child Development Center	0	29,000	29,000
AF	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	GBSD Organic Software Sustain Ctr, Inc	95,000		95,000
AF	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	GBSD Technology and Collaboration Center	84,000		84,000
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	11,722		11,722
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	12,424		12,424
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	111,648		111,648
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Varlocs Cost to Complete	0	89,000	89,000
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	66,162		66,162
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Natural Disaster Response- Cost to Complete	0	360,000	360,000
AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	746,000	746,000
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Integrated Command Center Wing a	95,000		95,000
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Land Acquisition	34,000		34,000
AF	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD Missile Handling Complex Wing a	47,000		47,000
Military Construction, Air Force Total				**2,055,456**	**1,414,460**	**3,469,916**
Def-Wide	Alabama	Missile and Space Intelligence Center, Redstone Arsenal	Backup Power Generation	0	10,700	10,700
Def-Wide	California	Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu	Ground Mounted Solar Photovoltaic System	0	13,360	13,360
Def-Wide	California	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport	Microgrid and Backup Power	0	25,560	25,560
Def-Wide	California	Coronado	SOF Operations Support Facility	75,712		75,712

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Def-Wide	Djibouti	Camp Lemonnier	Enhanced Energy Security and Control Systems	0	24,000	24,000
Def-Wide	Florida	Naval Air Station Jacksonville	Facility Energy Operations Center Renovation	0	2,400	2,400
Def-Wide	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	Underground Electric Distribution System	0	8,400	8,400
Def-Wide	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	Water Distribution Loop	0	7,300	7,300
Def-Wide	Florida	Hurlburt Field	SOF Human Performance Training Center	9,100		9,100
Def-Wide	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	SOF Operations Integration Facility	0	50,000	50,000
Def-Wide	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	SOF Joint MISO Web-Operations Facility	0	8,730	8,730
Def-Wide	Georgia	Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	25,400	25,400
Def-Wide	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	SCADA Modernization	0	11,200	11,200
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	Baumholder Elementary School	71,000		71,000
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF Battalion Annex	22,468		22,468
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF Communications Annex	9,885		9,885
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF Operations Annex	23,768		23,768
Def-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF Support Annex	21,902		21,902
Def-Wide	Germany	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	Medical Center Replacement Inc 10	299,790	–200,000	99,790
Def-Wide	Germany	Weisbaden	Clay Kaserne Elementary School	60,000		60,000
Def-Wide	Guam	Naval Base Guam	Electrical Distribution System	0	34,360	34,360
Def-Wide	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickham	Primary Electrical Distribution	0	25,000	25,000
Def-Wide	Japan	Kadena	Lighting Upgrades	0	780	780
Def-Wide	Japan	Iwakuni	PDI: Bulk Storage Tanks Ph 1	85,000		85,000
Def-Wide	Japan	Yokosuka	Kinnick High School Inc	20,000		20,000
Def-Wide	Japan	Yokota Air Base	PDI: Bulk Storage Tanks Ph I (Inc)	44,000		44,000
Def-Wide	Japan	Yokota Air Base	PDI: Operations and Warehouse Facilities	72,154		72,154
Def-Wide	Kansas	Fort Riley	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	25,780	25,780

Def-Wide	Kuwait	Camp Arifjan	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	26,850	26,850
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	Reclaimed Water Infrastructure Expansion	0	23,310	23,310
Def-Wide	Maryland	Bethesda Naval Hospital	MEDCEN Addition / Alteration Inc 6	75,500		75,500
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW Mission OPS and Records Center (Inc)	140,000		140,000
Def-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW Recap Building 4 (Inc)	378,000		378,000
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Operations Building	18,870		18,870
Def-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Bragg	SOF Supply Support Activity	15,600		15,600
Def-Wide	Texas	Fort Hood	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	31,500	31,500
Def-Wide	Texas	U.S. Army Reserve Center, Conroe	Power Generation and Microgrid	0	9,600	9,600
Def-Wide	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio	Ambulatory Care Center Replacement (Dental)	58,600		58,600
Def-Wide	Virginia	Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads	Backup Power Generation	0	3,400	3,400
Def-Wide	Virginia	NCE Springfield, Fort Belvoir	Chilled Water Redundancy	0	1,100	1,100
Def-Wide	Virginia	Naval Support Activity Hampton Roads	Primary Distribution Substation	0	19,000	19,000
Def-Wide	Virginia	Dam Neck	SOF Operations Building Addition	26,600		26,600
Def-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	Commercial Vehicle Inspection Facility	18,000		18,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Energy Resilience and Conserv. Invest. Prog.	329,000	–329,000	0
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERCIP Design	224,250		224,250
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Exercise Related Minor Construction	18,644		18,644
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INDOPACOM	0	47,600	47,600
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INDOPACOM—Red Hill Fuel Distribution	0	75,000	75,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—Defw	26,689		26,689
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—DHA	33,227		33,227
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—DLA	30,000		30,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—DODEA	20,086		20,086
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—MDA	47,063		47,063
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—NSA	9,618		9,618
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—SOCOM	26,978		26,978
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—TJS	2,360		2,360
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design—WHS	2,106		2,106

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction—Defw	3,000		3,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction—DHA	15,000		15,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction—DODEA	8,000		8,000
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	36,726		36,726
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction—DLA	31,702		31,702
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	688,000	688,000
Def-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	EUCOM—Infrastructure to Support Presence on Nato's Eastern Flank (Planning and Design).	0	50,000	50,000
Def-Wide	INDOPACOM	INDOPACOM	Exercise Related Minor Construction	0	16,130	16,130
Military Construction, Defense-Wide Total				**2,416,398**	**735,460**	**3,151,858**
NATO	Worldwide Unspecified	Nato Security Investment Program	NATO Security Investment Program	210,139		210,139
NATO Security Investment Program Total				**210,139**	**0**	**210,139**
Army NG	Delaware	New Castle	National Guard Readiness Center	16,000		16,000
Army NG	Florida	Palm Coast	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	12,000		12,000
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun (MPMG) Range.	0	8,500	8,500
Army NG	Florida	Camp Blanding	Scout Recce Gunnery Complex	0	16,200	16,200
Army NG	Hawaii	Kapolei	National Guard Readiness Center Addition	29,000		29,000
Army NG	Indiana	Atlanta	National Guard Readiness Center	20,000		20,000
Army NG	Iowa	West Des Moines	National Guard Readiness Center	15,000		15,000
Army NG	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	Energy Resilience Conservation Investment Program Project.	0	765	765

Army NG	Louisiana	Louisiana National Guard New Orleans	Munitions Administrative Facility	0	1,650	1,650
Army NG	Louisiana	Abbeville	National Guard Readiness Center Planning and Design.	0	1,650	1,650
Army NG	Michigan	Camo Grayling	National Guard Readiness Center	16,000		16,000
Army NG	Minnesota	New Ulm	National Guard Readiness Center	17,000		17,000
Army NG	Nevada	Reno	National Guard Readiness Center Add/Alt	18,000		18,000
Army NG	New York	Troy	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	17,000		17,000
Army NG	North Carolina	McLeansville	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	15,000		15,000
Army NG	Puerto Rico	Camp Santiago	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shops (DPW)	14,500		14,500
Army NG	Vermont	Bennington	National Guard Readiness Center	14,800		14,800
Army NG	West Virginia	Buckhannon	National Guard Readiness Center Add/Alt	14,000		14,000
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	28,245		28,245
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	35,933		35,933
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	0	4,346	4,346
Army NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	138,600	138,600
Army NG	Wyoming	Sheridan	National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Shop	14,800		14,800
Military Construction, Army National Guard Total				**297,278**	**171,711**	**468,989**
Army Res	Florida	Perrine	Army Reserve Center/AMSA	46,000		46,000
Army Res	Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	Army Reserve Center	24,000		24,000
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	9,829		9,829
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	20,049		20,049
Army Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	37,300	37,300
Military Construction, Army Reserve Total				**99,878**	**37,300**	**137,178**
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR Unspecified Minor Construction	27,747	–9,000	18,747
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMCR Planning and Design	2,590		2,590
N/MC Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	19,500	19,500
Military Construction, Naval Reserve Total				**30,337**	**10,500**	**40,837**

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Agreement
Air NG	Alabama	Birmingham International Airport	Security and Services Training Facility	7,500		7,500
Air NG	Alabama	Montgomery	F–35 Weapons Load Crew Training Facility	0	6,800	6,800
Air NG	Arizona	Morris Air National Guard Base	Base Entry Complex		12,000	12,000
Air NG	Arizona	Tucson International Airport	Land Acquisition	10,000		10,000
Air NG	Florida	Jacksonville Air National Guard Base	F–35 Construct Munitions Storage Area Admin-Jacksonville IAP Design.	0	730	730
Air NG	Florida	Jacksonville Air National Guard Base	F–35 Munitions Maintenance and Inspection Facility Design.	0	530	530
Air NG	Florida	Jacksonville International Airport	F–35 Construct Flight Simulator Facility	22,200		22,200
Air NG	Indiana	Fort Wayne International Airport	Munitions Maintenance & Storage Complex	12,800		12,800
Air NG	Tennessee	Mcghee-Tyson Airport	KC–135 Maintenance Shops	23,800		23,800
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning and Design	28,412		28,412
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Construction	44,171		44,171
Air NG	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	122,900	122,900
Military Construction, Air National Guard Total				**148,883**	**142,960**	**291,843**
AF Res	California	Beale Air Force Base	940 ARW Squad OPS/AMU	33,000		33,000
AF Res	Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Reserve Intelligence Group Facility	0	10,500	10,500
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	11,773		11,773
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Unspecified Minor Military Construction	11,850		11,850
AF Res	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Locations	Cost to Complete- Inflation Adjustment	0	46,600	46,600
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve Total				**56,623**	**57,100**	**113,723**
FH Con Army	Germany	Baumholder	Family Housing Replacement Construction	57,000		57,000
FH Con Army	Italy	Vicenza	Family Housing New Construction	95,000		95,000
FH Con Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Family Housing P & D	17,339		17,339

Family Housing Construction, Army Total				**169,339**	**0**	**169,339**
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	22,911		22,911
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	65,740		65,740
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	127,499		127,499
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	117,555		117,555
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	45,718		45,718
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	559		559
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	9,580		9,580
FH Ops Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	46,849		46,849
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army Total				**436,411**	**0**	**436,411**
FH Con Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Replace Andersen Housing Ph VI	68,985		68,985
FH Con Navy	Mariana Islands	Guam	Replace Andersen Housing Ph IV	86,390		86,390
FH Con Navy	Mariana Islands	Guam	Replace Andersen Housing Ph V	93,259		93,259
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Design, Washington DC	7,043		7,043
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Improvements, USMC HQ Washington DC	74,540		74,540
FH Con Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMC DPRI/Guam Planning and Design	7,080		7,080
Family Housing Construction, Navy And Marine Corps Total				**337,297**	**0**	**337,297**
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	16,182		16,182
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization Support	61,605		61,605
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	66,333		66,333
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	105,470		105,470
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	59,312		59,312
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	411		411
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	16,494		16,494
FH Ops Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	42,417		42,417
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Navy And Marine Corps Total				**368,224**	**0**	**368,224**
FH Con AF	Delaware	Dover AFB	Dover MHPI Restructure	25,492		25,492
FH Con AF	Florida	Tyndall AFB	AETC Restructuring	150,685		150,685

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Agreement
FH Con AF	Illinois	Scott AFB	Scott MHPI Restructure	52,003		52,003
FH Con AF	Maryland	Andrews AFB	MHPI Equity Contribution CMSSF House	1,878		1,878
FH Con AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Planning & Design	2,730		2,730
Family Housing Construction, Air Force Total				**232,788**	**0**	**232,788**
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings	27,379		27,379
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Housing Privatization	33,517		33,517
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing	7,882		7,882
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance	150,375		150,375
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Management	77,042		77,042
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Miscellaneous	2,240		2,240
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Services	10,570		10,570
FH Ops AF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities	46,217		46,217
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force Total				**355,222**	**0**	**355,222**
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings—DIA	656		656
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Furnishings—NSA	87		87
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing—DIA	31,849		31,849
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Leasing—NSA	13,306		13,306
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Maintenance—NSA	34		34
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities—DIA	4,166		4,166
FH Ops DW	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Utilities—NSA	15		15
Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide Total				**50,113**	**0**	**50,113**
FHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—FHIF	6,442		6,442
DOD Family Housing Improvement Fund Total				**6,442**	**0**	**6,442**

UHIF	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Administrative Expenses—UHIF	494		494
Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund Total				**494**	**0**	**494**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Base Realignment & Closure, Army	Base Realignment and Closure	67,706	50,000	117,706
Base Realignment and Closure—Army Total				**67,706**	**50,000**	**117,706**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Base Realignment & Closure	106,664	50,000	156,664
Base Realignment and Closure—Navy Total				**106,664**	**50,000**	**156,664**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DOD BRAC Activities—Air Force	107,311		107,311
Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force Total				**107,311**	**0**	**107,311**
BRAC	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	Int–4: DLA Activities	3,006		3,006
Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-wide Total				**3,006**	**0**	**3,006**
Total, Military Construction				**12,153,965**	**4,314,623**	**16,468,588**

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 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Discretionary Summary By Appropriation			
Energy And Water Development, And Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Energy Programs			
Nuclear Energy	156,600		156,600
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National nuclear security administration:			
Weapons activities	16,486,298	724,500	17,210,798
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,346,257	2,000	2,348,257
Naval reactors	2,081,445	0	2,081,445
Federal salaries and expenses	496,400	0	496,400
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	**21,410,400**	**726,500**	**22,136,900**
Environmental and other defense activities:			
Defense environmental cleanup	6,914,532	314,671	7,229,203
Other defense activities	978,351	0	978,351
Total, Environmental & other defense activities	**7,892,883**	**314,671**	**8,207,554**
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	**29,303,283**	**1,041,171**	**30,344,454**

Total, Discretionary Funding	**29,459,883**	**1,041,171**	**30,501,054**
Nuclear Energy			
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	156,600		156,600
Total, Nuclear Energy	**156,600**	**0**	**156,600**
Stockpile Management			
Stockpile Major Modernization			
B61–12 Life Extension Program	672,019		672,019
W88 Alteration Program	162,057		162,057
W80–4 Life Extension Program	1,122,451	–5,000	1,117,451
W80–4 ALT SLCM	0	20,000	20,000
Research and development for a nuclear warhead for a nuclear-capable sea-launched cruise missile		[20,000]	
W87–1 Modification Program	680,127		680,127
W93 Program	240,509		240,509
Total, Stockpile Major Modernization	**2,877,163**	**15,000**	**2,892,163**
Stockpile services			
Stockpile Sustainment	1,321,139	0	1,321,139
Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition	50,966	0	50,966
Production Operations	630,894		630,894
Nuclear Enterprise Assurance	48,911		48,911
Subtotal, Stockpile Services	**2,051,910**	**0**	**2,051,910**
Total, Stockpile Management	**4,929,073**	**15,000**	**4,944,073**
Weapons Activities			
Production Modernization			
Primary Capability Modernization			
Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Plutonium Operations	767,412		767,412
21–D–512 Plutonium Pit Production Project, LANL	588,234		588,234

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
15–D–302 TA–55 Reinvestments Project, Phase 3, LANL	30,002		30,002
07–D–220-04 Transuranic Liquid Waste Facility, LANL	24,759		24,759
04–D–125 Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project, LANL	162,012		162,012
Subtotal, Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization	**1,572,419**	**0**	**1,572,419**
Savannah River Plutonium Modernization			
Savannah River Plutonium Operations	58,300		58,300
21–D–511 Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility, SRS	700,000	375,000	1,075,000
NNSA unfunded priority		[375,000]	
Subtotal, Savannah River Plutonium Modernization	**758,300**	**375,000**	**1,133,300**
Enterprise Plutonium Support	88,993		88,993
Total, Plutonium Modernization	**2,419,712**	**375,000**	**2,794,712**
High Explosives and Energetics			
High Explosives & Energetics	101,380		101,380
HESE OPCs	0		0
23–D–516 Energetic Materials Characterization Facility, LANL	19,000		19,000
21–D–510 HE Synthesis, Formulation, and Production, PX	108,000	25,000	133,000
Project risk reduction		[25,000]	
15–D–301 HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	20,000	10,000	30,000
Project risk reduction		[10,000]	
Total, High Explosives and Energetics	**248,380**		**283,380**
Total, Primary Capability Modernization	**2,668,092**	**375,000**	**3,078,092**
Secondary Capability Modernization			
Uranium Modernization	297,531		297,531
Depleted Uranium Modernization	170,171		170,171
Lithium Modernization	68,661		68,661
18–D–690 Lithium Processing Facility, Y–12	216,886		216,886

06–D–141 Uranium Processing Facility, Y–12	362,000		362,000
Total, Secondary Capability Modernization	**1,115,249**		**1,115,249**
Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment			
Tritium Sustainment and Modernization	361,797		361,797
Domestic Uranium Enrichment	144,852		144,852
18–D–650 Tritium Finishing Facility, SRS	73,300		73,300
Total, Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	**579,949**		**579,949**
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	123,084		123,084
Capability Based Investments	154,220		154,220
Total, Production Modernization	**4,640,594**	**410,000**	**5,050,594**
Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering			
Assessment Science	854,798	60,000	914,798
Enhanced Capability for Subcritical Experiments (ECSE) and Hydrodynamic and Subcritical Experiment Execution Support.		[70,000]	
Program decrease		[–10,000]	
Engineering and Integrated Assessments	366,455	0	366,455
Inertial Confinement Fusion	544,095	80,000	624,095
Advanced Simulation and Computing	742,646	99,500	842,146
Weapon Technology and Manufacturing Maturation	286,165	10,000	296,165
Academic Programs	100,499	0	100,499
Total, Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering	**2,894,658**	**249,500**	**3,144,158**
Infrastructure and Operations			
Operations of facilities	1,038,000	0	1,038,000
Safety and environmental operations	162,000		162,000
Maintenance and repair of facilities	680,000	50,000	730,000
Deferred maintenance		[50,000]	
Recapitalization:			

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Infrastructure and safety	561,663		561,663
Total, Recapitalization	**561,663**	**0**	**561,663**
Construction:			
23–D–519 Special Materials Facility, Y–12	49,500		49,500
23–D–518 Plutonium Modernization Operations & Waste Management Office Building, LANL	48,500		48,500
23–D–517 Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade, LANL	24,000		24,000
22–D–514 Digital Infrastructure Capability Expansion, LLNL	67,300		67,300
Total, Construction	**189,300**	**0**	**189,300**
Total, Infrastructure and operations	**2,630,963**	**50,000**	**2,680,963**
Secure transportation asset			
Operations and equipment	214,367		214,367
Program direction	130,070		130,070
Total, Secure transportation asset	**344,437**	**0**	**344,437**
Defense Nuclear Security			
Operations and Maintenance	878,363		878,363
Construction:			0
17–D–710 West end protected area reduction project, Y–12	3,928		3,928
Total, Defense nuclear security	**882,291**	**0**	**882,291**
Information technology and cybersecurity	445,654		445,654
Legacy contractor pensions	114,632		114,632
Use of Prior Year Balances	–396,004		–396,004
Total, Weapons Activities	**16,486,298**	**724,500**	**17,210,798**

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs			
Global material security			
International nuclear security	81,155	2,000	83,155
NA–82 Counterproliferation classified program increase		[2,000]	
Radiological security	244,827		244,827
Nuclear smuggling detection and deterrence	178,095	10,000	188,095
Total, Global material security	**504,077**	**12,000**	**516,077**
Material management and minimization			
Conversion	153,260		153,260
Nuclear material removal	41,600		41,600
Material disposition	256,025		256,025
Total, Material management & minimization	**450,885**	**0**	**450,885**
Nonproliferation and arms control	207,656		207,656
Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D			
Proliferation Detection	287,283		287,283
Nuclear Detonation Detection	279,205	10,000	289,205
Forensics R&D	44,414		44,414
Nonproliferation Stewardship Program	109,343		109,343
Total, Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D	**720,245**	**10,000**	**730,245**
NNSA Bioassurance Program	20,000	–20,000	0
Nonproliferation Construction:			
18–D–150 Surplus Plutonium Disposition Project, SRS	71,764		71,764
Total, Nonproliferation construction	**71,764**	**0**	**71,764**
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs	**1,974,627**	**2,000**	**1,976,627**

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Legacy contractor pensions	55,708		55,708
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response program	438,970		438,970
Use of prior-year balances	–123,048		–123,048
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	**2,346,257**	**2,000**	**2,348,257**
Naval Reactors			
Naval reactors development	798,590		798,590
Columbia-Class reactor systems development	53,900		53,900
S8G Prototype refueling	20,000		20,000
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	695,165		695,165
Construction:			
23–D–533 BL Component Test Complex	57,420		57,420
14–D–901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF	397,845		397,845
Total, Construction	**455,265**	**0**	**455,265**
Program direction	58,525		58,525
Total, Naval Reactors	**2,081,445**	**0**	**2,081,445**
Federal Salaries And Expenses			
Program direction	513,200		513,200
Use of Prior Year Balances	–16,800		–16,800
Total, Office Of The Administrator	**496,400**	**0**	**496,400**
Defense Environmental Cleanup			
Closure sites:			

Closure sites administration	4,067		4,067
Richland:			
River corridor and other cleanup operations	135,000	86,000	221,000
Central plateau remediation	650,240	22,000	672,240
Richland community and regulatory support	10,013		10,013
Construction:			
18–D–404 Modification of Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility	3,100		3,100
22–D–401 L–888, 400 Area Fire Station	3,100		3,100
22–D–402 L–897, 200 Area Water Treatment Facility	8,900		8,900
23–D–404 181D Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	6,770		6,770
23–D–405 181B Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	480		480
Total, Construction	**22,350**	**0**	**22,350**
Total, Hanford site	**817,603**	**108,000**	**925,603**
Office of River Protection:			
Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning	462,700		462,700
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	801,100		801,100
Construction:			
23–D–403, Hanford 200 West Area Tank Farms Risk Management Project	4,408	40,592	45,000
01–D–16D High-Level Waste Facility	316,200	42,739	358,939
01–D–16E Pretreatment Facility	20,000		20,000
Total, Construction	**340,608**	**83,331**	**423,939**
Total, Office of River Protection	**1,604,408**	**83,331**	**1,687,739**
Idaho National Laboratory:			
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	350,658		350,658
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,705		2,705
Construction:			
22–D–403 Idaho Spent Nuclear Fuel Staging Facility	8,000		8,000
22–D–404 Additional ICDF Landfill Disposal Cell and Evaporation Ponds Project	8,000		8,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
23–D–402—Calcine Construction	10,000		10,000
Total, Construction	**26,000**	**0**	**26,000**
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	**379,363**	**0**	**379,363**
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites			
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,842		1,842
LLNL Excess Facilities D&D	12,004		12,004
Nuclear facility D & D			
Separations Process Research Unit	15,300		15,300
Nevada Site	62,652		62,652
Sandia National Laboratories	4,003		4,003
Los Alamos National Laboratory	286,316		286,316
Los Alamos Excess Facilities D&D	40,519		40,519
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	**422,636**	**0**	**422,636**
Oak Ridge Reservation:			
OR Nuclear facility D & D	334,221	0	334,221
Total, OR Nuclear facility D & D	**334,221**	**0**	**334,221**
U233 Disposition Program	47,628		47,628
OR cleanup and disposition	62,000		62,000
Construction:			
17–D–401 On-site waste disposal facility	35,000		35,000
Total, Construction	**35,000**	**0**	**35,000**
Total, OR cleanup and waste disposition	**144,628**	**0**	**144,628**
OR community & regulatory support	5,300		5,300

OR technology development and deployment	3,000		3,000
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	**487,149**	**0**	**487,149**
Savannah River Sites:			
Savannah River risk management operations	416,317	44,000	460,317
Construction:			
18–D–402 Emergency Operations Center Replacement, SR	25,568		25,568
19–D–701 SR Security Systems Replacement	5,000		5,000
Total, risk management operations	**30,568**	**0**	**30,568**
Savannah River Legacy Pensions	132,294		132,294
Savannah River National Laboratory O&M	41,000		41,000
SR community and regulatory support	12,137		12,137
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	851,660	79,340	931,000
Construction:			
20-D–401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #10, 11, 12	37,668		37,668
18–D–402 Saltstone disposal unit #8/9	49,832		49,832
Total, Construction	**87,500**	**0**	**87,500**
Total, Savannah River site	**1,571,476**	**123,340**	**1,694,816**
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant			
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	371,943		371,943
Construction:			
15–D–411 Safety significant confinement ventilation system, WIPP	59,073		59,073
15–D–412 Exhaust Shaft, WIPP	25,000		25,000
Total, Construction	**84,073**	**0**	**84,073**
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	**456,016**	**0**	**456,016**
Program Direction	317,002		317,002
Program Support	103,239		103,239
Safeguards and Security	309,573		309,573
Technology Development and Deployment	25,000		25,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2023 Request	House Change	House Authorized
Federal Contribution to the Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund	417,000		417,000
Total, Defense Environmental Cleanup	**6,914,532**	**314,671**	**7,229,203**
Other Defense Activities			
Environment, health, safety and security			
Environment, health, safety and security	138,854		138,854
Program direction	76,685		76,685
Total, Environment, Health, safety and security	**215,539**	**0**	**215,539**
Independent enterprise assessments			
Independent enterprise assessments	27,486		27,486
Program direction	57,941		57,941
Total, Independent enterprise assessments	**85,427**	**0**	**85,427**
Specialized security activities	306,067		306,067
Office of Legacy Management			
Legacy management	174,163		174,163
Program direction	21,983		21,983
Total, Office of Legacy Management	**196,146**	**0**	**196,146**
Defense related administrative support	170,695		170,695
Office of hearings and appeals	4,477		4,477
Subtotal, Other defense activities	**978,351**	**0**	**978,351**
Total, Other Defense Activities	**978,351**	**0**	**978,351**

DIVISION E—NON-DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MATTERS

TITLE LI—VETERANS AFFAIRS MATTERS

Section 5101—Maximum Rate of Interest on Debts Incurred before Military Service Applicable to Military Dependents

This section would extend the debt protections under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, which caps pre-service loans at 6 percent interest, to the dependents of servicemembers.

Section 5102—Report on Handling of Certain Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs

This section would direct the Department of Veterans Affairs Inspector General, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to report on how procedures are followed by government employees in assisting veterans obtain or reconstruct service records or medical information damaged or destroyed while in government possession.

TITLE LII—HOMELAND SECURITY MATTERS

Section 5201—Chemical Security Analysis Center

This section would amend Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) by adding a new section that requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, to designate the Chemical Security Analysis Center as a lab to conduct studies and analysis for assessing threats and hazards associated with large scale chemical events or chemical terrorism events.

Section 5202—National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium

This section would amend the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–122) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with no fewer than three consortia.

Section 5203—Report on Cybersecurity Roles and Responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security

This section would require a report to be delivered not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act from the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, on the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security and its components relating to cyber incident response.

Section 5204—Exemption of Certain Homeland Security Fees for Certain Immediate Relatives of an Individual Who Received the Purple Heart

This section would exempt the spouses, parents, and children of Purple Heart recipients from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services naturalization processing fees.

Section 5205—Clarifications regarding Scope of Employment and Reemployment Rights of Members of the Uniformed Services

This section would clarify the scope of procedural rights of members of the uniformed services with respect to their employment and reemployment rights.

TITLE LIII—TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE MATTERS

Section 5301—Calculation of Active Service

This section would clarify that if Coast Guard personnel receive in writing that specific active service counts towards retirement, it shall be applied toward the determination of the retirement qualification.

Section 5302—Acquisition of Icebreaker

This section would authorize the Commandant of the Coast Guard to acquire or procure an available icebreaker.

Section 5303—Department of Defense Civilian Pilots

This section would require the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to modify section 61.73 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, so Department of Defense civilian pilots that undergo the same training as their Active Duty, Guard, and Reserve counterparts receive the same treatment with respect to FAA recognition of pilot ratings.

Section 5304—Pilot Program for Spaceflight Recovery Operations at Sea

This section would require the Secretary of Transportation to establish and conduct a pilot program to oversee the operation and monitoring of remotely-controlled or unmanned spaceflight recovery vessels or platforms.

Section 5305—Port Infrastructure Development Grants

This section would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for port shore power under existing authorities pursuant to section 54301 of title 46, United States Code.

TITLE LIV—FINANCIAL SERVICES MATTERS

Section 5401—Modification to Financial Institution Definition and Establishment of Anti-Money Laundering Strategy and Task Force

This section would amend the definition of "financial institution" in section 5312 of title 31, United States Code, and would expand section 262 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44).

Section 5402—Review of Cyber-Related Matters at the Department of the Treasury

This section would require the Secretary of the Treasury to complete a comprehensive review of the Department of the Treasury's efforts dedicated to enhancing cybersecurity capability, readiness, and resilience of the financial services sector. The review would be due not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE LV—NATURAL RESOURCES MATTERS

Section 5501—Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas Equal and Fair Opportunity Amendment

This section would amend the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act (Public Law 100–89).

Section 5502—Inclusion of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa

This section would amend sections 49a, 49d, and 49e of title 29, United States Code, to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa.

Section 5503—Amendments to Sikes Act

This section would amend the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a) including making permanent a pilot program on invasive species.

Section 5504—Brennan Reef

This section would name a reef in honor of the late Rear Admiral Richard T. Brennan of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

TITLE LVI—INSPECTOR GENERAL INDEPENDENCE AND EMPOWERMENT MATTERS

Sections 5601 to 5675—Inspector General Independence and Empowerment Matters

These sections would authorize the Inspector General Independence and Empowerment Act (H.R. 2662).

TITLE LVII—FEDERAL EMPLOYEE MATTERS

Section 5701—Appeals to Merit Systems Protection Board Relating to FBI Reprisal Allegations; Salary of Special Counsel

This section would permit FBI employees to appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board regarding whistleblower reprisal.

Section 5702—Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors

This section would enact into law the provisions of Executive Order 14026 and its implementing regulations.

Section 5703—Federal Wildland Firefighter Recruitment and Retention

This section would create a program at the Office of Personnel Management that allows for recruitment or retention bonuses for Federal wildland firefighters.

TITLE LVIII—OTHER MATTERS

Section 5801—Afghan Allies Protection

This section would modify the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–8), waiving the 1 year employment requirement for Special Immigrant Visas eligibility for those Afghans who were wounded or seriously injured in connection with their employment by, or on behalf of, the U.S. Government.

Section 5802—Advancing Mutual Interests and Growing Our Success

This section would identify Portugal as a described foreign state for the purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)) if the Government of Portugal provides similar nonimmigrant status to nationals of the United States and modify the eligibility criteria under that section of the Act for E visas.

Section 5803—Expansion of Study on PFAS Contamination

This section would expand the study on PFAS contamination and exposure assessments.

Section 5804—National Research and Development Strategy for Distributed Ledger Technology

This section would require the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to create a national strategy for the research and development of distributed ledger technology. Based on the strategy, the Director of the National Science Foundation would make competitive awards to higher education institutions for distributed ledger technology research. This section would also have the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology study distributed ledger technology, and describe the study's findings in a briefing and a report.

Section 5805—Commercial Air Waiver for Next of Kin regarding Transportation of Remains of Casualties

This section would require the Department of Defense to provide commercial air waivers for the next of kin of military members who die outside of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

The Department of Defense requested legislation, in accordance with the program of the President, as illustrated by the correspondence set out below:

APRIL 1, 2022.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Enclosed please find a draft of proposed legislation, titled the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023", which the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress.

The purpose of each provision in the proposed bill is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis.

The Department is currently working with the Administration on additional legislative initiatives, which the Department hopes to transmit to Congress for its consideration in the coming weeks.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of Congress.

Sincerely,

MATTHEW R. WILLIAMS,
Performing the Duties of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs.

Enclosures: As Stated

APRIL 13, 2022.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Enclosed please find additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress. The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis. The Department submits these proposals as a follow-on to the earlier transmittal of our request for enactment of proposed legislation titled the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023".

The Department is currently working with the Administration on additional legislative initiatives, which the Department hopes to transmit to Congress for its consideration in the coming weeks.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of Congress.

Sincerely,

MATTHEW R. WILLIAMS,
Performing the Duties of the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs.

Enclosures: As Stated

APRIL 21, 2022.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Enclosed please find additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress. The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis. The Department submits these proposals as a follow-on to the earlier transmittal of our request for enactment of proposed legislation titled the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023."

The Department is currently working with the Administration on additional legislative initiatives, which the Department hopes to transmit to Congress for its consideration in the coming weeks.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of Congress.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. MANCINELLI,
Acting.

Enclosures: As Stated

MAY 06, 2022.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Enclosed please find additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 117th Congress. The purpose of each proposal is stated in the accompanying section-by-section analysis. The Department submits these proposals as a follow-on to the earlier transmittal of our request for enactment of proposed legislation titled the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023."

The Department is currently working with the Administration on additional legislative initiatives, which the Department hopes to transmit to Congress for its consideration in the coming weeks.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, to the presenting of these legislative proposals for your consideration and the consideration of Congress.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. MANCINELLI,
Acting.

Enclosures: As Stated

COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

HON. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Agriculture does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 7900 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,

DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

HON. DAVID SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. I agree that the Committee on Agriculture has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Agriculture is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2022.

HON. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, 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 Appropriations 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. 7900 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,

ROSA L. DELAURO,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO,
Chair, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR DELAURO: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. I agree that the Committee on Appropriations has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Appropriations is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2022.

HON. ADAM SMITH,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SMITH: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. H.R. 7900 contains provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget. However, the committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill.

The Committee on the Budget takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The committee also reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation or similar legislation and requests your support if such a request is made.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

HON. JOHN YARMUTH,
Chair, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR YARMUTH: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2022.

HON. ADAM SMITH,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SMITH: I write concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and Labor.

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 Education and Labor 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 the Education and Labor Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 7900 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,

ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCOTT: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. I agree that the Committee on Education and Labor 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 Labor is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2022.

HON. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023." There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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 Energy and Commerce 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. 7900 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 PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive the Financial Services Committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Financial Services does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name Members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 7900 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,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. I agree that the Committee on Financial Services has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Financial Services is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the interest of permitting expeditious consideration of this legislation, 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 Foreign Affairs 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. 7900 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 the House Foreign Affairs Committee looks forward to continue working with the House Armed Services Committee on the FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR MEEKS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, June 24, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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. 7900 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,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I write in response to your committee's request concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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 117th 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. 7900 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,

ADAM B. SCHIFF,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. ADAM B. SCHIFF,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCHIFF: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 the Judiciary 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. 7900 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,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, June 24, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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. 7900 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,

RAÚL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chair, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR GRIJALVA: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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 Reform 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. 7900 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,

CAROLYN B. MALONEY,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. CAROLYN B. MALONEY,
Chairwoman, Committee on Oversight and Reform,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN MALONEY: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. I agree that the Committee on Oversight and Reform 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 Reform is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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. 7900 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,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and Technology,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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. 7900 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,

NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ,
Chairwoman, Committee on Small Business,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, June 27, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. There are certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 7900 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,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR DEFAZIO: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 29, 2022.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chair, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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. 7900 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,

MARK TAKANO,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 30, 2022.

Hon. MARK TAKANO,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAKANO: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023. 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,

ADAM SMITH,
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:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

JUNE 30, 2022.

Re: Direct Spending and Revenue Effects of H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has completed an estimate of the direct spending and revenue effects of H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Armed Services on June 23, 2022. This estimate is based on the Committee Print 117–54 that was posted to the website of the House Committee on Rules on June 28, 2022. Our complete cost estimate of H.R. 7900, including a discussion of specified discretionary authorizations and mandates under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, will be provided shortly.

Enacting the bill would have an insignificant net effect on direct spending and revenues each year and in total over the 2023–2032 period, CBO estimates. One section addressing military lodging would increase direct spending by more than $5 billion in the 10-year period beginning in 2033.

Some provisions in H.R. 7900 would affect direct spending by between −$500,000 and $500,000 each year, generally because very few people would be affected, or because the proposals would allow the Department of Defense to collect and spend new receipts so that the net effect would be small. Those provisions primarily affect benefits for former military personnel such as pensions for retirees and education benefits for veterans, reimbursements to the Department of Defense for prior expenditures, and receipts from gifts and land conveyances.

Other provisions in H.R. 7900 would affect revenues by insignificant amounts. Sections 806, 3524, and 5601 through 5675 would change the amount of collections from penalties and litigation, which are classified as revenues. Section 5802 would authorize nonimmigrant visas for certain Portuguese nationals. Some of those nonimmigrants would be eligible for health care subsidies from the federal government, a portion of which are classified as nonrefundable tax credits.

Because the bill would affect direct spending and revenues, statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 7900 would significantly increase on-budget deficits after 2033. Section 2814 would require the Navy and Air Force to privatize transient military lodging facilities within the United States over a 5-year period beginning 11 years after enactment. CBO classifies the costs of investments made to improve those privatized facilities as direct spending. Using information on the reported costs to improve privatized Army lodging, CBO estimates that enacting section 2814 would in-

crease direct spending by more than $5 billion in at least one of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matt Schmit.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

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 2023 and for the ensuing 5 fiscal years; and

(3) the CBO Estimate does not identify any new budget authority for assistance to state and local governments by this measure at the time that this report was filed.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(2)(B) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Congressional Budget Office estimate included in this report satisfies the requirement for the committee to include an estimate by the committee of the costs incurred in carrying out this bill.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI

(Community Project Funding Items)

TITLE	ACCOUNT	PE	LINE	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT RECIPIENT	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT (Dollars in Thousands)	MEMBER
4201	RDA	0603002A	027	U.S. Army Battlefield Exercise and Combat Related Traumatic Brain and Spinal Injury Research	The Miami Project to Cure Paralysis - U of Miami	Miami, FL	1,700	Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (FL)
4201	RDA	0603044A	034	Advancing Military Exoskeleton Technology State-of-The-Art Project	Natick Soldiers System Center	Natick, MA	2,890	Clark, Katherine M. (MA)
4201	RDA	0603044A	034	Building 2, Doriot Climatic Chambers, Exterior Repair	Natick Soldiers System Center	Natick, MA	3,630	Clark, Katherine M. (MA)
4201	RDA	0603044A	034	Small Unit Digital Twin for Robotic and Sensor Systems Integration	Natick Soldiers System Center	Natick, MA	3,500	Clark, Katherine M. (MA)
4201	RDN	0602123N	005	Resilient Autonomous Systems Research and Workforce Diversity	Benedict College	Columbia, SC	4,000	Clyburn, James E. (SC)
4201	RDN	0602123N	005	TALENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR NAVY POWER AND ENERGY SYSTEMS	University of South Carolina	Columbia, SC	3,000	Clyburn, James E. (SC)
4201	RDN	0602131M	006	UNMANNED LOGISTICS SOLUTIONS FOR THE U.S. MARINE CORPS	University of South Carolina	Columbia, SC	3,000	Clyburn, James E. (SC)
4201	RDN	0602747N	012	Persistent Maritime Surveillance	Florida Atlantic University	Boca Raton, FL	4,000	Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (FL)
4201	RDN	0605212M	159	High-Energy Density and High-Power Density Li-Ion Battery Magazines (HEBM) in Defense Applications	Auburn University	Lee County, AL	4,000	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4201	RDAF	0601103F	002	Aeromedical Research Center	Norwich University Applied Research Institutes	Northfield and Berlin, Washington County, VT	2,350	Welch, Peter (VT)
4201	RDAF	0601103F	002	GHz-THz Antenna Systems for Massive Data Transmissions in Real-Time	Florida International University	Miami, FL	4,000	Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (FL)
4201	RDAF	0603680F	029	Additive Manufacturing and Ultra-High Performance Concrete	Florida International University	Miami, FL	4,000	Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (FL)

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI—Continued

(Community Project Funding Items)

TITLE	ACCOUNT	PE	LINE	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT RECIPIENT	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT (Dollars in Thousands)	MEMBER
4201	RDAF	0708055F	264	Aviation Training Academy of the Future	Atlantic County Economic Alliance	Egg Harbor Township, NJ	4,000	Van Drew, Jefferson (NJ)
4201	RDDW	0601110D8Z	004	FIU/SOUTHCOM Security Research Hub / Enhanced Domain Awareness (EDA) Initiative	Florida International University	Miami, FL	1,300	Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (FL)
4201	RDDW	0601110D8Z	004	HBCU Training for the Future of Aerospace	Florida Memorial University	Miami Gardens, FL	1,000	Wilson, Frederica S. (FL)
4201	RDDW	0601120D8Z	006	Florida Memorial Avionics Smart Scholars	Florida Memorial University	Miami Gardens, FL	1,000	Wilson, Frederica S. (FL)
4201	RDDW	0601228D8Z	007	Augmenting Quantum Sensing Research, Education and Training in DoD CoE at DSU	Delaware State University	Dover, DE	1,111	Blunt Rochester, Lisa (DE)
4201	RDDW	0601228D8Z	007	Florida Memorial University Department of Natural Sciences STEM Equipment	Florida Memorial University	Miami Gardens, FL	600	Wilson, Frederica S. (FL)
4201	RDDW	0603680D8Z	054	Future Nano and Micro-Fabrication - Advanced Materials Engineering Research Institute	Florida International University	Miami, FL	4,000	Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (FL)
4201	RDDW	0603680D8Z	054	Manufacturing of Advanced Composites for Hypersonics – Aided by Digital Engineering	University of South Carolina	Columbia, SC	4,000	Clyburn, James E. (SC)
4201	RDDW	0603680D8Z	054	Scalable comprehensive workforce readiness initiatives in bioindustrial manufacturing that lead to regional bioeconomic transformation and growth	Bioindustrial Manufacturing and Design Ecosystem	Solano & Yolo County, CA	4,000	Garamendi, John (CA)
4201	RDDW	0607210D8Z	200	Critical Non-Destructive Inspection and Training for Key U.S. National Defense Interests through College of the Canyons Advanced Technology Center	College of the Canyons	Santa Clarita, CA	2,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)

4201	RDDW	0607210D8Z	200	Partnerships for Manufacturing Training Innovation	University of Maine	Orono, ME; Drunswick, ME, and South Portland, ME	4,000	Golden, Jared F. (ME)
4201	RDDW	1160408BB	265	Intercept, Collect, Analyze, and Disrupt (ICAD) Application	Norwich University Applied Research Institutes	Northfield, VT	2,300	Welch, Peter (VT)
4601	MCA			General Purpose Warehouse ANAD	Anniston Army Depot	Calhoun County, AL	2,400	Rogers, Mike (AL)
4601	MCA			Fort Shafter Water System Upgrade	U.S. Department of the Army	Honolulu, HI	2,000	Case, Ed (HI)
4601	MCA			Tripler Army Medical Center Water System Upgrade	U.S. Department of the Army	Honolulu, HI	2,000	Case, Ed (HI)
4601	MCA			Joint Operations Center--Fort Polk, LA	Fort Polk	Vernon Parish, LA	61,000	Johnson, Mike (LA)
4601	MCA			Test Maintenance Fabrication Facility	Aberdeen Proving Ground	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	7,600	Ruppersberger, C. A. Dutch (MD)
4601	MCA			Picatinny Arsenal Precision Munitions Test Tower	Picatinny Arsenal	Morris County, NJ	3,654	Sherrill, Mikie (NJ)
4601	MCA			Automated Record Fire Plus (ARF+) Range; Project Number: 99913	Fort Drum	Fort Drum, NY	2,400	Stefanik, Elise M. (NY)
4601	MCA			INFANTRY SQUAD BATTLE COURSE	Fort Hood	Killeen, TX	600	Carter, John R. (TX)
4601	MCA			AUTOMATED INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE COURSE, FORT HOOD	Fort Hood	Killeen, TX	1,220	Carter, John R. (TX)
4601	MCA			AUTOMATED MACHINE GUN RANGE, FORT HOOD	Fort Hood	Killeen, TX	1,240	Carter, John R. (TX)
4601	MCA			BARRACKS, FORT HOOD	Fort Hood	Killeen, TX	19,000	Carter, John R. (TX)
4601	MCN			Blount Island, FL- Communications Infrastructure Modernization Design	MCSF Blount Island	Jacksonville, FL	5,291	Rutherford, John H. (FL)
4601	MCN			Blount Island, FL- Communications Infrastructure Modernization Design	MCSF Blount Island	Jacksonville, FL	5,291	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCN			Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, MCB Kaneohe Bay, HI	NAVFAC HQ MILCON Program Manager	Kaneohe Bay, HI	87,930	Kahele, Kaiali'i (HI)
4601	MCN			Containted Burn Facility	NSWC, Indian Head	Indian Head, MD	4,750	Hoyer, Steny H. (MD)
4601	MCAF			Commercial Vehicle Inspection Gate at Maxwell Air Force Base	Maxwell Air Force Base	Montgomery, AL	15,000	Sewell, Terri A. (AL)

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI—Continued

(Community Project Funding Items)

TITLE	ACCOUNT	PE	LINE	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT RECIPIENT	PROJECT LOCATION	AMOUNT (Dollars in Thousands)	MEMBER
4601	MCAF			F-35 Weapons Load Crew Training Facility	Montgomery Regional Airport (ANG) Base	Montgomery, AL	920	Sewell, Terri A. (AL)
4601	MCAF			KC-46 ADAL SIMULATOR FACILITY, B179	60 Wing Base	Solano, CA	7,500	Garamendi, John (CA)
4601	MCAF			F-35A ADAL Developmental Test- Eglin AFB	US Air Force	Eglin AFB, FL	2,500	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCAF			F-35A Developmental Test 2-Bay Test Hangar- Eglin AFB	US Air Force	Eglin AFB, FL	3,700	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCAF			F-35A Developmental Test 2-Bay Mxs Hangar- Eglin AFB	US Air Force	Eglin AFB, FL	4,100	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCAF			Patrick SFB Consolidated Communications Facility	Patrick Space Force Base	Patrick SFB, Brevard County, FL	75,680	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCAF			KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE REMOTE MAUI EXPERIMENTAL SITE SITE # 1 HAWAII, SECURE INTEGRATION SUPPORT LAB W/ LAND ACQ, PE 91211	U.S. Air Force	MAUI, HI	89,000	Kahele, Kaiali'i (HI)
4601	MCAF			Cost to Complete NDR MILCON Offutt AFB, Nebraska	Department of the Air Force	Offutt AFB, NE	317,470	Bacon, Don (NE)
4601	MCAF			JNWC Headquarters	Kirtland Air Force Base	Albuquerque, NM	47,000	Stansbury, Melanie A. (NM)
4601	MCAF			Wright-Patterson Child Development Center / School Age Center	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Dayton, OH	29,000	Turner, Michael R. (OH)
4601	MCAF			Altus Air Force Base South Gate	Altus Air Force Base	Altus, OK	4,750	Lucas, Frank D. (OK)
4601	MCAF			Lackland Air Force Base BMT Recruit Dormitory 8, INC 3 Cost to Complete	JBSA-Lackland	San Antonio, TX	5,400	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
4601	MCAF			JBSA-Randolph Child Development Center	JBSA-Randolph	San Antonio, TX	29,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)

4601	MCDW	SOCOM SOF Joint MISO Web-Operations Facility, MacDill AFB	United States Special Operations Command	Tampa, MacDill AFB, FL	8,730	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCDW	SOCOM SOF Operations Integration Facility-MacDill AFB	United States Special Operations Command	MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL	50,000	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCARNG	Camp Blanding, FL- Automated Multipurpose Machine Gun (MPMG) Range	FL Army National Guard	Clay County (Camp Blanding), FL	8,500	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCARNG	Scout Recce Gunnery Complex- Camp Blanding, FL	FL Army National Guard	Clay County (Camp Blanding), FL	16,200	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCARNG	Camp Beauregard Energy Resilience Conservation Investment Program Project	Camp Beauregard	Pineville, LA	765	Carter, Troy A. (LA)
4601	MCARNG	Munitions Administrative Facility	LA National Guard	Belle Chasse, LA	1,650	Carter, Troy A. (LA)
4601	MCANG	Base Entry Complex Morris ANGB	Morris Air National Guard Base	Tucson, AZ	12,000	Kirkpatrick, Ann (AZ)
4601	MCANG	F-35 Munitions Maintenance & Inspection Facility- Design	FL Air National Guard	Jacksonville, FL	530	Rutherford, John H. (FL)
4601	MCANG	F-35 Munitions Maintenance & Inspection Facility- Design	FL Air National Guard	Jacksonville, FL	530	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCANG	F-35 Construct Munitions Storage Area Admin & Pad Jacksonville International Airport- Design	FL Air National Guard	Jacksonville, FL	730	Rutherford, John H. (FL)
4601	MCANG	F-35 Construct Munitions Storage Area Admin & Pad Jacksonville International Airport- Design	FL Air National Guard	Jacksonville, FL	730	Waltz, Michael (FL)
4601	MCANG	Abbeville Readiness Center	Abbeville Readiness Center	Abbeville, LA	1,650	Carter, Troy A. (LA)
4601	MCAFR	Space Rapid Capabilities Office (SPRCO) Headquarters Fac.	Kirtland Air Force Base	Albuquerque, NM	44,000	Stansbury, Melanie A. (NM)
4601	MCAFR	Air Force Reserve Intelligence Group Facility	Air Force Reserve	Hampton, VA	10,500	Luria, Elaine G. (VA)

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. 7900 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 $839.3 billion of discretionary funding to support national defense requirements. The bill includes funding to provide a 4.6 percent pay raise for service members, to invest in key maintenance and readiness areas, and to modernize the force to deter potential 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

H.R. 7900 does not apply to terms and conditions of employment or to access to public services or accommodations within the legislative branch.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII, no provision of H.R. 7900 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. 7900. The record of these votes is contained in the following pages.

The committee ordered H.R. 7900 to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation by a vote of 57–1 a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 1

H.R. 7900

On Speier Log 1660—To eliminate copays for contraception for one year.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen				Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**33**	**24**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 2

H.R. 7900

On Waltz Log 1772—To set gender-neutral fitness standards for combat military occupational specialties in the Army.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**36**	**22**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 3

H.R. 7900

On Moore Log 2311r2—To limit the availability of certain funds until flight test tests of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles resume.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**31**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 4

H.R. 7900

On Golden Log 2468—To increase the fiscal year 2023 defense topline by $37 billion.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**42**	**17**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 5

H.R. 7900

On Escobar Log 2280—To direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on Defense Innovation Unit efforts to extend outreach to additional communities, including economically disadvantaged communities.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks		x	
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey				Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**30**	**28**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 6

H.R. 7900

On Gaetz Log 1764—To express the sense of Congress that Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin misled the Committee on Armed Services, Congress, and the American people on the hypersonic capabilities of the United States.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**32**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 7

H.R. 7900

On Brown Log 1814—To require diversity and inclusion reporting for covered defense contractors.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks		x	
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**29**	**30**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 8

H.R. 7900

On Green Log 2035—To prohibit the Department of Defense from providing air transportation to the Special Envoy for Climate.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**28**	**31**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 9

H.R. 7900

On Kelly Log 2287—To strike section 1084 relating to the Commission on Civilian Harm.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**29**	**30**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 10

H.R. 7900

On Franklin Log 2402r1—To strike section 1071 concerning the annual report on civilian casualties.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**29**	**30**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 11

H.R. 7900

On Fallon Log 2226r1—To extend the prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**28**	**31**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 12

H.R. 7900

On Fallon Log 2223—To prohibit the use of funds to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**28**	**31**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 13

H.R. 7900

On Speier Log 1963r1—To integrate women, peace, and security programs into security cooperation, professional military education, and military service academies, and to require DoD to develop and implement a plan to standardize the role and duties of the gender advisor workforce.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks		x	
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**31**	**28**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 14

H.R. 7900

On Johnson Log 1946—To repeal Public Law 117-1 unless the Secretary of Defense rescinds the Department of Defense COVID-19 vaccination mandate within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**32**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 15

H.R. 7900

On Gaetz Log 1726r4—To express the sense of Congress that members of the Armed Forces should not be discharged for refusing the COVID Vaccine, and to support reinstating discharged members who wish to rejoin the Armed Forces in the same rank and grade with back pay and benefits.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**32**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 16

H.R. 7900

On Hartzler Log 2054—To prohibit the Secretary of Defense from requiring members of the Armed Forces to receive the COVID-19 vaccine if the service member had a previous COVID-19 infection resulting in sustained antibody protection.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**32**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 17

H.R. 7900

On Jackson Log 2152—To exempt a cadet or midshipmen from repaying tuition as a result of declining the COVID-19 vaccine.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**32**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 18

H.R. 7900

On Jackson Log 2158—To prevent a cadet or midshipmen from being refused an appointment as a commissioned officer solely on the basis of not receiving the COVID-19 vaccine.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks	x		
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford							
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**31**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 19

H.R. 7900

On Escobar Log 2136r1—To prevent e-commerce platforms from being both platform managers and sellers on the General Services Administration (GSA) online pilot program created in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross				Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**15**	**42**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 20

H.R. 7900

On Sherrill Log 2323—To require the consent of the chief executives of both the sending state or territory and receiving state or territory, should the President deploy National Guard units out of state under Title 32, Section 502 (f) orders.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**31**	**27**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 21

H.R. 7900

On Slotkin Log 2199—To require the Department of Defense to add a training component to the existing annual Cyber Awareness training to teach military members and military civilians about digital citizenship and media literacy.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**31**	**27**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 22

H.R. 7900

On Gaetz Log 1763—To express the sense of Congress that combating extremism in the military should not be a top priority of the Department of Defense.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**31**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 23

H.R. 7900

On Stefanik Log 2435r1—To establish a parents' bill of rights at Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**39**	**19**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 24

H.R. 7900

On Speier Log 1551r1—To require regular inspections of no less than every 5 years of each National Guard unit for compliance with policies related to sexual assault, sexual harassment, and suicide prevention.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**30**	**28**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 25

H.R. 7900

On Norcross Log 2175r2 (Perfecting amendment to Carl Log 1838)—To permit procurement of KC-Y bridge tanker aircraft by means other than full and open competition if the Secretary of the Air Force complies with section 3204 of title 10, United States Code.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**36**	**22**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 26

H.R. 7900

On Waltz Log 1755r4—To prohibit promotion of anti-American and racist theories in Department of Defense schools.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan		x		Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**28**	**30**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 27

H.R. 7900

On Escobar Log 2279r2—To expand oversight responsibilities of the Army Inspector General, the Navy Inspector General, and the Air Force Inspector General to include the Army National Guard, naval militias, and the Air National Guard.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**27**	**31**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 28

H.R. 7900

On Moulton Log 1642r1—To require the Department of Defense to establish a Transition Assistance Program module for deradicalization training for members of the Armed Forces who have violated Department of Defense Instruction 1325.06.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**31**	**27**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 29

H.R. 7900

On Gaetz Log 1728r2—To prohibit funding permanent change of stations based solely on the disagreement of a member with state or local law.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**28**	**30**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 30

H.R. 7900

On Jacobs Log 2233r2—To clarify current statute for extended care benefits for servicemembers who are seriously ill or injured on active duty to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status in the provision of assisted reproductive services.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon		x	
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden		x		Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**30**	**28**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 31

H.R. 7900

On Lamborn Log 2126r4—To express the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense should process religious exemptions to the COVID-19 vaccine mandate through religious, rather than medical, channels.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith		x		Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin		x		Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen		x		Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper		x		Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney		x		Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi		x		Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier		x		Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross		x		Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego		x		Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton		x		Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal		x		Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown		x		Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating		x		Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim		x		Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow		x		Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin		x		Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill		x		Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar		x		Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria		x		Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle		x		Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs		x		Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele		x		Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland		x		Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey		x		Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta		x		Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy		x					
Mr. Horsford		x					
Ms. Garcia		x					
Roll Call Vote Total:	**29**	**29**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 32

H.R. 7900

On Gallego Log 2496 (Substitute to Gaetz Log 1932)—To require a briefing by the Secretary of Defense on the impact of irregular migration on military readiness at the Barry M. Goldwater Range.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz		x	
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**32**	**26**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 33

H.R. 7900

On Crow Log 1631r1—To require the Secretary of Defense to establish and maintain a database listing all foreign nationals working for or on behalf of the United States Federal Government in a theater of combat operations, in accordance with Privacy Act requirements.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers		x	
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson		x	
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner		x	
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn		x	
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman		x	
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler		x	
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott		x	
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves		x	
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik		x	
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais		x	
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly		x	
Mr. Khanna	x			Mr. Gallagher		x	
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz		x	
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks		x	
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney		x	
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman		x	
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson		x	
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green		x	
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice		x	
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin		x	
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain		x	
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson		x	
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl		x	
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore		x	
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon		x	
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**33**	**25**	**0**				

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

ROLL CALL VOTE NO. 34

H.R. 7900

On the Motion to Report the Bill Favorably to the House, As Amended.

Member	Aye	No	Present	Member	Aye	No	Present
Mr. Smith	x			Mr. Rogers	x		
Mr. Langevin	x			Mr. Wilson	x		
Mr. Larsen	x			Mr. Turner	x		
Mr. Cooper	x			Mr. Lamborn	x		
Mr. Courtney	x			Mr. Wittman	x		
Mr. Garamendi	x			Mrs. Hartzler	x		
Ms. Speier	x			Mr. Scott	x		
Mr. Norcross	x			Mr. Brooks			
Mr. Gallego	x			Mr. Graves	x		
Mr. Moulton	x			Ms. Stefanik	x		
Mr. Carbajal	x			Dr. DesJarlais	x		
Mr. Brown	x			Mr. Kelly	x		
Mr. Khanna		x		Mr. Gallagher	x		
Mr. Keating	x			Mr. Gaetz	x		
Mr. Kim	x			Mr. Bacon	x		
Ms. Houlahan	x			Mr. Banks	x		
Mr. Crow	x			Ms. Cheney	x		
Ms. Slotkin	x			Mr. Bergman	x		
Ms. Sherrill	x			Mr. Waltz	x		
Ms. Escobar	x			Mr. Johnson	x		
Mr. Golden	x			Mr. Green	x		
Mrs. Luria	x			Mrs. Bice	x		
Mr. Morelle	x			Mr. Franklin	x		
Ms. Jacobs	x			Mrs. McClain	x		
Mr. Kahele	x			Mr. Jackson	x		
Ms. Strickland	x			Mr. Carl	x		
Mr. Veasey	x			Mr. Moore	x		
Mr. Panetta	x			Mr. Fallon	x		
Ms. Murphy	x						
Mr. Horsford	x						
Ms. Garcia	x						
Roll Call Vote Total:	**57**	**1**	**0**				

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.

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