

Calendar No. 433

118TH CONGRESS }
2d Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-188

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FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025**

R E P O R T

[TO ACCOMPANY S. 4638]

ON

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 FOR
MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND
FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY PER-
SONNEL STRENGTHS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR, AND FOR OTHER
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TOGETHER WITH

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

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UNITED STATES SENATE**



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Calendar No. 433

118TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-188

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 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

JULY 8, 2024.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. REED, from the Committee on Armed Services,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany S. 4638]

The Committee on Armed Services reports favorably an original bill (S. 4638) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for Defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill would:

- (1) Authorize appropriations for (a) procurement, (b) research, development, test, and evaluation, (c) operation and maintenance and the revolving and management funds of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2025;
- (2) Authorize the personnel end strengths for each military Active-Duty component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 2025;
- (3) Authorize the personnel end strengths for the Selected Reserve of each of the reserve components of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 2025;
- (4) Impose certain reporting requirements;

(5) Impose certain limitations with regard to specific procurement and research, development, test, and evaluation actions and manpower strengths; provide certain additional legislative authority; and make certain changes to existing law;

(6) Authorize appropriations for military construction programs of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2025; and

(7) Authorize appropriations for national security programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2025.

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Each year, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) authorizes funding levels and provides authorities for the U.S. military and other critical defense priorities, ensuring America's forces have the training, equipment, and resources they need to carry out their missions. On June 13, 2024, the Senate Armed Services Committee voted 22–3 to advance the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 to the Senate floor.

There is broad consensus among Congress, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. interagency about the threats to America's national security. The People's Republic of China continues to challenge the security and economic interests of the United States and our allies, and increasingly has the ability to do so. Russia is committed to expanding its malign influence on the global stage, and is willing to inflict widespread violence to achieve this. Iran seeks to exploit violence in the Middle East to expel the United States from the region and further sabotage the free world's interests. Complex threats from North Korea, transnational criminal organizations, and climate change and continue to evolve and endanger Americans at home and abroad.

To deter and overcome these threats, the United States military must have the resources, training, equipment, and capabilities it needs to keep the Nation safe. Most importantly, Congress has a fundamental duty to take care of America's men and women in uniform, their families, as well as the civilian workforce. The passage of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 is an important step toward achieving these goals.

To that end, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025:

(1) Supports the objectives of the National Defense Strategy, including defending the U.S. homeland; deterring adversaries; prevailing in long-term strategic competition; and building a resilient Joint Force.

(2) Strengthens the all-volunteer force and improves the quality of life of the men and women of the total force (Active Duty, National Guard, and Reserves), their families, and DOD civilian personnel.

(3) Provides the United States military services and combatant commanders with the resources needed to carry out the National Defense Strategy and out-compete, deter, and, if necessary, prevail against near-peer adversaries.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 ensures that the United States has the resources it needs to deter its adversaries, reassure its allies, and provide its forces with the tools and capabilities to overcome threats around the globe.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THIS ACT (SEC. 4)

The committee recommends a provision that would require that the budgetary effects of this Act be determined in accordance with the procedures established in the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–139).

**SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS AND
BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATION**

The administration’s budget request for national defense discretionary programs within the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Armed Services for fiscal year 2025 was \$849.5 billion for base Department of Defense (DOD) programs and \$33.7 billion for national security programs in the Department of Energy (DOE).

The committee recommends an overall discretionary authorization of \$919.9 billion in fiscal year 2025, including \$875.0 billion for base DOD programs, \$33.4 billion for national security programs in the DOE, and \$11.5 billion for defense-related activities outside the jurisdiction of the NDAA.

The table preceding the detailed program adjustments in Division D of this bill summarizes the direct discretionary authorizations in the committee recommendation and the equivalent budget authority levels for fiscal year 2025 defense programs. The table summarizes the committee’s recommended discretionary authorizations by appropriation account for fiscal year 2025 and compares these amounts to the request.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 101)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for procurement activities at the levels identified in section 4101 of division D of this Act.

Subtitle B—Army Programs

Centralized security monitoring program for facilities of the Army (sec. 111)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to establish a centralized security monitoring program for installations and facilities of the Department of the Army. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Army to provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that outlines the plans of the Secretary to implement the centralized security monitoring program.

Strategy for Army active protection systems (sec. 112)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of the Army to submit a strategy to the congressional defense committees, not later than September 30, 2025, for the testing, procurement, integration, and fielding of active protection systems on Army ground combat vehicles.

Certification of additional manufacturer for low, slow, small unmanned aircraft integrated defeat system of the Army (sec. 113)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to certify at least one additional interceptor and production manufacturer for the U.S. Army's low, slow, small-unmanned aircraft integrated defeat system.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Extension of prohibition on availability of funds for Navy port waterborne security barriers (sec. 121)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 130(a) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) by extending the

prohibition on the use of funds for waterborne security barriers through fiscal year 2025.

The committee remains skeptical of efforts by the U.S. Navy to issue a 10-year contract for “repairing” existing barriers with similar barriers that do not meet the U.S. Navy’s requirements. The committee believes that such action would suggest an attempt to circumvent existing legislative prohibitions.

Constellation-class frigate program (sec. 122)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from obligating or expending any funds authorized for fiscal year 2025 for the construction of a *Constellation*-class frigate until the Secretary of Defense certifies that 95 percent of functional design drawings have been approved by the designated technical authority. The provision would also require the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Secretary of Defense’s compliance with the requirements and evaluate the completeness of functional design.

The committee notes that six ships have been appropriated for the program, and the keel of the lead ship was laid in the third quarter of fiscal year 2024. In April 2024, the U.S. Navy reported the lead ship to be 3 years behind schedule, a delay with ramifications that are not fully factored into the U.S. Navy’s budget justification documents. The second ship is already facing a 2-year construction delay.

The committee recognizes that the shipbuilder is facing labor and supply chain challenges that reflect issues facing the broader industry, particularly given that the shipbuilder’s price was formulated prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, the shipbuilder has a significant backlog of work in another shipbuilding program whose prime contractor is a separate company, which complicates the prioritization of resources at the shipbuilder for the *Constellation*-class frigate.

The committee also notes the U.S. Navy’s role in the challenges facing the program. In section 123 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), Congress limited the award of a contract for construction of the prospective frigate class ship until the design reached sufficient maturity and completed a preliminary design review, or demonstrated an equivalent level of design completeness. The U.S. Navy cited the frigate program’s use of a parent ship design as an argument for why this requirement had been met. More generally, the U.S. Navy cited the use of a parent design as an important measure for reducing technical, schedule, and cost risk in the program. The winning offeror proposed a design based on the Italian-French Fregata Europea Multi-Missione (FREMM) frigate design, but the content of design of the *Constellation*-class reportedly has declined over time from being 85 percent common with the FREMM design to being 15 percent common, suggesting that the program has evolved toward what the Congressional Research Service refers to as a “parent design in name only” situation, which can negate much of the potential value of using a parent design.

The scale and scope of these changes call into question the basis of the U.S. Navy’s original program justification to Congress and

the fixed-price contract awarded to the shipbuilder. If the proposed design was insufficient to meet U.S. Navy standards to the degree suggested by the reported 15 percent commonality figure, then the contract award suggests that there was a severe breakdown between the assumptions of the source selection evaluation board and the senior technical authority. The senior technical authority must ensure clarity of technical standards in the solicitation process, timely feedback for contractor-submitted drawings, and currency and relevancy of technical standards.

Moreover, the senior technical authority is expected to maintain discipline related to design maturity in advance of construction. The Secretary of the Navy certified to Congress that basic and functional design were complete prior to the start of construction in August 2022, but U.S. Navy officials now estimate that such maturity will not be reached until more than 2 years later. The committee believes this constitutes a misrepresentation of the facts certified by the Secretary of the Navy.

The committee affirms its support for the goal of a 381-ship Navy and the role of the *Constellation*-class frigate in meeting U.S. Navy requirements. The committee appreciates the urgency that the U.S. Navy has demonstrated to surge design support to the *Constellation*-class builder and looks forward to receiving updated production plans for the program. Moreover, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to consider whether exercising additional fixed priced options on the contract including detail design and construction is in the best interest of the U.S. Navy and the health of the industrial base.

Limitation on the construction of the Landing Ship Medium (sec. 123)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Navy from awarding a contract for the Landing Ship Medium program, including construction of the lead ship, until basic and functional design are certified to be complete.

The committee recognizes the importance of the requirement for the U.S. Marine Corps to have adequate operational sealift to maneuver three Marine Littoral Regiments. However, the U.S. Navy has not developed a comparable landing ship in several decades, and smaller shipyards expected to participate in the contract solicitation have limited design resources and experience. Moreover, the U.S. Navy intends to award a contract for detailed design and construction of the lead ship on a fixed price basis with fixed price options for five additional ships. The committee believes that such an acquisition strategy places undue risk on the contractor before the design reaches a maturity level when confidence in cost and schedule estimates is achieved. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the Landing Ship Medium program could cost between two-times and three-times more than the amount for which the U.S. Navy is budgeting. Recent examples of shipbuilding programs with a similar acquisition strategy have met with significant cost and schedule challenges, putting the contractor and the program at risk, include the *Constellation*-class frigate, the *Navajo*-class rescue and salvage ship, the Polar Security Cutter, and the Landing Craft Utility (LCU) 1700.

The committee believes that maturing the design prior to construction of the Landing Ship Medium will not delay the program compared to a more realistic schedule and may avoid costly rework associated with design changes that have plagued past ship-building efforts.

Authority for the procurement, leasing, or chartering of a medium-sized landing ship (sec. 124)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract or other agreement for the procurement, leasing, or chartering of a commercial or non-developmental ship that meets core U.S. Marine Corps requirements for operational sealift and landing troops, equipment, and supplies to a beach. The committee recognizes that the Landing Ship Medium program will be late to need for Marine Littoral Regiment campaigning and seeks to ensure that U.S. Marine Corps capability gaps are addressed while a final solution is developed.

The committee appreciates efforts undertaken by the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps, collectively referred to as the Littoral Maneuver Bridging Solution (LMBS), that leverage existing assets such as the Expeditionary Fast Transport and minimally modified commercial solutions such as the Stern Landing Vessel. This practice is in keeping with section 3453 of title 10, United States Code, which creates a preference for commercial and non-developmental items and defines requirements in a way that maximizes the opportunity for their incorporation. Moreover, it also conforms with section 875 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) requiring the use of commercial or non-government standards unless no practical alternative exists to meet user needs.

The committee encourages the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps to expand the LMBS with a focus on rapidly delivering mature systems. The committee notes that there are viable domestically produced solutions, including one that has recently been produced for export, and divested U.S. Army watercraft solutions that are not currently part of the LMBS but could be added. The committee recognizes that the Department of the Navy may prefer alternative solutions that could require a prior approval reprogramming action and encourages the submission of a reprogramming request should it be necessary.

Annual report on surface ship suppliers (sec. 125)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy to submit an annual report to the congressional defense committees analyzing suppliers of surface ship components. The Secretary would be required to identify any source of surface ship components that might be at risk, and to develop a plan for actions to stabilizing that supply base. The reporting requirement would sunset at the end of fiscal year 2029.

Block buy contract and multiyear procurement authority for CH-53K heavy lift helicopter program (sec. 126)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a block buy contract during fis-

cal years 2025 and 2026 for up to 37 CH-53K airframes. The provision would also authorize a multiyear procurement contract for T408 engines during fiscal year 2025 through fiscal year 2029.

The committee is aware that the U.S. Navy estimates that entering into these two contracts could save 3.75 percent and 10 percent on the total cost of each purchase, respectively, compared to purchasing these items annually.

Modification of requirement to incorporate advanced degaussing systems into *Arleigh Burke* class destroyers (sec. 127)

The committee recommends a provision that would delay the required implementation of an advanced degaussing system in the *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyer from fiscal year 2025 until fiscal year 2028 in order to have this design change match the beginning of the next destroyer multiyear contract.

Modification of authority to purchase used vessels under the National Defense Sealift Fund (sec. 128)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2218 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Navy to buy up to 13 used, foreign-built vessels to modernize the Ready Reserve Force.

Authority for incrementally funded contract for the construction of a *Virginia*-class submarine (sec. 129)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Navy to sign an incrementally funded contract for a second *Virginia*-class submarine in fiscal year 2025.

Sense of Congress on aircraft carrier acquisition strategies (sec. 130)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy should:

- (1) Implement acquisition strategies that maximize benefits to operational commanders;
- (2) Adopt a two-ship acquisition strategy for building CVN-82 and CVN-83; and
- (3) Request procurement of CVN-82 not later than fiscal year 2028.

Modifications to procurement authorities for certain amphibious shipbuilding programs (sec.)

The committee recommends a provision that would clarify the authorization to enter into economic order quantity contracts provided in section 129 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263). While the committee appreciates the U.S. Navy's efforts to enter into a multi-ship procurement of up to five amphibious warships, the committee affirms that the U.S. Navy already has the authority required to enter into such a procurement. Amphibious warships have not had the stabilizing benefits of a multiyear procurement or

block buy contract such as used on the *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers, *Virginia*-class submarines, and *Ford*-class aircraft carrier.

The committee regrets that the negotiations in 2019 for a multi-ship procurement of amphibious warships were unsuccessful. The committee believes the U.S. Navy already has all the authority required to enter into one or more contracts for economic order quantity across programs, as the Secretary of the Navy testified to the committee during the Navy posture hearing on May 16, 2024. The committee is concerned that the U.S. Navy has not been forthcoming with issues related to economic order quantity, or that some within the Department of Defense have been using such issues as a delaying tactic to defer cost, which could negate a fair amount of the cost savings that have been estimated for a multi-ship procurement contract. Out of an abundance of caution, the committee recommends a provision that further clarifies this authorization, and further encourages the Department of the Navy to use its authority to support its ability to meet the statutory requirement for 31 amphibious warfare ships, achieve cost savings, and stabilize the industrial base.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Prohibition on certain reductions to inventory of E-3 airborne warning and control system aircraft (sec. 131)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the U.S. Air Force to maintain 16 E-3 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft until the E-3 AWACS can be replaced by E-7 Wedgetail aircraft, or until the retirement of the E-3 AWACS would create no lapse in U.S. Air Force capabilities.

Management of temporary relocation of B-1 bomber aircraft and personnel (sec. 132)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 133 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81), as amended by section 136 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) to require the Secretary of the Air Force to actively manage the existing B-1 bomber force structure as the fleet transitions to the B-21 bomber. The provision would require the Secretary, to the extent practicable, to manage any temporary relocation of B-1 aircraft and airmen in a manner that: (1) Minimizes effects to combat readiness; (2) Minimizes risks associated with concentrating B-1s at one location; (3) Uses the construction period to maximize expeditionary actions such as Bomber Task Force and Agile Combat Employment; and (4) Considers travel options and distance for families and dependents, which will influence quality of life for airmen.

Modification of requirements for cost-benefit and technical risk analysis for F-35 propulsion and thermal management modernization program (sec. 133)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend Section 226 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) to require more information on the plans

of the Department of Defense to upgrade the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) propulsion and thermal management systems.

The JSF Executive Steering Board (JESB) has validated an objective requirement of 80 kilowatts (kW) of cooling by a power and thermal management system (PTMS) to support all future system requirements. The JESB believes that this should expedite the analysis required in section 226. The Government Accountability Office has noted the criticality of beginning air vehicle integration of a new PTMS not later than 2029. To that end, the committee is concerned by an apparent lack of urgency by the Joint Program Office to achieve this timeline, and the absence of sufficient funding programmed across the future years defense program for a new PTMS.

A delay in fielding a new PTMS imperils future upgrades and burdens an upgraded engine with unnecessary demand for bleed air which ultimately reduces engine life. A new PTMS is critical to the JSF's future, and the justification material accompanying the budget request for fiscal year 2025 notes that there is "a massive leap in cooling and power needed to support post 2029 mission system upgrades."

The committee is concerned that the Program Executive Officer (PEO) for the F-35 acquisition program has not established a clear timeline for completion of the overall reporting requirements in section 226, and does not intend to wait for the results of this analysis to begin fielding advanced capabilities. The committee notes that section 226 established a requirement for completion of all analysis and reporting by July 1, 2024.

The committee reinforces the criticality of that timeline, and directs the JSF PEO, not later than January 2, 2025, to provide the congressional defense committees with a plan to compete and award a contract to design and build a new PTMS, including developing an acquisition strategy that maximizes cooling margin for the life of the aircraft. The committee further directs the PEO to provide a funding profile and plan to complete PTMS development in time to begin air vehicle integration not later than September 30, 2029.

Plan for sustainment and recapitalization of Air National Guard fighter fleet (sec. 134)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to develop a plan for modernizing all 25 fighter aircraft squadrons in the Air National Guard. In developing such a plan, the Secretary would be required to establish a timetable for modernizing all 25 fighter squadrons, and identify the resources required to execute the plan. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide a report to the congressional defense committees that includes the sustainment and recapitalization plan.

Air base air defense (sec. 135)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to develop a plan to support fielding of air defense capability at Air Force installations and other priority locations. The plan would be required to include fielding at four

sites before the end of fiscal year 2027, and fielding at four more sites each year thereafter until fiscal year 2031. The Secretary would also be required to provide a report on the plan to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2025.

Annual report on Air Force tactical fighter aircraft force structure (sec. 136)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to provide an annual report reflecting a 10-year plan for Air Force fighter aircraft force structure, recapitalization, training, and sustainment of the active and reserve components of the Air Force.

Extension of limitations and minimum inventory requirement relating to RQ-4 aircraft (sec. 137)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the sunset date for section 9062 of title 10, United States Code, regarding RQ-4 aircraft by 1 year until the end of fiscal year 2029.

Modification of inventory requirements for aircraft of the combat air forces (sec. 138)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Air Force to retire a portion of the current fighter aircraft inventory. The provision would approve the Air Force request to retire the following aircraft: (1) 56 A-10s; (2) 65 F-15C/Ds; and (3) 11 F-16C/Ds. The provision would not allow the Air Force to retire 26 F-15E or 32 F-22 aircraft.

The committee does not agree with the Air Force assertion that retiring the F-15E and F-22 aircraft would result in acceptable risk.

Subtitle E—Defense Wide, Joint, and Multiservice Matters

Modification of pilot program to accelerate the procurement and fielding of innovative technologies (sec. 141)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 834 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81) to allow the issuance of not more than two solicitations for proposals with no restrictions on the types of businesses that might apply.

Plan for signals intelligence capabilities of armed overwatch aircraft (sec. 142)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD(SOLIC)) and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a plan for integrating signals intelligence capabilities on fielded armed overwatch aircraft.

The committee notes that geographic combatant commanders, particularly U.S. Central Command and U.S. Africa Command, continue to express concern about a shortfall in the availability of airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capac-

ity. The committee notes that SOCOM plans to divest U-28 and MC-12 aircraft that currently provide airborne ISR in support of special operations forces, potentially further exacerbating the ISR shortfall facing the geographic combatant commands.

The committee also notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report on December 14, 2023, titled “Special Operations Forces: DOD Should Slow Acquisition of Armed Overwatch Aircraft Until It Conducts Needed Analysis” (GAO-24-106283), which found that insufficient analysis had been conducted to justify SOCOM’s original plan for a fleet of 75 armed overwatch aircraft and recommended a re-evaluation of this requirement. The committee notes that the fiscal year 2025 budget request reduces the total planned purchase of armed overwatch aircraft to 62 due to anticipated fiscal constraints in future fiscal years, and understands that SOCOM is currently conducting additional analysis to more effectively quantify its overall requirement. The committee directs the ASD(SOLIC) and the SOCOM Commander to submit the additional analysis when it is complete to the congressional defense committees.

Assessments of inventory requirements and procurement of air-to-air missiles (sec. 143)

The committee recommends a provision that that would require the Secretaries of the Air Force and Navy to: (1) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of requirements for air-to-air missiles; (2) Consider emerging requirements for such missiles; and (3) Develop any recommended changes in planned inventories the Secretaries deem appropriate. The Secretaries would be required to submit a report on the results of these efforts to the congressional defense committees no later than April 1, 2025.

Repeal of limitation on procurement of drop-in fuels; annual report (sec. 144)

The committee recommends a provision that would repeal section 2922h of title 10, United States Code, and require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report if a bulk purchase of drop-in fuel was not cost-competitive with traditional fuel, and if the purchase was based on a military requirement or not.

Budget Items

Army

Topline increase

As described in the 4101 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department’s facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

UH-72A Lakota lifecycle sustainment and modernization

The budget request included \$34.6 million for Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), in line number 17 Utility Helicopter Mods.

The UH-72 Lakota program lacks a funded strategy to address common fleet management issues including long-term sustainment, block upgrade, modernization, and mitigation of aircraft attrition.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in APA line 17 for UH-72A Lakota lifecycle sustainment and modernization.

Destruction of anti-personnel landmines

The budget request included \$135.6 million for Procurement of Ammunition, Army (PAA) in line number 37 Conventional Munitions Demilitarization, of which \$5.8 million was requested specifically for landmine demilitarization.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$2.9 million in PAA line 37 to limit the destruction of anti-personnel landmines.

Infantry squad vehicles

The budget request included \$34.4 million in line number 4 of Other Procurement, Army (OPA), for Ground Mobility Vehicles (GMV).

The Army's infantry squad vehicle (ISV) is required across the range of military operations conducting crisis response, initial entry, and selected decisive action missions.

The committee recommends an increase of \$44.1 million in OPA line 4 for additional ISVs and notes that this request was included in the unfunded priorities list of the Chief of Staff of the Army.

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle program reduction

The budget request included \$653.2 million for Other Procurement, Army (OPA), in line number 6 Joint Light Tactical Vehicle Family of Vehicles.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$125.0 million in OPA line 6 for the JLTV program.

Single Channel Data Radio

The budget request included \$704.1 million in line number 33 of Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for Handheld Manpack Small Form Fit (HMS), of which \$11.0 million was requested for Manufacturing—Single-Channel Data Radios (SCDR).

The committee recommends a decrease of \$6.0 million in OPA line 33 for the SCDR.

Terrestrial Layer System Brigade Combat Team realignment

The budget request included \$96.9 million for Other Procurement, Army (OPA) in line number 57 Terrestrial Layer Systems (TLS).

The Army has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$32.7 million in OPA line 57 for Terrestrial Layer System Brigade Combat Team and a corresponding increase of \$32.7 million in Research, Develop-

ment, Test, and Evaluation, Army for PE 34270A Electronic Warfare Development.

Prophet Enhanced Signals Processing kits

The budget request included \$6.5 million for Other Procurement, Army (OPA), in line number 62 Mod of In-Svc Equip (Intel Spt).

The committee observes that the use of the electromagnetic spectrum in contemporary conflicts has become more dynamic and is stressing legacy equipment and processes for conducting and utilizing signals intelligence. The committee understands the Prophet Enhanced Signals Processing (ESP) kit provides increased flexibility and agility as an interim solution to Army intelligence operational needs.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in OPA line 62 for procurement of additional Prophet ESP kits.

Integrated Visual Augmentation System

The budget request included \$377.4 million in line number 72 of Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for Night Vision Devices, of which \$255.5 million was requested for Integrated Visual Augmentation System/Heads Up Display (IVAS/HUD).

The committee recommends a decrease of \$200.5 million in OPA line 72 for the IVAS/HUD.

Family of All Terrain Cranes Type I

The budget request included \$0.1 million in line number 127 of Other Procurement, Army (OPA) for All Terrain Cranes.

The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in OPA line 127 for Family of All Terrain Cranes (FOATC) Type I.

Navy

Topline increase

As described in the 4101 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

E-2D Advanced Hawkeye reduction

The budget request included \$197.7 million for Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), in line number 11 E-2 Adv Hawkeye.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$120.0 million in APN line 11 as E-2D production line shutdown funding is early to need.

Aircraft carrier industrial base

The budget request included \$1.2 billion for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN), in line number 3 Carrier Replacement Program.

In the fiscal year 2025 request, the U.S. Navy proposed delaying the start of production of the next aircraft carrier from 2028 until

2030. The committee recognizes that this delay could cause some second and third tier vendors to interrupt their production lines.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$75.0 million in SCN line 3 for the procurement of additional parts and sustainment of the aircraft carrier industrial base.

***Virginia*-class submarines**

The budget request included \$3.6 billion in line 5 of Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN) to build one *Virginia*-class submarine in fiscal year 2025 and \$3.7 billion in advance procurement in line 6 to support building *Virginia*-class submarines in future years.

The committee has significant concerns about the effect that a reduction from the usual two-per-year construction rate may have on the 2nd and 3rd tier submarine supplier base.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$650.0 million in SCN line 5 and an increase of \$400.0 million in line 6 to support incremental funding of a second boat in fiscal year 2025. A provision to authorize incremental funding is found elsewhere in this Act.

Submarine industrial base programs

The budget request included \$180.0 million in the *Virginia*-class procurement program in Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN), line 5, for efforts to support the submarine supplier base. The budget request also included \$2.0 billion in the *Columbia*-class procurement program request for SCN line 1, for the same purposes.

Last year, Congress provided \$1.2 billion in regular appropriations and \$3.0 billion in the fiscal year 2024 National Security Supplemental Act (Public Law 118–50) to support the submarine industrial base. Despite this additional funding, the shipbuilders and their supply chains are not meeting the requirement to produce one *Columbia*-class and two *Virginia*-class submarines per year.

Therefore, the committee recommends an additional \$80.0 million in SCN line 6 for enhancing the submarine industrial base.

CVN refueling complex overhaul reduction

The budget request included \$1.1 billion for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN), in line number 7 CVN Refueling Overhauls.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$250.0 million in SCN line 7 as early to need for the start of docking and construction in June 2026.

DDG–51

The budget request included \$6.7 billion to procure 2 DDG–51 destroyers.

The committee is concerned that the Navy fleet size continues to decline despite a requirement in title 10, United States Code, for the Navy to maintain a fleet of 355 ships.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.5 billion for a third DDG–51 in fiscal year 2026. Of the increase, \$1.4 billion was offset from reductions in other programs.

Medium Landing Ship lead ship reduction

The budget request included \$268.1 million for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN), in line number 21 Medium Landing Ship.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$68.0 million for SCN line 21 as early to need for construction of the lead ship in advance of achieving a mature design and better cost estimates for the program.

Medium-sized landing vessel

The committee recommends an increase of \$68.0 million for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN), in line number 21A Medium-sized Landing Vessel, a new budget line for the procurement, leasing, or chartering of a minimally-modified commercial or non-developmental landing ship and associated materials.

Marine Corps realignment

The budget request included \$182.5 million for Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC) in line number 21 Electro Magnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO).

The Marine Corps has informed the committee of the need to realign funds due to technical maturity issues associated with the execution of certain funds within fiscal year 2025. The Commandant of the Marine Corps included in his unfunded priorities list for fiscal year 2025 a request for additional funds for his Barracks 2030 initiative for restoration and maintenance.

Accordingly the committee recommends a decrease of \$182.5 million in PMC line 21 for Electro Magnetic Spectrum Operations and corresponding increases of \$148.9 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC) for SAG BSM1 for Barracks 2030—Restoration and Modernization; \$6.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 26313M Marine Corps Communications Systems for prototyping efforts for Marine Electromagnetic Warfare Ground Family of Systems—Mounted; \$7.2 million in PMC line 6 for reducible height gunner protection kits; \$6.0 million in RDN for PE 63640M for the Autonomous Low Profile Vessel; and \$14.4 million in OMMC SAG 1A1A Operational Forces for High Cut Enhanced Combat Helmet.

Expansion of secure 5G Open Radio Access Network

The budget request included \$284.0 million in line number 32 of Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for Marine Corps Enterprise Network (MCEN).

The committee understands that improved networking capabilities are necessary for future operations in an increasingly contested and congested electromagnetic environment. The committee believes that Open Radio Access Network technology provides options to commanders for fast, high-bandwidth networking. The committee notes that the Department is piloting such Open Radio Access Network technology at Department of Defense facilities across the country, such as at the Marine Logistics Command. Based on the ongoing success of such pilots, the committee encourages the Department to continue to expand these pilots for new use cases, as well as expanded coverage.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in PMC line 32 for the expansion of secure 5G Open Radio Access Network at Marine Logistics Command.

Joint Light Tactical Vehicle reduction

The budget request included \$340.5 million for Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), in line number 44 Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV).

The committee recommends a decrease of \$101.7 million in PMC line 44 as excess to need due to contract delays.

Air Force

Topline increase

As described in the 4101 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Additional HH-60W procurement

The budget request included \$162.7 million for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), in line number 12 Combat Rescue Helicopter.

The committee recommends an increase of \$210.0 million in APAF line 12 to procure an additional 5 HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopters.

C-40 Fleet Expansion reductions

The budget request included \$328.7 million for Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), in line number 13 C-40 Fleet Expansion and \$936.2 million in APAF line number 68 Initial Spares/Repair Parts, of which \$10.0 million was for initial spares for C-40s.

This requested funding is to buy an additional C-40 aircraft to augment the C-32A executive transport fleet that supports senior officials. However, the Air Force has determined that there is a need to expand the current fleet of C-32A aircraft and they have chosen to purchase a new B-737 aircraft and convert it for this mission.

The committee notes that there appears to be no analysis behind this decision for buying B-737 aircraft to expand the fleet of executive transport aircraft. The committee recognizes that Boeing no longer produces the B-757 aircraft, but there is no indication that the Air Force even considered using B-757 aircraft for this mission. While buying a used aircraft presents other questions, the committee recognizes that used B-747 aircraft were acceptable to the Air Force for the Presidential Aircraft Replacement program to modernize the fleet of VC-25 aircraft.

Therefore, pending further investigation of any requirement for expanding the executive transport fleet and the alternatives for filling such a requirement, the committee recommends a reduction of

\$318.7 million in APAF line 13 and a reduction of \$10.0 million in APAF line 68.

Protection Level One Armored Utility Vehicles for intercontinental ballistic missile security mission

The budget request included \$41.6 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) for line number 4 Cargo and Utility Vehicles, of which \$4.2 million was requested for Armored Utility Vehicles.

The committee is concerned by the state of the wheeled vehicle fleet supporting Air Force Global Strike Command's (AFGSC) intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) security mission.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$14.0 million in OPAF line 4 for the procurement of 50 Protection Level One Armored Utility Vehicles to support AFGSC's ICBM security mission requirements.

Counter uncrewed systems for U.S. Africa Command

The budget request included \$254.1 million in line number 32 of Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF), Air Force Physical Security System.

The committee recommends an increase of \$100.0 million in OPAF line 32 for counter uncrewed systems for United States Africa Command. The committee notes that this was submitted as a request on the unfunded priorities list of the Commander, U.S. Africa Command.

Defense Wide

Topline increase

As described in the 4101 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Combatant Craft Assault

The budget request included \$66.5 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for line 65 Combatant Craft Systems.

The committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in PDW line 65 for the procurement of additional Combatant Craft Assault.

Counter Uncrewed Systems

The budget request included \$358.3 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for line 68 Warrior Systems, of which \$52.1 million is for Counter Uncrewed Systems.

The committee notes that the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, has identified Counter Uncrewed Systems as a priority unfunded requirement.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$44.5 million in PDW line 68, an increase of \$34.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide in PE 1160431BB,

and an increase of \$1.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide in SAG 1PL7 for Counter Uncrewed Systems.

Items of Special Interest

ALQ-172 Maintainability and Reliability System enhancements

The B-52 electronic defensive system relies on the ALQ-172 electronic warfare suite for self-protection. Currently, the Air Force is eliminating the electronic warfare position in the bomber and moving to a four person crew. Consequently, the ALQ-172 will move to the position of the navigator. As part of this move, the Air Force Life Cycle Management Center is leading the effort to upgrade the ALQ-172 Maintainability and Reliability System (MARS) to an enhanced version, known as MARS-E, which has a digital receive transmit generator to allow low frequency receive capability typical of threats encountered in the Indo-Pacific region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on courses of action, including estimated costs, for the MARS-E system for the receive and transmit capability in lower frequency bands in order to improve the survivability of the B-52 in a near-peer conflict.

Basing requirements for unmanned aircraft systems

The committee believes that the U.S. Army must consider the long-term training requirements as it resources the Future Tactical Unmanned Aircraft System (FTUAS).

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on the U.S. Army's unmanned aircraft strategy. The briefing shall include: (1) Physical facility and training area requirements for FTUAS to effectively train manned-unmanned teaming; (2) Availability of airspace; (3) Sufficiency of current training areas to launch and retrieve vertical takeoff and landing capable FTUAS; (4) Estimated requirements and cost of construction of permanent training facilities; and (5) Assessment of livable communities, educational opportunities, and state and local measures that provide support to U.S. military personnel, particularly as related to this capability.

Briefing on M1E3 artificial intelligence enabled features

The committee supports the U.S. Army's modernization efforts to acquire the next generation of combat vehicles and capabilities by leveraging architectures and software that can enhance AI-enabled features, to include advanced driver assistance and aided target recognition. In addition, AI-enabled features may increase reliability through predictive maintenance and diagnostics. Key U.S. Army programs, such as Robotic Combat Vehicle and XM-30, have made strides to adopt commercial best practices and the latest technology related to advanced driver assistance and vehicle software platforms. The committee encourages the Program Executive Office for Ground Combat Systems to leverage lessons learned from these programs to inform the acquisition strategies for next genera-

tion combat vehicles to achieve greater effectiveness, lethality, and survivability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 28, 2025, on how the U.S. Army is applying lessons learned from other Army program offices to achieve greater autonomy through on-vehicle software architecture in its M1E3 program.

Combat Network Communications Technology Nuclear System modification

The B-52 bomber relies on the Combat Network Communications Technology (CONNECT) display system to integrate mission planning and target assessment across the crew members for a common operations display. However, the system does not display the same configuration for nuclear operations, and instead it relies on the older display found in cathode ray screens. The committee understands that the Air Force is modifying the CONNECT system to ensure the nuclear mission display is integrated in the current display system.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the U.S. Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on efforts to integrate the nuclear mission display with the current CONNECT display system.

Commercial aerial refueling

Aerial refueling is vital to the United States achieving and maintaining air dominance in a conflict, and is necessary for conducting aviation training and operational requirements. Current U.S. organic tanker capacity falls short of the Department of Defense's requirement, especially as the organic tanker force transitions from the KC-10 and KC-135 to the KC-46. This shortfall regularly disrupts both training and operations, causing significant readiness degradation. Aerial refueling assets are always in high demand, and that demand will increase in a time of conflict.

The committee is aware that the Naval Air Systems Command contracts for the use of tankers from commercial aerial refueling providers. Such tankers mitigate the U.S. Navy's own capacity shortfalls. In addition to regular use by the U.S. Navy, these commercial providers have successfully supported multiple U.S. Air Force aircraft operations, increasing availability, flexibility, and capacity, especially in the continental United States and in permissive environments. The committee notes the increasing use of commercial aerial refueling by the U.S. Air Force and potential for positive effects on overall readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, detailing plans for using commercial aerial refueling to improve readiness and more fully leverage exercises and training events which would benefit from more predictable and consistent tanker support.

Commercial dual-use parts

Section 161 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) directed the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy to include Federal Aviation Administration-certified used parts in supply chain solutions. The committee needs to ensure that the implementation of the directive is complete, and that the Department of Defense is taking maximum advantage of other sources of spare parts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2025, on this initiative. The report should include: (1) The extent to which the Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Navy have acquired used, overhauled, reconditioned, and remanufactured commercial dual-use parts; (2) An identification of used parts acquired under this program; (3) The costs of these used parts compared to the costs of the same new parts if acquired new; and (4) A description of competitive procedures used by the Air Force and Navy to acquire commercial dual-use parts.

Common tactical truck

The committee supports continued U.S. Army efforts to maximize commonality and employ best commercial practices in its Tactical Wheeled Vehicle procurement activities. However, the committee is concerned that the U.S. Army's current acquisition strategy for the common tactical truck (CTT), including the decision to combine vehicles with different mission requirements, such as the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck and the line haul tractor trailer, into one configuration may reduce competition and increase costs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 28, 2025, on the U.S. Army's analysis of alternatives for the CTT program, to include its consideration of recapitalizing the Family of Heavy Tactical Wheeled Vehicles.

Comptroller General review of Army Future Vertical Lift modernization efforts

The U.S. Army announced in February that it would rebalance its aviation modernization investments across new and enduring platforms. This decision included cancellation of its Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft effort; increased investment in its Future Tactical Unmanned Aerial System; a commitment to modernize its enduring Apache, Black Hawk, and Chinook fleets; and a divestment of legacy unmanned assets. To assist the committee in its oversight of the U.S. Army's Future Vertical Lift (FVL) modernization efforts to include these changes, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the U.S. Army's FVL efforts and plans. The Comptroller General's review should assess:

- (1) What new investments or developments will result from the restructuring and what investments or developments will the U.S. Army curtail or continue;

(2) What analyses were performed to inform the U.S. Army's decision to restructure its plans for aviation modernization; and

(3) To what extent has the U.S. Army factored in lessons learned from previous acquisition efforts, experimentation events, Indo-Pacific centric exercises, and observations of operations in Ukraine to inform its revised plans for aviation.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 27, 2025, and a report at a time agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General review of Army network modernization

The committee is aware that the U.S. Army has recently shifted its network modernization approach from biennial capability sets to a continuous insertion of new technology and a more software-centric approach.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 27, 2025, on the U.S. Army's network modernization approach and plans. The Comptroller General's review should assess:

(1) What systems or technologies the U.S. Army is seeking to modernize its battlefield command, control, and communications network;

(2) What acquisition approaches and contracting strategies the U.S. Army is considering for modernizing its battlefield network capabilities;

(3) How the U.S. Army determined the requirements for these systems; and

(4) To what extent the U.S. Army is using leading practices to manage risks in acquiring these systems or software.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a report to the congressional defense committees at a mutually agreed upon time.

Comptroller General review of B-52 bomber spare parts and support equipment

The last B-52 bomber was built in 1962, and it is expected to be retired in the 2050s. The current fleet of 76 aircraft is undergoing 10 depot level modifications and it has over 60,000 total parts in its inventory spread throughout various depots and support centers. However, this does not include associated aircraft ground equipment such as unique weapons loaders, electrical generators, and other associated systems. These modernization investments will ensure the fleet remains combat ready over the next 30 years, but many of the parts in inventory, will likely be 90 years old by the time the fleet is retired.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess:

(1) The cost, schedule, and performance progress of Air Force B-52 modernization investments;

(2) The Air Force’s approach to coordinating and tracking B-52 depot level modifications underway and planned; and

(3) Non-depot level parts sustainment, including aircraft ground equipment associated with the B-52 through the remaining lifetime of the airframe.

The Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees on this assessment on a mutually agreed upon date, but not later than March 31, 2025.

Contested logistics training at combat training centers

The committee finds that the importance of sustaining forces in expeditionary environments is underscored by recent initiatives such as the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and the Arctic Strategy. However, the committee notes that the Combat Training Center Directorate has not adequately integrated key commercial technologies into its training exercises for rotating deployable units.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 15, 2025, on U.S. Army efforts to train soldiers on contested logistics-related technical systems at combat training centers (CTC) or during division- or corps-level exercises. The briefing shall include: (1) A summary of training scenarios used; (2) An assessment of the skills that the combined force needs to develop and maintain to enable efficient and effective deployment of life support systems; (3) An assessment of commercially-available equipment or systems that the U.S. Army has exercised in simulated combat and contested environments; and (4) Any other elements the Secretary deems relevant.

Counter-UAS for conventional forces

The committee believes that the most effective counter-unmanned aerial systems (UAS) capabilities for the joint force are those using software-defined technologies of autonomy, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning. The committee notes that U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), through the Systems Integration Partner program, uses such technologies to rapidly deploy innovative counter-UAS capabilities in combat environments. These systems provide passive and active multi-modal detect configurations for mobile sites, fixed sites, and maritime vessels.

The committee is concerned by the obstacles to transitioning these innovative capabilities from SOCOM to conventional forces. The committee commends SOCOM and U.S. Central Command for leveraging innovative capabilities like open-architecture, vertical take-off and landing, and AI-driven autonomous air vehicles for Group 3 defeat missions. However, the committee is concerned that the Services have not budgeted to sustain and expand these types of critical capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the service acquisition executives of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to provide separate briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2025, on plans to resource, transition, and scale advanced, AI-enabled, combat-validated UAS defeat capabilities to conventional forces within their department.

Directed energy testing for countering unmanned aerial systems

The committee recognizes the threat posed by Group 1 to Group 3+ unmanned aerial systems (UAS) and UAS swarms, both to the Homeland and to U.S. military operations, installations, and personnel worldwide. The committee understands that to defeat this growing threat, a layered, integrated defense strategy is required that includes directed energy (DE) capabilities. The committee recognizes that DE capabilities must be tested and servicemembers must be trained in their operation before they can be deployed against UAS and UAS swarms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on the current capability of the Department of Defense (DOD) to test DE systems and plans to increase that capability. The briefing shall include:

- (1) A complete list of DOD test ranges currently conducting DE systems testing;
- (2) An assessment of existing Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) policies and regulations relevant to the testing of DE systems and the use of spectrum analysis tools;
- (3) An assessment of where among these test ranges the implementation of spectrum analysis tools is feasible and necessary for the testing of DE systems to ensure adherence to FAA and NTIA regulations;
- (4) An assessment of the potential impacts of DE system tests on the National Airspace System and the electromagnetic spectrum, particularly concerning effects beyond these installations' fence lines;
- (5) A plan to expand range support for DE testing and operations;
- (6) Recommendations for DOD equipment, policy, or regulatory changes to facilitate the testing of DE systems at DOD ranges in compliance with FAA and NTIA regulations; and
- (7) Recommendations, in consultation with the Administrators of the FAA and the NTIA, for changes to FAA and NTIA policies or regulations that would allow for more effective and efficient testing of DE systems.

Enhance National Guard infantry lethality

The committee recognizes the need to provide Reserve and National Guard infantry units additional opportunities to conduct realistic live fire training on state-of-the-art moving robotic target systems. The committee encourages the Army to establish reserve component training sites that: (1) Utilize autonomous robotic targets capable of conducting realistic training scenarios consistent with combat operations; (2) Objectively score trainee performance; (3) Operate at distances greater than 100 meters; (4) Survive live fire exercises from 6.8 millimeter rounds of the Next Generation Squad Weapon of the Army; and (5) Fully function in all reasonably expected weather conditions and across diverse geographic landscapes.

Establishment of a digital engineering center of excellence

The committee supports the Army's efforts to begin a Ground Vehicle System Center Digital Engineering Center of Excellence to enable digital transformation in all parts of the lifecycle, including an inventory of obsolete parts no longer manufactured by the private sector for deployed weapon systems, and the ability to virtually, and physically, prototype next generation ground systems. The committee believes the Center of Excellence should be an enduring capability with both government and academic partners in order to ensure warfighter ability to field current weapon systems free of replacement part shortages and to rapidly field new weapon systems.

Extended range cannon artillery replacement

Though the Army cancelled its Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) program, a recently conducted tactical fires study validated the capability gap that the ERCA sought to fill. Observations from Ukraine reinforce the critical role of mobile cannon artillery. The extensive employment of unmanned aerial systems and near ubiquitous sensing only increase the risks to the Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) and the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) on the modern battlefield. The committee is interested in how the Army is seeking to rapidly identify and field improved cannon artillery to these formations. The committee supports Army efforts to achieve requirements by identifying currently available capabilities or rapidly improving our own systems.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2025, on its long range cannon modernization effort. The briefing should include:

- (1) An assessment of how current ABCTs and SBCTs long-range cannon fires capabilities would perform in a scenario such as Ukraine;
- (2) A description of what new vehicles or programs are being considered to fill the stated requirement; and
- (3) A comparison of cost to modernize through employment of, or modification to, existing platforms versus the cost to a new start program. A new start program estimate should consider total costs, including developmental, acquisition, sustainment, and operational costs.

Future Long Range Assault Aircraft

The committee is encouraged by the progress and reduction of risk achieved in the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) program and its advancement toward production and first unit equipped starting in 2030. The committee recognizes that the FLRAA tilt-rotor weapon system, based on the Bell-Textron V-280 Valor technology demonstrator, delivers transformational vertical lift capability, providing speed and range critically needed in the Indo-Pacific and other theaters of operation. The committee notes that next-generation tilt-rotor technology utilized in the FLRAA is based on lessons incorporated from over 750,000 tilt-rotor flight

hours and represents a unique U.S. strategic capability, technology, and manufacturing advantage.

Given the leap-ahead nature of the FLRAA aircraft, the committee encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) to aggressively support the U.S. Army's efforts to complete development, testing, and fielding of the assault and medical evacuation configurations. Additionally, the committee encourages DOD to leverage the U.S. Army's FLRAA program to fulfill U.S. Special Operations Command and other military services requirements for advanced vertical-lift capabilities. Furthermore, the committee expects the U.S. Army to concurrently posture the program to facilitate rapid sales to partner nations to build capacity and interoperability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 15, 2025, on its preliminary fielding plans for the assault and medical evacuation variants. The briefing shall also include plans, efforts, and initiatives to facilitate sales to partner nations. Additionally, the committee directs the Secretaries of the Navy and Air Force, and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 15, 2025, on their respective plans to leverage the U.S. Army's FLRAA program to fulfill advanced vertical-lift capabilities of their organizations.

Future Tactical Unmanned Aircraft Systems

The committee recognizes the critical importance of organic Uncrewed Aerial Systems (UAS) capability within Army combat maneuver formations, and the need to rapidly field runway independent, point take-off and landing, rapidly deployable Group III UAS in Brigade Combat Teams, the Ranger Regiment, and Special Forces groups. The committee notes that the U.S. Army plans to replace RQ-7 Shadows in these formations with Future Tactical Unmanned Aircraft Systems (FTUAS) beginning in fiscal year 2026 through fiscal year 2032, and that an accelerated divestiture of Shadow leaves a critical gap in organic UAS capability that smaller UAS do not provide, including extended range and endurance, targeting sensors, secure datalink, laser designation, and communications-relay payloads.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2025, on options to accelerate production and fielding of the FTUAS in order to shorten the capability gap that results from accelerated divestiture of the RQ-7 Shadow. One of the options included in the briefing must articulate the fastest possible production and fielding that industry can reasonably facilitate.

Ground autonomy capabilities for the squad multipurpose equipment transport

The committee has expressed interest in software defined advanced technologies, including autonomous technology. The committee applauds the U.S. Army's recent directive on agile software

development and believes this practice will result in capability delivered sooner to the warfighter.

However, the committee believes the U.S. Army's acquisition and requirements process related to ground autonomy are out of sync. The committee believes that vehicle autonomy should not be limited only to the development of future combat and tactical vehicles, but could also be adapted into currently fielded systems that are projected to remain in the force.

For example, the Small Multipurpose Equipment Transport (S-MET) is one such system that is autonomy ready and designed for integration of future Modular Mission Payloads (MMPs) to enhance capability. However, the committee is unaware whether the U.S. Army has a defined requirement for autonomy for S-MET Increment II, or a plan to retrofit autonomy kits into S-MET Increment I models. The committee believes incorporating autonomy into S-METs would increase the diverse mission sets and capabilities to protect and serve warfighters.

The committee is aware that multiple commercial products exist that enable advanced ground autonomy in large and small vehicles, including several that have automated S-MET-like vehicles. Despite this, the committee is concerned that the U.S. Army continues to fund the Robotic Technology Kernel, now known as Autonomous Robotic Control System, to support government autonomy software development while Program Executive Offices have turned to mid-tier acquisition to secure and deliver capability. The committee believes the U.S. Army should re-examine its funding decisions and consider further engagement with providers in the ground autonomy industrial base.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2025, on its efforts to incorporate autonomy on currently fielded S-MET vehicles. The report should include:

- (1) Whether autonomy, not "autonomy ready," is a requirement for S-MET Increment II;
- (2) The U.S. Army's efforts to select autonomous software vendors;
- (3) The U.S. Army's timelines to incorporate autonomy in S-MET; and
- (4) Whether the U.S. Army plans to accelerate retrofitting for S-MET Increment I.

Improving aviation training ranges

The committee is aware that the U.S. Navy is undertaking various efforts to modernize its tactical aviation training ranges. The committee urges the Department of the Navy to consider additional research and development opportunities in order to keep pace with the evolving nature of man-portable air defense system (MANPADS) threats around the globe.

Furthermore, the committee notes that the U.S. Navy is conducting a MANPADS-related aircrew electronic warfare tactical training range (AEWTTR) modernization effort in support of the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division (NAWCW). Despite these upgrades, the development and proliferation of third- and

fourth-generation portable air defense systems that employ multi-spectral seeker technology is creating a growing threat for U.S. aviators.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2025, on its plans to improve the capability of AEWTTT/NAWCD training ranges in response to the threat from third- and fourth-generation MANPADS.

Integration of Identification Friend or Foe systems for counter-unmanned aerial systems

The committee is increasingly concerned by the inability of U.S. ground forces to distinguish enemy drones from friendly and neutral drones on the battlefield. Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) are inexpensive, useful for a multitude of purposes, and continue to proliferate. The increasing numbers of UAS challenge combat commanders' ability to identify, differentiate, and track all aircraft, manned and unmanned, across the air defense domain.

The committee is aware that the U.S. Marine Corps is developing and fielding expeditionary systems to improve air defense capabilities. These programs, the Marine Air Defense Integrated System (MADIS) for counter-UAS and the Medium Range Intercept Capability (MRIC) for subsonic/supersonic cruise missiles, have advanced and capable primary radars for threat detection. Even so, these radars cannot effectively acquire remote Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) data to identify all friendly assets.

The committee understands that the Marine Corps is looking at an existing Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) based IFF system to fully integrate with the MADIS and MRIC systems. The committee sees promise in this emerging system, and expects leadership in the U.S. Marine Corps to consider its integration into the U.S. Marine Corps' MADIS and MRIC programs.

Joint All Domain Testing, Evaluation, and Training Center

The Senate report accompanying S. 4543 (S. Rept. 117–130), the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, as passed by the Senate, included a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with the appropriate military and civilian officials to provide a report on the advisability and feasibility of establishing a Joint All Domain Training Center in the eastern half of the United States. The committee remains supportive of efforts to establish this training facility and expects the Department of Defense (DOD) to complete its ongoing review with all due haste. Further, the committee looks forward to receiving the results of the Institute for Defense Analysis study currently underway.

The committee encourages DOD to fund such efforts should ongoing studies determine it would benefit the training and readiness of the Armed Forces or expand the availability of research, study, or experimentation facilities necessary for critical capabilities.

Load-carrying technology advancements

The committee recognizes the need to advance the warfighter's capabilities through innovative load-carrying solutions. The positive outcomes associated with the Maneuverable Lightweight Elec-

tric Weight Reducer (MLEWR) effort highlight the potential for significant enhancements in troop mobility, lethality, and survivability. Further, the committee understands that the U.S. Army has initiated the validation of a requirement for the Dismount Unit Soldier Transport (DUST) based on the MLEWR effort.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2025, on its efforts to employ technology to improve the mobility of dismounted forces. The briefing should include:

- (1) A summary of unit assessments of the efficacy and utility of the current load-carrying technologies under evaluation, with an emphasis on the MLEWR effort, to include operational benefits, challenges encountered, and potential for integration at scale;
- (2) A description of the accessory kits currently being utilized by units that have received systems under the MLEWR effort, detailing how each accessory enhances the platform's utility and the warfighter's mission effectiveness;
- (3) An update on the DUST Capability Development Document, including an anticipated timeline and the steps being taken towards achieving its milestones; and
- (4) A description of fielding plan of these capabilities to include any analysis of potential obstacles and the strategies devised to address them.

Manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance and close air support training

The committee recognizes the importance of proficiency in close air support (CAS) and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) coordination in order to effectively support ground force commander requirements globally. The committee further notes that training involving human-in-the-loop ISR capabilities plays an important role in sustaining and enhancing CAS proficiency. While unmanned aerial systems have assumed a greater role in CAS execution, the demand for manned ISR operations will persist for ground force commanders across all global areas of responsibility.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing no later than January 3, 2025, that: (1) Outlines the strategy and associated activities of the Department of Defense to ensure proficiency in this critical skill set; and (2) Provides an assessment of what low-cost virtual and live training capabilities are available to operational units whose mission is to maintain proficiency in this skill set.

MH-139A Grey Wolf

The committee notes with concern that the U.S. Air Force has reduced its planned procurement of MH-139A aircraft, potentially jeopardizing the recapitalization of the aging UH-1N fleet. The MH-139A increases protection of our nuclear arsenal by providing enhanced rapid response against threats to our land-based intercontinental ballistic missile infrastructure, and if the procurement numbers were restored, could solve shortfalls in operations missions. The decision to limit MH-139A procurement after fiscal year

2025 will preclude the recapitalization of critical assets at Andrews Air Force Base and elsewhere, leaving concerning capability shortfalls.

The committee therefore recommends that the U.S. Air Force fully fund the previously planned procurement of up to 84 MH-139A aircraft in support of these critical transport and civilian search and rescue missions.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees, no later than January 13, 2025, on how the vertical lift requirements of the Air Force District Washington, Air Force Material Command, and Air Education and Training Command will be met absent continued MH-139A procurement.

Modeling and simulation in relation to the Fragmentation Rapid Analysis Generator using Computed Tomography

The committee notes that as the Army modernizes its munitions, it must also modernize its ability to test and evaluate these new capabilities. One effort is the Fragmentation Rapid Analysis Generator using Computed Tomography (FRAG-CT) program which seeks to automate and improve the process of quantifying the mass, size, and distribution of munition fragmentation. By leveraging artificial intelligence and machine learning to improve data compilation, the committee understands FRAG-CT may also enable modeling and simulation during capabilities development.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Department of Defense's Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2025, on its plans to utilize advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning software to enhance its ability to accurately verify, validate, and accredit modeling and simulation tools intended to improve weapons assessments. This briefing should include:

- (1) A description of the current development status of the FRAG-CT program, including demonstrated capabilities and performance metrics;
- (2) The potential for emerging technologies to enhance lethality and modeling and simulation capabilities for fragmentation characteristics; and
- (3) Any current or planned research, development, test, and evaluation initiatives to further develop FRAG-CT capabilities.

Mounted Mission Command-Transport

The committee supports U.S. Army efforts to modernize its Joint Battle Command-Platform program of record, which provides secure blue force tracking capability at the Platform and Command Post levels and includes the Mounted Mission Command-Transport (MMC-T). MMC-T will enable units to share near real-time friendly and enemy situational awareness information, operational maps and graphics, and command and control messages. Further, the committee commends the use of open standards that promote competition and the ability to more rapidly inject new technology.

Multi-Domain capabilities in the Army National Guard

The committee commends and remains supportive of the U.S. Army's efforts to develop, mature, and field Multi-Domain Task Forces (MDTFs) optimized for contested environments and supports the current plan to field five MDTFs as published in the recent Total Army Analysis. As the U.S. Army seeks opportunities to expand multi-domain capabilities across the force, the committee recommends the U.S. Army consider establishing similar capabilities within the Army National Guard. While the committee recognizes the high demand, low density nature of these unique forces, it is important for the U.S. Army to consider creative ways to both expand critical capabilities across the total force and take advantage of the ability of the reserve components to access soldiers with critical skills.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 28, 2025, on its efforts to expand MDTF-like capabilities into its reserve components.

Paladin Integrated Management

The committee is concerned that the President's budget request includes only 20 Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) sets, as the U.S. Army's published minimum sustainment rate for FY25 is 24 sets. This PIM procurement plan reduces the U.S. Army's buying power, significantly increases unit costs, and strains the supply chain. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to budget for build rates that meet or exceed PIM's minimum sustainment rate across the future years defense plan.

Portable hybrid generators

The committee recognizes that the U.S. Army will need to invest in lightweight hybrid field generators and auxiliary power units with lower decibel levels and reduced heat signatures to support Army operational requirements. For example, new 2 to 5 kilowatt hybrid field generators and 10 to 30 kilowatt hybrid auxiliary power units could make Joint Light Tactical Vehicles more efficient through their advanced electronics. The committee recognizes that the U.S. Army will need to validate the number units needed to maximize fuel efficiency and decrease weight and noise for Joint Light Tactical Vehicles. The committee finds that continued investment and fielding of lightweight field generators and auxiliary power units will be necessary to support the modernization efforts of the U.S. Army.

Procurement authorities for amphibious warship programs

The committee appreciates the U.S. Navy's efforts to enter into a multi-ship procurement of up to five amphibious warships and affirms that the U.S. Navy has the authority required to enter into such a procurement provided by section 129 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263). The committee recognizes that amphibious warships have not had the stabilizing benefit of a multiyear procurement or block buy contract such as used on the *Arleigh-Burke*-class de-

stroyer, *Virginia*-class submarine, and *Ford*-class aircraft carrier, and regrets the failed negotiations in 2019 for a multi-ship procurement of amphibious warships. The committee encourages the Department of the Navy to use its authority, including authorization for economic order quantity, to support its ability to meet the statutory requirement for 31 amphibious warfare ships, achieve cost savings, and stabilize the industrial base.

Report on the costs of a sustainment brigade in the Indo-Pacific

The committee is concerned that U.S. Army Pacific does not have a dedicated Active-Duty sustainment brigade within the 8th Theater Sustainment Command stationed at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The committee notes that while the 25th Infantry Division, stationed at Schofield Barracks, has its own division sustainment brigade, the theater as a whole lacks a separate, dedicated logistics brigade. By contrast, the committee notes that the 21st Theater Sustainment Command, U.S. Army Europe and Africa's lead organization for logistics, contains the 16th Sustainment Brigade to conduct theater opening, distribution, and redeployment operations. The committee believes that the Department of the Army should consider establishing a separate Active-Duty sustainment brigade within the Indo-Pacific area of operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 15, 2025, that assesses the advisability and feasibility of establishing an Active-Duty sustainment brigade in the Indo-Pacific. The report shall include:

- (1) A review of U.S. Army Pacific's sustainment responsibilities across the theater, both for the Army and the joint force;
- (2) A review of U.S. Army Pacific's current ability to fulfill the responsibilities identified in (1);
- (3) A list and description of proposed tasks for the Active-Duty sustainment brigade;
- (4) Force structure options to establish an Active-Duty sustainment brigade, to include a review of reserve component billets; and
- (5) Costs and other considerations associated with establishing an Active-Duty sustainment brigade in the Indo-Pacific.

Review of shipbuilding

The committee remains concerned about the performance of the U.S. Navy's major shipbuilding programs, and its ability to efficiently design and build new vessels based on requirements driven by capabilities needed to respond to evolving and expanding maritime threats. In the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, published on May 2, 2024, titled "Navy Shipbuilding: Increased Use of Leading Design Practices Could Improve Timeliness of Deliveries" (GAO-24-105503), GAO found that the design practices being used by U.S. Navy shipbuilding programs fall short of leading commercial practices. The report stated that the U.S. Navy's practices contribute to longer cycle times for new ship design and construction and less predictable cost, schedule, and performance outcomes. GAO's report also noted that the U.S. Navy's

effectiveness in maturing new ship designs can be hampered by its requirements practices and in-house workforce challenges that affect decision-making. The committee notes that responsibility for ship requirements, and how those requirements are interpreted into specifications, rests with the U.S. Navy. These decisions account for a large majority of the design space and program cost.

As a result, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to the congressional defense committees regarding warship planning, design, and construction practices. The report shall address: (1) A comparison of approaches to warship requirements, specification, and design practices between the U.S. Navy and the navies of South Korea and Japan; (2) An analysis the tradeoff between ship weight and ship density in construction and sustainment costs; (3) A review of U.S. Navy ship engineering workforce, including the size, qualifications, organization, funding, and how changes at the module level are evaluated at the system level, including impacts on operational requirements, cost, and schedule; (4) An identification of commercially-derived components and capabilities that are relevant to U.S. Navy operating environments; and (5) An evaluation of whether the U.S. Navy's adoption of best practices used by commercial shipbuilding in the United States and among allies would support the domestic commercial maritime shipbuilding industry.

The committee further directs the Under Secretary of Acquisition and Sustainment to provide an interim briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than June 1, 2025, with a final report to be issued at a mutually agreed upon date. The committee authorizes the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to enter into one or more contracts or grants with the Acquisition Innovation Research Center and federally funded research and development centers to help develop this report.

Small business contract modification due to inflationary factors

The committee is aware of small businesses' concerns with U.S. Army contracts in recent years, including small businesses' requests for extraordinary contractual modifications due to inflationary factors associated with COVID-19 and other supply chain impacts. The committee believes that these concerns have merit, and that contractual modifications of these sorts are of significant importance for small businesses.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to expedite the processing, review, and adjudication of contract modification requests for price adjustments due to inflation submitted from small businesses since 2019. Further, the committee directs the Secretary to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2025, on the status of outstanding contract modification requests from small businesses and the Department of the Army's plan to resolve any outstanding requests.

Small unit autonomous medium-lift unmanned aerial system resupply

The Committee supports the initiatives within the Department of Defense on the Joint Tactical Autonomous Aerial Resupply System (JTAARS). This system is an autonomous aerial cargo delivery solution, organic to the maneuver commander, that offers rapid and agile sustainment options for highly mobile tactical combat forces operating in widely dispersed and close support areas.

The Committee recommends that the Department of Defense:

- (1) Prioritize the development and deployment of autonomous aerial resupply systems, which have shown significant operational benefits, including enhanced safety, speed, and efficiency of resupply missions;
- (2) Work to expedite the integration of light, medium and heavy variants of these systems into various branches of the armed forces, emphasizing their potential to improve logistical support and operational security;
- (3) Ensure ongoing testing and capability expansion in partnership with unmanned aerial systems (UAS) research institutions and military units, to include adherence to relevant National Defense Authorization Act requirements and pursuing Blue-UAS approval; and
- (4) Recognize that programs like JTAARS enable maneuver by reducing the tactical force's dependence on ground lines of communication and sustainment, mitigating threats to manned convoys and manned aerial systems, lightening the soldier's load, and shrinking the supply chain.

Solicitation of commercial off-the-shelf aviation solutions

The committee commends efforts by the Department of Defense (DOD) to modernize its forces through the development and fielding of advanced aviation combat capabilities. However, the committee is concerned with the speed, process, and cost at which DOD procures and fields systems. The committee is also concerned about DOD releasing solicitations with directed requirements that preclude the use of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) solutions that otherwise would be acceptable. The committee believes maximizing the use of COTS for technical components and solutions could reduce costs through increased vendor competition, and could reduce fielding timelines. Therefore, the committee encourages DOD to ensure solicitations with directed requirements include opportunities for aviation COTS solutions to compete.

Sonobuoy minimum inventory requirements

Sonobuoys are a key component of the U.S. Navy's anti-submarine warfare arsenal. They are a critical element of the U.S. Navy's ability to combat and track highly sophisticated submarine threats worldwide, especially throughout the Indo-Pacific, Northern Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Black Sea areas of operation. Sonobuoy expenditure rates have steadily risen over the past several years as adversary threats have expanded. The annual naval munitions requirements process (NMRP) model estimates inventory requirements for combat stock and all usage requirements for readiness, current operations, and squadron training and test. The U.S.

Navy, however, has historically underfunded annual sonobuoy procurement to that required inventory level, resulting in sonobuoy procurement below NMRP-recommended levels.

The committee is concerned that this gap between validated sonobuoy requirements and lower levels of funding for procurement leaves the U.S. Navy vulnerable to increased threats from adversaries around the globe. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy, beginning in the budget request for fiscal year 2026, to fund annual sonobuoy procurement to no less than 95 percent of the total munitions requirement for sonobuoys as determined by the NMRP.

Status of contract adversary air

The committee understands the growing importance of simulation and synthetic platforms for the replication of future air threat environments, and is encouraged by U.S. Air Force efforts in this area. However, the committee does not believe virtual or constructive training should be considered a complete substitute for live training, and understands that contracted adversary air providers may offer flexible and affordable solutions for some portion of adversary air requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on the current state of contractor adversary air arrangements. The briefing shall cover topics such as: (1) The total number of contractor adversary air providers currently supporting the joint force; (2) Specifics on how contractor solutions substitute or augment organic service fleets to delivery high-end adversary training; and (3) Operational costs and benefits of contractor adversary air providers versus utilizing own-fleet aircraft in adversary roles.

Submarine industrial base expansion

The committee fully supports the U.S. Navy's efforts to bolster the submarine supplier base. The committee supports the partnership between the shipbuilders and the U.S. Navy to identify and fund projects among suppliers to help them increase capability and capacity. One alternative source of suppliers that the committee believes would merit U.S. Navy attention is among non-traditional suppliers that are not already significantly involved in the *Virginia*- and *Columbia*-class programs. The committee is concerned that, unless the U.S. Navy identifies a pathway for new suppliers to receive U.S. Navy investments in equipment and workforce development, the U.S. Navy and shipbuilders may not be able to achieve their goals for expanding capacity and capability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Program Executive Office (PEO) Strategic Submarines, the PEO Attack Submarines, and the Submarine Industrial Base office, to work with the submarine shipbuilders to establish a process by which they can evaluate and invest in bringing new suppliers into the submarine industrial base more quickly. This process should allow for the following: (1) Disclosing to potential providers parts or components the U.S. Navy needs; (2) Providing timely support for qualification of such new sources; (3) Onsite evaluation of potential new submarine sup-

pliers; (4) Feedback to potential suppliers on potential work for *Virginia*- and *Columbia*-class programs; (5) Suggested equipment investment to support potential work; and (6) Recommendations for the U.S. Navy for investment of the strategic development funding and a timeline for that investment.

The Secretary of the Navy should establish this process and brief the program to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2025. The committee also directs the Secretary of the Navy, beginning in fiscal year 2026 and for the next 5 years, to submit an annual report to the congressional defense committees on new suppliers added to submarine industrial base under this process, including the amount and type of work added and the total investment to be executed.

Submarine industrial base workforce

The committee has long believed that the submarine industrial base is a critical national asset and has been consistently supportive of efforts to expand the skilled workforce necessary for submarine construction. Despite these efforts, disruption due to COVID-19, the generational change in the shipbuilding workforce, and the increase of submarine construction work due to vital national priorities such as the *Columbia*-class present surmountable, but daunting challenges.

The committee is supportive of new approaches to the problem and believes that efforts such as strategic outsourcing and supplier development can, and should, open up new options for non-traditional vendors to provide required capacity to an already strained industry.

The committee also believes that continued efforts to bring men and women into the highly-skilled trades that submarine construction demands is vital. Submarines underpin the nation's conventional and strategic deterrent. Improved pace and quality in submarine construction work is necessary to meet current plans. The committee provided novel incentives and authorities in previous legislation to help attract and retain talent, as well as increase the size of the skilled labor pool in regions of the country relevant for submarine construction. Ultimately, however, the committee believes that a close and continuing partnership between the U.S. Navy and industry is necessary to make the targeted, enduring investments in people who will support this vital industry for the years to come.

Tanker roadmap

The U.S. Air Force has testified before Congress that KC-135 tankers will be replaced by some combination of KC-46As, a commercial derivative aircraft tanker, and the Next Generation Air-refueling System (NGAS). However, the U.S. Air Force has yet to provide the committees with a detailed plan illustrating how it intends to do so after the U.S. Air Force procures 183 KC-46As through fiscal year 2027.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a specific plan with the submission of the budget request for fiscal year 2026 for modernizing the remaining strategic tanker fleet.

Total Army Analysis accessions assumptions

The committee has observed that the most recent Total Army Analysis used accessions assumptions that did not coincide with the Army's actual recruiting goals or end strength requests. As a result, the committee is concerned about the end strength planning factors used in the Total Army Analysis process.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing, not later than March 15, 2025, on how the Army's recruiting goals and end strength requests are incorporated into Total Army Analysis, along with recommendations for how to better integrate the two planning processes.

UH-72 Lakota helicopter sustainment and modernization

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

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 15, 2025, on the U.S. Army's strategy for long-term life cycle sustainment and modernization of the Lakota fleet. The report shall include:

- (1) A lifecycle sustainment course of action analysis for the Lakota fleet that addresses fleet aging, long-term sustainment, attrition, and the impacts and opportunities associated with the end of UH-72A production in lieu of the UH-72B. This analysis shall assess and compare at least two courses of action. The first assumes the long-term sustainment of the existing fleet of 460 UH-72As and 18 UH-72Bs. The second will address the sustainment costs and timing associated with a cascade plan to redistribute, recapitalize, resell, or dispose of UH-72A aircraft in lieu of more cost effective UH-72B aircraft;

- (2) A remanufacture analysis that includes an assessment of the cost and readiness benefit of harvesting components not applicable to a remanufactured UH-72B for reuse on the enduring UH-72A fleet; and

- (3) An assessment of the concepts of operations for use of Army National Guard Security & Support (S&S) Battalions in deployed environments for operations consistent with the current S&S role including, but not limited to, counter-narcotics, reconnaissance, and light utility operations, identifying any aircraft modifications required to conduct various mission profiles.

Unmanned aerial systems budget line consolidation

The committee recognizes the U.S. Army's need for fiscal agility within its small unmanned aerial systems portfolio and budget lines to keep pace with both threat capabilities and industry advancements. The committee believes the U.S. Army's current small unmanned aerial systems funding and procurement model could be improved by consolidating capabilities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2025, on the U.S. Army's current small unmanned aerial systems funding model. The report shall include:

- (1) A summary of all existing small unmanned aerial systems funding lines and available platforms to be procured under each line;
- (2) A comparison of the U.S. Army's funding lines to those of other military services' small unmanned aerial systems funding lines; and
- (3) A proposal to consolidate small unmanned aerial system platforms by capability rather than platform.

Winter-rated vehicle mobility solutions

The committee is aware that the U.S. Army has a maneuver capability gap within the tactical vehicle portfolio due to an absence of tactical vehicle winterization kits and tires designed for operations on snow and ice. It is important that the U.S. Army approve a Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) for Army units in Alaska, and other cold weather stations, to address this gap. In the past, the 11th Airborne Division used unit funds for tactical vehicle winterization kits—battery heaters, trickle chargers, and insulated troop compartments—to ensure basic vehicle operations.

The committee believes it is critical that units can train safely in all weather conditions to include Arctic locations. Such exercises are critical to ensure the Army is ready to operate in an increasingly contested world due to emerging cold-regions natural resources competition, tensions on the Korean Peninsula, recent Russian aggression in Ukraine, and threats against North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies.

The committee believes an MTOE should provide for tactical vehicle winterization kits, snow tires, and other accessories critical for safety and operational success. Therefore, the committee encourages the U.S. Army to approve the 11th Airborne Division MTOE in time for the unit's upcoming winter training cycle. Specifically, the committee supports the U.S. Army's efforts to field tactical vehicles with tires designed for snow and ice operations, encourages the procurement of any commercial off-the-shelf options that can immediately improve the capability and readiness of Army units in the Arctic, and enhance the safety of its personnel operating in such regions.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 201)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for research, development, test, and evaluation activities at the levels identified in section 4201 of division D of this Act.

Subtitle B—Program Requirements, Restrictions, and Limitations

Ensuring compliance with Department of Defense policy when awarding research grants (sec. 211)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1286 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to require Department of Defense (DOD) components to conduct periodic examinations of research awards made to institutions of higher education in order to ensure compliance with current DOD research security policy. The provision would also require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research Engineering (USD(R&E)) to periodically examine the components' reviews of their awards. Finally, the provision would require USD(R&E) to amend the current requirement for an annual report to include information on the outcomes of these periodic examinations.

The committee understands that DOD has focused its research grant proposal review efforts on proper risk review prior to making an award, including through the risk-based security review process. The committee believes that it is important for DOD to be aware of changes that could have research security implications during the execution of the award, including changes in personnel and support information. The committee also understands that awardees are responsible for updating disclosures as part of their annual Research Progress Performance Reports (RPPR). Reliance on awardees to notify DOD of important changes in the annual RPPRs, however, may be insufficient for DOD to have full and timely insight to emerging research security issues.

To help address those concerns, the committee believes that the USD(R&E) should consider integrating a continuous monitoring aspect to its overall program of research security. Therefore, the committee directs the USD(R&E) to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than February 1, 2025, on the feasibility and merits of initiating a program to perform continuous monitoring of DOD-funded research as part of its overall research security efforts.

Extension of Global Research Watch Program (sec. 212)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4066 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the Global Research Watch program from 2025 to 2035. The Global Research Watch program was established to monitor and analyze the basic and applied research activities and capabilities of foreign nations in areas of military interest, including both allies and competitors, in order to help make investment decisions and identify where significant opportunities for cooperative research may exist.

Competitive demonstration of automated target recognition algorithms (sec. 213)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) of the Department of Defense to incorporate into a global information dominance experiment a competitive demonstration of at least two different automated target recognition algorithms to determine the most suitable source of development. The committee is concerned that insufficient competition may result in less capable attritable autonomous systems and foreclose promising innovative techniques developed in the private sector.

Modifications to test program for engineering plant of DDG(X) destroyer vessels (sec. 214)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 221 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) by requiring the full-scale testing of a minimum of two electric propulsion motor technologies.

Assignment of Department of Defense responsibility for international collaboration on directed energy weapons (sec. 215)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 219 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) by designating the senior Department of Defense (DOD) official responsible for directed energy, supported by the Joint Directed Energy Transition Office (JDETO), as the office with primary responsibility for collaboration with international partners on directed energy (DE) weapons.

The committee recognizes the decades of DOD investment made in developing DE weapons. The committee understands that there is significant and growing interest among international partners to collaborate with DOD as some of these initiatives have matured into deployable systems. The committee believes that international partners should play a larger role in the development and fielding of DE systems given the challenges across supply chains, critical material supplies, and testing infrastructure.

Expansion of authority for technology protection features activities (sec. 216)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4067 of title 10, United States Code, to expand the authority of the Department of Defense (DOD) to conduct exportability plan-

ning activities to strengthen ally and partner military capability, and improve coalition interoperability.

The committee notes that section 4067 currently enables DOD to conduct exportability activities during the research and development phase of a designated system. Recent operational requirements in Ukraine and the Indo-Pacific, however, have identified the need to expand the scope of the authority beyond the research and development phase to enable the conduct of exportability planning activities for fielded, legacy, and non-programs of record.

The committee recognizes that the DOD's current authority was originally constructed as a pilot program in the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) to encourage acquisition program managers to plan for export earlier in the life cycle of new acquisition programs. The committee believes that DOD should expand the now permanent authority to address emergent requirements to support ally and partner operational objectives through the provision of defense articles from U.S. or international partner stocks; fielded U.S. origin systems; and commercially available articles with military applications requiring the development and application of technology protection features.

Laboratory Quality Enhancement Program (sec. 217)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subchapter III of chapter 303 of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the authority for the Laboratory Quality Enhancement Program (LQEP) that was established in section 211 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328). The provision would also require updates to the roles and responsibilities of the LQEP.

Limitation on availability of funds for fundamental research collaboration with certain institutions (sec. 218)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense (DOD) from making an award to an institution of higher education for fundamental research in collaboration with an academic institution included on the list developed pursuant to section 1286(c)(9) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (P.L. 115-232). The provision would also allow the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Science and Technology to waive those restrictions on a case-by-case basis if it were in the interests of national security to do so. The provision would further require DOD to report annually on the compliance of the Department and institutions of higher education with this provision, including by listing the justification for waivers.

Detail authority for Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to support technology transition (sec. 219)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to provide qualified personnel to a military department to support transition of DARPA-developed technology to such military department, if requested by the Principal Technology Transition Advisor of that military department.

Prohibition on award of research or development contracts or grants to educational institutions that have violated certain civil rights (sec. 220)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from entering into any new contracts, or agreements, or making any new grant awards to institutions of higher education that have violated title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–352) on or after 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The prohibition would no longer apply once an institution of higher education is determined to be in compliance with title VI. The provision includes a waiver for the Secretary of Defense to issue on a case-by-case basis.

Subtitle C—Plans, Reports, and Other Matters

Improvements relating to defining, identifying, and planning the artificial intelligence workforce of the Department of Defense (sec. 231)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer of the Department of Defense and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, to fully define, identify, and plan for the artificial intelligence (AI) workforce. The Department of Defense should forecast future work requirements and the need for maintaining an enduring U.S. advantage in AI technology, applications, and systems.

Development and implementation of a plan on advancing interests of Department of Defense in matters relating to electromagnetic spectrum in international engagements or fora (sec. 232)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, to develop and implement a 5-year plan for advancing the interests of the Department of Defense in matters relating to electromagnetic spectrum in international engagements or fora. The provision also requires a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on this plan.

Report on geographic presence of the Defense Innovation Unit (sec. 233)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the current and planned geographic footprint of DIU.

The committee recognizes the importance of DIU's mission to strengthen national security by accelerating the adoption of commercial technology throughout the U.S. military and bolstering our allied and national security innovation bases. The committee is also aware of the National Security Innovation Network, which exists within DIU to build networks of innovators that generate new solutions to national security problems.

The committee believes that DIU should find ways to expand its geographic footprint to achieve nationwide coverage for DIU activities, particularly to geographic areas that are not major technology and innovation hubs. The committee believes that DIU should leverage all opportunities to expand, including through partnerships with Department of Defense laboratories, program intermediaries, university affiliated research centers, and other entities.

Report on obligations and expenditure rates for basic research (sec. 234)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), in coordination with the comptrollers of the military departments and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the obligation and expenditure rates for Department of Defense (DOD) basic and applied research that is conducted at institutes of higher education.

The committee understands the necessity of benchmarking obligations and expenditures of DOD appropriations to assess program performance. However, the Department's obligations and expenditures benchmark policies are based on a one-size-fits-all model, often creating pressure on program managers to reduce incremental funding for grants and on principal investigators to restructure agreed upon spend plans, frequently resulting in the reprogramming of funds from basic research lines to other accounts, or the loss of such funds as unobligated balances.

Basic research expenditure rates can be intermittent or concentrated during different parts of the year for a variety of reasons, including the mismatch between the Federal Government fiscal year and the academic calendar year. University faculty may focus their research efforts during the summer at the very end of the Federal fiscal year. Many students are funded on grants, and tuition is also paid in the late summer or early fall. In addition, basic and applied research grantees typically invoice on actual expenditures, whereas defense contractors can invoice more regularly using other benchmarks. Purchasing science equipment often requires long lead-times and funds are not billed until the equipment is received. For research outside the lab, fieldwork or offsite schedules are often moved and dependent on external factors.

The committee applauds the DOD's intent to ensure taxpayer dollars are efficiently obligated and expended. However, for the reasons noted above, basic and applied research grants often do not exhibit a smooth expenditure rate compared to many other types of projects and programs. Basic and applied research grantees are often unable to expend funds until they are obligated on a grant. Based on the unpredictable nature of Federal Government appropriations, the expenditure of funds might occur many months after appropriations are finalized and often very late in the fiscal year. Despite the award delay, the obligation and expenditure benchmark policy might direct that 40 to 50 percent of the grant should be spent as soon as the grant is awarded.

Therefore, the provision would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the comptrollers of the military departments to provide data on basic and applied research obligations

and expenditures rates and the amount of funding that is realigned from basic and applied research budget lines due to not meeting Comptroller benchmarks.

Electromagnetic spectrum demonstration program (sec. 235)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Director for Operational Test and Evaluation, to complete a demonstration program to assess the viability of using wideband adaptive signal processing technology to support simultaneous transmission and reception signals on the same electromagnetic spectrum frequency band. The provision also requires briefings to the congressional defense committees.

Pilot program on development of near-term use cases and demonstration of artificial intelligence toward biotechnology applications for national security (sec. 236)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program focused on the development of near-term use cases and demonstrations of artificial intelligence (AI) toward biotechnology applications for national security 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. This pilot program would be executed through the development of one or more public-private partnerships and would last for 5 years. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter for the duration of the pilot program, a report on the pilot program.

The committee notes that this provision is based on a recommendation from the congressionally mandated National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology. The committee is aware that many sectors are using AI models to transform biology, including to produce new and novel materials, energy storage, and biomanufactured chemicals. The committee believes there are significant potential benefits to national security from the convergence of AI and biotechnology. The committee also believes that the pilot program could stimulate innovation in this area through the fostering of public-private partnerships to accelerate growth in these sectors.

Roadmap for addressing research and development needs in biotechnology for the Department of Defense (sec. 237)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, and the Secretaries of the military departments, to deliver to the congressional defense committees a biotechnology roadmap for the Department of Defense. The provision also requires the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the roadmap and provide a report on their findings to the congressional defense committees.

The committee recognizes the significant implications of biotechnology for national security. The committee believes that the Department needs a comprehensive biotechnology roadmap to identify and guide investment priorities, plan for transition into fielded capabilities, and determine workforce needs, among other issues.

Plan for optimization of Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate (sec. 238)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a plan to optimize the contributions of the Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate in order to enable irregular warfare activities in support of the 2022 National Defense Strategy.

National Defense Economic Competition Research Council (sec. 239)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish and charter a council to identify, evaluate, and coordinate research efforts relating to economic competition activities to undermine the defense strategy of the United States and its partners and allies. In addition, the provision would require that the council regularly solicit input from the Joint Staff and combatant commands on needs, problem statements, or other topics relating to economic competition activities for their respective areas of responsibility.

The committee notes that while the Department of Defense (DOD) has made some organizational changes to address gray zone activities below the threshold of war, many of these activities are nascent, dispersed, and not well understood by the various elements of DOD. In particular, addressing the economic competition elements that will influence future conflict is a subject that DOD has not had to contend with since the Cold War, and it is not readily understood in the context of conventional warfighting.

The committee further notes that there are a number of organizations focused on aspects of economic competition, but they lack a critical mass to coalesce talent and thought leadership to help drive major direction in DOD. The committee believes that this Council, by focusing research and leadership in this area, can help DOD better understand how economic competition fits into the strategy of our adversaries, and how to develop mitigation approaches. Finally, increasing focus in this area may help foster a better understanding of the doctrinal and policy implications of these tools for deterrence activities of DOD.

Defense Science Board study on long-term operations and availability of Kwajalein Atoll as a Major Range and Test Facility Base (sec. 240)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to direct the Defense Science Board to complete a study to assess the feasibility and advisability of designating the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site (RTS) and United States Army Garrison

Kwajalein Atoll (USAG KA) as facilities and resources comprising the Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB). The provision further directs the Under Secretary to provide a report on the findings of the study to the congressional defense committees.

The committee has a longstanding concern for the Kwajalein Atoll facilities due to the isolation of the atoll, and the vital test activities related to intercontinental ballistic missiles, missile defense, hypersonic weapons, and space domain awareness that the atoll's facilities support. Until 2014, the atoll was exclusively managed by the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) when the U.S. Army made the decision to split the atoll into two operations. The test facilities would be overseen by SMDC, and would remain a MRTFB, but the atoll itself would become a U.S. Army garrison. As a result, U.S. Army Installation and Management Command assumed responsibility for managing the atoll's infrastructure. However, the committee believes this bifurcation of operations on Kwajalein Atoll has failed.

Kwajalein Atoll is unique. The operation of these isolated test assets are dependent upon the infrastructure supporting the atoll to include the docks for receiving goods; the air and sea capabilities to transport goods, and the fuel farms and sewage plant to support organic maintenance. More importantly, the school, dining and housing facilities, and the hospital provide basic needs for an otherwise isolated workforce and their families. However, the docks are in a state of disrepair due to the ocean environment, and the hospital needs to be moved inland and rebuilt. Likewise, the fuel farm cannot handle current operations, and there is no functional control tower or air terminal. Finally, corrosion has limited the use of helicopters on the atoll, requiring a three-hour boat ride to the north end of Roi-Namur Island where the radars are located. In February, Roi-Namur was hit by a 5-foot wave, without warning, multiple times, resulting in extensive damage.

The committee is deeply concerned by the degradation of infrastructure at Kwajalein Atoll, as well as the acute impacts of severe weather events on the operations of the facility. The Department of Defense owes the 2,500 staff and families, as well as visitors, functioning infrastructure to support them given the isolation of the atoll.

Pilot programs on use of artificial intelligence (sec. 241)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to commence carrying out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of using artificial intelligence-enabled software to optimize the workflow and operations for depots, shipyards, and manufacturing facilities run by the Department of Defense (DOD), and contract administration services for DOD, including the adjudication and review of contracts managed by the Defense Contract Management Agency. The provision would also require a report on the activities of the pilot program not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Act.

Duties of Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer Governing Council relating to artificial intelligence models and advanced artificial intelligence technologies (sec. 242)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 238 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to expand the duties of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer Governing Council, as established in section 1521 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31). The expanded duties would include: (1) The identification and assessment of artificial intelligence (AI) models and advanced AI technologies that could pose a national security risk if accessed by an adversary of the United States; (2) The development of strategies to prevent unauthorized access and usage of potent AI models by countries that are adversaries to the United States; and (3) The submission of recommendations to Congress and relevant Federal agencies that could inform legislative or administrative action in the field of AI.

Quantum Scaling Initiative (sec. 243)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to establish a Quantum Scaling Initiative to rapidly expand and support the development of fault-tolerant utility-scale quantum computing capability available to the Department of Defense (DOD).

The committee recognizes the importance of DARPA’s Underexplored Systems for Utility-Scale Quantum Computing (US2QC) program and the significant progress made in understanding whether fault-tolerant utility-scale quantum computers could plausibly be realized faster than conventional predictions. The committee is encouraged by DARPA’s multi-phase, multi-year approach to evaluate new ways to scale fault-tolerant qubit count for larger, more complex systems for defense, scientific, and civilian applications. As the technological achievements associated with US2QC are demonstrated, it is critical that DOD maintains an accelerated pace of development to ensure the United States preserves its global lead in quantum computing.

Incorporating human readiness levels into research, development, test, and evaluation activities (sec. 244)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to initiate a review of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and Human Factors and Ergonomics Society (HFES) Standard 400–2021 to determine whether any materials from this standard can and should be incorporated or referenced in Department of Defense (DOD) procedures and guidance material in order to enhance safety in relation to human factors. The provision would also require the Secretary to conduct preliminary mapping of the current human readiness levels of DOD, based on the ANSI and HFES Standard 400–2021, and how these levels align with the current technology readiness levels of major develop-

ment and acquisition programs, as defined in section 4201 of title 10, United States Code.

Management and utilization of digital data to enhance maintenance activities (sec. 245)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments and the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer of the Department of Defense, to develop and implement policies to manage and utilize data derived from digital data systems for aircraft, ships, and ground vehicles in support of maintenance activity.

Extension and modification of Directed Energy Working Group (sec. 246)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 219(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to extend the Directed Energy Working Group for 5 years.

Directed Energy Roadmap and Activity Funding Report (sec. 247)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 219(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to require a Directed Energy Roadmap and Activity Funding Report annually until 2031.

Pilot program on establishing entities and consortia to conduct prototyping and production of critical and emerging technologies (sec. 248)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to establish one or more entities, including consortia, to conduct prototyping and production activities for such critical and emerging technologies as the Secretary shall specify. The provision would require the Secretary to use other transaction authority to carry out the program pursuant section 4022 of title 10, United States Code. The committee notes that non-traditional entities could participate in the pilot program. The committee further notes that the pilot program could help non-traditional entities engaged with pursuing opportunities through the Department of Defense. The pilot program would terminate on December 31, 2030.

Budget Items

Army

Topline increase

As described in the 4201 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the De-

partment's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Modeling and simulation environments for weapons system innovation

The budget request included \$310.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 61102A Defense Research Sciences.

The committee recognizes that modeling and simulation (M&S) is a cost-effective approach to exploring new use cases and concepts for current weapons systems.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in RDA PE 61102A to support continued development of M&S environments to facilitate innovative future uses of defense weapons.

Advanced materials and manufacturing for hypersonic systems

The budget request included \$96.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62141A Lethality Technology.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has made significant investments to develop hypersonic capabilities. These efforts include developing robust materials to withstand extreme temperatures and environmental pressures. The committee recognizes that the U.S. Army Research Laboratory is developing cold spray and additive manufacturing technology as part of the overall portfolio of hypersonic systems development.

The committee also recognizes that high-fidelity and complicated aerostructures are needed to reduce drag, provide proper glide and maneuverability, and support hypersonic combustion. To produce these complicated structures, new manufacturing methods are required which can be produced at high capacity using advanced automation and deposition technologies to make them affordable.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDA PE 62141A to support continued development of cold spray repair and additive manufacturing technology.

Advanced textiles for extreme environments

The budget request included \$102.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62143A Soldier Lethality Technology.

The committee notes the need for the Army to deploy and operate in a wide variety of operating environments, including harsh weather conditions. The committee believes the Department of the Army should be continuing to invest in research for advanced textiles and fibers to support the development for clothing and shelters for extreme environmental conditions.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62143A for advanced textiles for extreme environments.

Pathfinder Airborne program

The budget request included \$102.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62143A Soldier Lethality Technology.

The committee recognizes the critical role that soldiers play in the early identification of technological opportunities and threats relevant to future capability development. The committee is aware that the Army Research Laboratory (ARL) launched the Pathfinder Program in March 2021, including the Pathfinder Airborne program. Pathfinder Airborne is a partnership between academia, the XVIII Airborne Corps, Army Reserve Command, and U.S. Army Special Operations Command to promote “bottom-up” innovation from the force.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62143A to support continued development of the Pathfinder Airborne initiative.

Pathfinder Air Assault program

The budget request included \$102.2 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62143A Soldier Lethality Technology.

This committee is aware that the U.S. Army has implemented several Pathfinder initiatives to encourage collaboration between university researchers and soldiers for the timely identification of U.S. Army-relevant challenges and co-design of solutions to address mission-critical capability gaps. The committee notes that the Pathfinder Air Assault initiative has produced a number of technologies related to mitigating the impact of blast exposure, accelerating foreign language learning for U.S. Special Forces, and improving tools and thermal signature management.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.5 million in RDA PE 62143A to support continued development of the Pathfinder Air Assault initiative.

Critical hybrid advanced materials processing

The budget request included \$102.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62143A Soldier Lethality Technology.

The committee recognizes the need for secure and robust domestic supply chains of advanced materials, including processing capabilities. The committee is aware of consortia of universities, research institutes, and private sector entities engaged in research and development related to critical hybrid advanced materials processing. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should consider partnering on these efforts.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in RDA PE 62143A to support continued development of critical hybrid advanced materials processing.

Accelerated carbonization soil stabilization

The budget request included \$66.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62144A Ground Technology.

The committee is aware of ongoing research to develop methods to stabilize and strengthen soil material as a means to reduce carbon gas emissions, while at the same time contributing to infrastructure expansion and resiliency.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62144A for accelerated carbonization soil stabilization.

Smart concrete materials

The budget request included \$66.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62144A Ground Technology.

The committee recognizes that concrete is a major material used throughout Department of Defense infrastructure. The committee is aware that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is partnering with private industry and nonprofit entities to develop more reliable and adaptive concrete materials, often designated as smart concrete, for constructing new and rehabilitating existing infrastructure systems.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in RDA PE 62144A to support continued development of smart concrete materials.

Roadway assessment and repair technologies

The budget request included \$66.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62144A Ground Technology.

The committee recognizes that road, bridge, and airport networks are essential for transporting personnel, equipment, and supplies efficiently. New technologies could improve the resilience and sustainability of paved and unpaved roadways. The committee understands that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is developing engineered repair materials for use in different climates that can cure quickly, and resist high heat from vertical takeoff and landing aircraft. In addition, new sensing technology, such as non-destructive sensors, could be deployed to assess pavements for their load carrying capacity to assess infrastructure conditions. Rapid assessment of pavement conditions could help better understand infrastructure requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in RDA PE 62144A to support continued development of engineered roadway repair materials and pavement assessment technologies.

Lightweight autonomous vehicle prototype

The budget request included \$149.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62145A Next Generation Combat Vehicle Technology.

The committee is aware of the U.S. Army's requirement for new forms of autonomous vehicles to support future missions. The committee notes that construction of a lightweight autonomous vehicle platform prototype that combines advanced all-terrain sensors and collision avoidance technologies, novel battery chemistry and packaging design, and the use of advanced polymer composite materials with embedded health monitoring sensors as a working prototype can be helpful to the U.S. Army to evaluate the advantages and performance tradeoffs of such components in a future system. Such a prototype would potentially enhance U.S. defense preparedness

and directly support the modernization and soldier protection priorities of the U.S. Army.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62145A for a lightweight autonomous vehicle prototype.

Biosynthesizing critical chemicals

The budget request included \$32.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62147A Long Range Precision Fires Technology.

The committee notes that critical chemicals play a pivotal role in creating materials that are fundamental to our daily life, from food additives to energetic materials. The production of these chemicals within the United States is crucial for avoiding supply chain disruptions and sustaining a robust industrial base. However, traditional methods of chemical synthesis pose significant environmental threats due to their reliance on large-scale reactors, high temperatures, and the use of hazardous solvents and reactions, which result in harmful waste streams. To address these challenges, developing a biosynthesis process as a more sustainable and efficient alternative should be explored.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$50.0 million in RDA PE 62147A for biosynthesizing critical chemicals.

Counter-uncrewed aerial systems research

The budget request included \$39.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 62150A Air and Missile Defense Technology.

The committee recognizes the significant and increasing threat posed by uncrewed aerial systems (UAS) to U.S. installations and forces, including U.S. Army bases and personnel. The committee supports increased collaboration with academia for research, development, and testing in this area.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in RDA PE 62150A to support continued counter-UAS research and testing between the U.S. Army and university-based partners.

Distributed AI fusion for attritable uncrewed systems

The budget request included \$18.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63040A Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Advanced Technologies.

The committee recognizes the increasing relevance of attritable uncrewed systems for U.S. warfighting concepts and the necessity of such systems to incorporate artificial intelligence (AI).

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA PE 63040A to support the continued development of distributed AI fusion for attritable uncrewed systems technology.

Renewable electric vehicle charging stations

The budget request included \$45.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63119A Ground Advanced Technology.

The committee understands that the Department of Defense is interested in leveraging electric vehicle (EV) technology to mitigate

logistics challenges involving fuel access. The development of EV infrastructure is a critical component of this effort.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 63119A to support continued development of renewable electric vehicle charging stations.

Design and manufacturing of advanced composites

The budget request included \$45.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63119A Ground Advanced Technology.

The committee recommends that current and next-generation Army ground vehicles should require advanced composite systems to enhance survivability and maneuverability. The U.S. Army is continuing to design and manufacture advanced composites, including multi-material protective systems.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in RDA PE 63119A to support continued development of innovative design and manufacturing of advanced composites and multi-material protective systems.

High performance computing modernization program

The budget request included \$239.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63461A High Performance Computing Modernization Program.

The committee is aware that the U.S. Army manages the High Performance Computing Modernization Program (HPCMP) for the Department of Defense (DOD). The HPCMP continues to support entities throughout DOD by providing supercomputing access, and the demand for these resources continues to grow.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in RDA PE 63461A to support continued development of the HPCMP.

Silicone anode battery testing

The budget request included \$175.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63462A Next Generation Combat Vehicle Advanced Technology.

The committee recognizes the importance of battery technology for Army next generation combat vehicles. Securing, developing, and testing domestic sources of critical materials, including silicone anodes, for batteries is important to reduce reliance on foreign nations.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in RDA PE 63462A to support continued development of silicone anode domestically-sourced batteries for Army testing.

Army aviation cyber and electromagnetic protection

The budget request included \$140.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63465A Future Vertical Lift Advanced Technology.

The committee understands that future vertical lift platforms face an increasingly challenging cyber and electromagnetic threat environment, especially from peer nations.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 63465A to support continued development of Army aviation cybersecurity and electromagnetic activity protection.

Large caliber automated ammunition resupply

The budget request included \$116.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63639A Tank and Medium Caliber Ammunition.

The committee notes that the Army still faces a challenge in the automated resupply of ammunition for its artillery systems. Based on the lessons learned in Ukraine, the committee is increasingly aware of how such systems may provide utility on a future battlefield. The committee notes that systems such as the Large Caliber Automated Resupply system could fill that modernization void, and have the promise to improve the efficiency and safety of routine resupply of weapon systems.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.5 million in RDA PE 63639A for the development and demonstration of automated ammunition resupply systems for large caliber artillery.

360 helmet mounted display for Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle

The budget request included \$23.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 63645A Armored System Modernization—Adv Dev.

The committee recommends an increase of \$17.5 million in RDA PE 63645A for the 360 Helmet Mounted Display for the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle.

Short pulse laser directed energy demonstration

The budget request included \$252.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 64115A Technology Maturation Initiatives.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA PE 64115A for the short pulse laser directed energy demonstration.

Electric Light Reconnaissance Vehicle reduction

The budget request included \$100.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 64642A Light Tactical Wheeled Vehicles.

The U.S. Army rescinded the electric Light Reconnaissance Vehicle (eLRV) Abbreviated Capability Document due to the most recent U.S. Army structure memorandum that reduces the requirement for Brigade Combat Teams six-seat reconnaissance/heavy weapons vehicles. The U.S. Army is not projecting an equipping gap due to ongoing use of the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle and Joint Light Tactical Vehicle.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$10.3 million in RDA PE 64642A from the eLRV program.

Mobile-long range precision strike missile

The budget request included \$164.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 65054A Emerging Technology Initiatives.

The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in RDA PE 65054A for the mobile-long range precision strike missile.

JLTV anti-idle systems

The budget request included \$27.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 65812A Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) Engineering and Manufacturing Development Phase (EMD).

The Army's JLTV anti-idle system reduces heat signature, increases power sources, allows silent overwatch, and decreases fuel demand in a contested environment. All of these capabilities improve survivability on the battlefield.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$7.5 million in RDA for PE 65812A for further development of JLTV anti-idle systems.

Agile manufacturing for advanced armament systems

The budget request included \$9.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 67131A Weapons and Munitions Product Improvement Programs.

The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDA PE 67131A for agile manufacturing for advanced armament systems.

Containerized weapon system

The budget request included \$23.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 23802A Other Missile Product Improvement Programs.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA PE 23802A for the containerized weapon system.

Advanced isostatic pressure armor

The budget request included \$67.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA), for PE 78045A End Item Industrial Preparedness Activities.

The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDA PE 78045A for support to advanced isostatic pressure armor technology efforts.

Navy

Topline increase

As described in the 4201 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Digital radar system development

The budget request included \$94.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 61103N University Research Initiatives.

The committee notes that the Department of the Navy has made significant investments in radar development. The committee encourages the Department to continue this effort by focusing on: (1) data networking and real-time processing development; (2) research into distributed sensors operating in congested environments; and (3) continuous experimentation.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDN PE 61103N to support digital radar system development.

Unmanned maritime systems digital manufacturing factory of the future

The budget request included \$120.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 62123N Force Protection Applied Research.

The committee notes the need to reduce the design-to-production time of naval vessels and platforms by leveraging emerging robotic advanced manufacturing technology.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDN PE 62123N for an unmanned maritime systems digital manufacturing factory of the future.

Research on foreign malign influence operations

The budget request included \$76.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 62236N Warfighter Sustainment Applied Research.

The committee remains concerned about the evolving threat from foreign malign influence operations in cyberspace, the effect these operations have on the national security of the United States, and the impact on the Department of Defense's ability to effectively counter and deter foreign adversaries.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDN PE 62236N to support further research on foreign malign influence operations.

Resilient autonomous sensing in the Arctic

The budget request included \$78.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 62435N Ocean Warfighting Environment Applied Research.

The committee supports the Department of the Navy's investments in developing and fielding domain awareness systems and capabilities. The committee encourages the Department of the Navy to experiment with sensor technologies that are affordable, attritable, connected to uncrewed systems, and survivable in harsh environmental conditions such as the Arctic.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.5 million in RDN PE 62435N to support continued development of resilient autonomous sensing in the Arctic.

Low-cost autonomous sensors for maritime dominance

The budget request included \$57.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 62747N Undersea Warfare Applied Research.

The committee understands the importance of sensing in the maritime domain and the need to leverage autonomy in this area.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDN PE 62747N to support the continued development of low-cost autonomous sensors for maritime dominance applications.

Geophysical sensing and characterization of the mine-hunting environment

The budget request included \$57.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 62747N Undersea Warfare Applied Research.

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense must detect undersea intrusions, including by low magnetic signature vessels and sea mines. Small uncrewed undersea vehicles with integrated geophysical sensors, such as acoustics, magnetometers, and gravity sensors, could assist in performing undersea surveillance and security functions.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million RDN PE 62747N to support continued development of improved geophysical sensing and characterization of the mine-hunting environment.

Precision strike loitering munitions

The budget request included \$31.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 62782N Mine and Expeditionary Warfare Applied Research.

The committee notes that the war in Ukraine has demonstrated the importance of loitering munitions. The committee is aware of several initiatives that the Department of Defense is exploring to develop, test, and field loitering munitions, including those with vertical-takeoff-and-landing (VTOL) capabilities.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in RDN PE 62782N to support continued development of low cost VTOL loitering munitions.

Long-range maneuvering projectiles

The budget request included \$243.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 63640M USMC Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD).

The committee recognizes that long-range precision fires remain an important requirement for Marine Corps expeditionary forces. Increasing the effective range of artillery weapon systems is critically important for modern warfighting, including the ability to launch, track, provide target updates, and maneuver in flight over long distances.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in RDN PE 63640M to support testing and evaluation of long-range maneuvering projectiles.

Innovative design and manufacturing for uncrewed systems

The budget request included \$243.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 63640M USMC Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD).

The committee supports efforts for the Department of the Navy to develop and field low-cost attritable systems, including for the Marine Corps.

The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in RDN PE 63640M to support continued development of new and innovative design, manufacturing, and production techniques for low-cost attritable uncrewed systems.

Autonomous surface and underwater dual-modality vehicles

The budget request included \$41.8 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), PE 63207N for Air/Ocean Tactical Applications.

The committee notes that dual-modality autonomous systems operating in both the surface and undersea domains could perform intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions for the U.S. Navy and support objectives in the 2022 National Defense Strategy to support autonomous system development and undersea superiority.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$18.0 million in RDN PE 63207N for the testing of up to seven additional autonomous surface and underwater dual-modality vehicles.

Advanced submarine hull coatings

The budget request included \$96.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN), for PE 63561N Advanced Submarine Systems Development.

The Navy needs to investigate new, robust hull treatment materials and solutions. Current submarine hull treatments do not satisfy all of the new requirements for the *Columbia*-class program, but there are no alternative materials qualified and available.

The committee understands that a U.S. Navy-led team has made significant progress in improving hull treatment technology but needs to conduct additional development and testing to achieve higher technology readiness levels (TRL) to support production needs.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDN PE 63561N for advanced submarine hull coatings. The committee intends that the U.S. Navy use these funds to further develop these materials and the production processes for them to achieve a TRL of 7, and to produce full-scale articles leading up to at-sea test validation of a *Columbia*-class bow dome.

Nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile

The budget request included \$5.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 64659N Precision Strike Weapons Development Program, but did not include any funding for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile, which is not in compliance with section 1640 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

The committee recommends an increase of \$252.0 million in RDN PE 64659N to support continued development of the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.

High density sonar array

The budget request included \$403.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 11221N Strategic Sub and Weapons System Support.

The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDN PE 11221N to support continued development of the high density sonar array.

Air Force

Topline increase

As described in the 4201 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Advanced materials science for manufacturing research

The budget request included \$142.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 62102F Materials.

The committee recognizes the important role of materials science and the collaboration with academia partners, which enables Department of Defense researchers and manufacturers to employ real-time, three-dimensional x-ray characterization tools and methods to test a broad range of mission-critical structural and functional materials to enhance warfighter capabilities.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDAF PE 62102F for advanced materials science for manufacturing research.

Affordable composites for hypersonic systems

The budget request included \$34.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 63680F Manufacturing Technology Program.

The committee supports the Department of Defense's research and development into hypersonic systems. Hypersonics are expensive, and the committee recognizes the need to develop lower-cost materials and components to make these systems more affordable. The committee notes that composite materials such as carbon-carbon and silicon-carbide may offer more affordable options for hypersonics production.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in RDAF PE 63680F to support research and development for affordable composites for hypersonic systems.

Classified additive manufacturing research

The budget request included \$34.7 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 63680F Manufacturing Technology Program.

The committee recognizes the importance of additive manufacturing research and development to support Department of Defense requirements. Additive manufacturing has the potential to be a strategic advantage for the United States. Although most research and development in this area is conducted at an unclassified level,

there may be a need for classified research that would require the ability to collaborate via classified computing networks.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in RDAF PE 63680F to support classified additive manufacturing research.

Survivable Airborne Operations Center reduction

The budget request included \$1.7 billion in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 64288F Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC).

The committee recommends a decrease of \$240.0 million in RDAF PE 64288F due to contract delays.

Air Force Research Lab stratospheric balloon experimentation project

The budget request included \$234.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 64858F Tech Transition Program, but it did not include funding for stratospheric balloons.

The committee recommends an increase of \$14.5 million in RDAF PE 64858F to provide funds for the Air Force Research Lab to continue the stratospheric balloon experimentation project.

VC-25B reduction

The budget request included \$433.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 41319F VC 25B.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$403.0 million in RDAF PE 41319F due to contract delays.

Nuclear command, control and communications network security sensor

The budget request included \$19.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 33255F Command, Control, Communication, and Computers (C4)—STRATCOM.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 33255F to support the U.S. Strategic Command Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) Enterprise Center's demonstration of an NC3 network security sensor.

Nuclear command, control and communications Research Architecture and Collaboration Hub (REACH)

The budget request included \$19.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 33255F Command, Control, Communication, and Computers (C4)—STRATCOM.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in RDAF PE 33255F to support the U.S. Strategic Command Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) Enterprise Center's efforts in the continued development of the NC3 Research Architecture and Collaboration Hub (REACH).

Cyber workforce training ranges

The budget included \$0.01 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 84731F General Skill Training.

The committee understands that developing and retaining a highly skilled cyber workforce is foundational to protecting the Nation against rapidly evolving threats in cyberspace. The committee believes that expanding cyber workforce training opportunities is key to staying ahead of those threats and improving the ability of Department of Defense cyber personnel to execute offensive and defensive cyber missions effectively.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDAF PE 84731F to develop cyber training ranges at security operations centers to increase cyber workforce training opportunities for military personnel awaiting security clearances or permanent duty assignment.

U.S. Cyber Command cooperation with Jordan

The budget request included \$3.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 31401F AF Multi-Domain Non-Traditional ISR Battlespace Awareness.

The committee recognizes the importance of the strategic partnership between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The committee supports ongoing efforts to enhance cooperation on cybersecurity and information and communications technology (ICT) policy through forums such as the U.S.-Jordan Cyber and Digital Dialogue. The committee believes that continued collaboration with Jordan on best practices and strategies for cybersecurity cooperation, cyber workforce and skills development, cyber capacity building, cybersecurity of critical infrastructure, incident response, technical information sharing, combatting cyber threats, and ensuring secure ICT infrastructure will help strengthen our posture in cyberspace.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$0.5 million in RDAF PE 31401F to support cybersecurity cooperation activities with Jordan.

Air Force commercial weather data acquisition

The budget request included \$31.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 35111F Weather Service.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 35111F to assess and acquire diverse commercial weather data for research and operational purposes, to explore emerging missions in the stratosphere related to hypersonics, and to build out its Numerical Weather Model to more accurately map and forecast potential floods.

Space Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis Hub

The budget request included \$245.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDSF PE 1206601SF to support the Space Modeling, Simulation, and

Analysis Hub, including modeling requirements of the U.S. Space Force ranging from single-user engagement exercises to global campaign modeling.

Low-latency high availability very high frequency payloads

The budget request included \$1.7 billion in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206410SF Space Technology Development and Prototyping.

The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in RDSF PE 1206410SF to build and launch very high frequency payload satellites to demonstrate low-latency, high availability connectivity to very small transceivers which can interoperate with currently-fielded and legacy equipment.

Cloud-based beam forming technologies

The budget request included \$79.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206760SF Protected Tactical Enterprise Service.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in RDSF PE 1206760SF to support cloud-based beam forming technologies for satellite communications.

Advanced modular solid rocket motor

The budget request included \$20.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206860SF Rocket Systems Launch Program (SPACE).

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDSF PE 1206860SF to support design and manufacturing of an advanced modular solid rocket motor.

Modernization of the Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System

The budget request included \$12.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1203873SF Ballistic Missile Defense Radars.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDSF PE 1203873SF to support modernization of the Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System.

Defense Wide

Topline increase

As described in the 4201 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research

The budget request included \$77.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE

61110D8Z Basic Research Initiatives, of which no funds were requested for the Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (DEPSCoR).

The committee continues to be supportive of the DEPSCoR program, which helps build and expand the national innovation base for research and education by funding research activities in science and engineering areas responsive to the needs of national defense. Participation in this program is limited to states that meet eligibility criteria as outlined in the authorizing language from previous National Defense Authorization Acts. The program is intended to increase the number of university researchers and improve the capabilities of institutions of higher education in eligible jurisdictions to perform competitive research relevant to the Department of Defense (DOD).

The committee also views DEPSCoR as a component in any effort by DOD to identify, shape, and foster innovation ecosystems that support DOD research and technology needs. Along with other funding programs and authorities available to the Department, DEPSCoR should be considered as a means to expand and diversify the innovation ecosystem for DOD.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in RDDW PE 61110D8Z for DEPSCoR.

University Consortium for Cybersecurity

The budget request included \$17.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 602668D8Z Cyber Security Research.

The committee supports the Department of Defense University Consortium for Cybersecurity (UC2) and its efforts to connect the academic community with the Secretary of Defense. The committee recognizes the importance of the UC2 in providing the Secretary of Defense with timely access to the expertise of the institutions of the consortium on matters relating to cybersecurity. The committee believes that the UC2 will continue to provide increased opportunities for collaboration and research and development on cybersecurity matters in support of the Department of Defense.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in RDDW PE 602668D8Z to support the University Consortium for Cybersecurity.

Scaling technology for microelectronics

The budget request included \$573.3 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW), for PE 62716E Electronics Technology.

The committee supports the work of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) Microsystems Technology Office on electronic and optoelectronic devices, circuits, and processing concepts to meet military requirements for near real-time information gathering and processing, including memory-related semiconductor technologies. The committee understands the importance of investments in technology to scale memory-centric computing, compute-in-memory devices, and application-specific integrated technologies to reinforce U.S. leadership in microelectronics. The com-

mittee encourages DARPA to continue its collaboration with United States-based memory companies in these areas.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 62716E to support the development of technology to scale memory-centric microelectronics.

Enhanced payload and satellite bus development

The budget request included \$15.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW), for PE 63021D8Z National Security Innovation Capital.

The committee supports continued investment to enhance commercial space-based Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) capabilities that could be modified for national security purposes. The committee is aware that additional research is likely needed in satellite bus system analysis and evaluation, optical system enhancement, advanced control algorithms, error correction mechanisms, integration testing, and documentation.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 63021D8Z to support continued development of enhanced LiDAR payload and satellite bus systems.

Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate

The budget request included \$76.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW), for PE 63122D8Z Combating Terrorism Technology Support, which funds the activities of the Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate (IWTSD).

The committee requires, elsewhere in this Act, the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan for optimizing the contributions of the IWTSD in order to enable irregular warfare activities in support of the 2022 National Defense Strategy. Until that review is completed and IWTSD investments are more effectively prioritized, the committee believes a portion of the requested funds should be applied to higher priorities.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$20.0 million in RDDW PE 63122D8Z for the IWTSD. The committee notes that these funds have been applied to unfunded requirements identified by the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, elsewhere in this Act.

United States-Israel anti-tunnel cooperation

The budget request included \$76.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63122D8Z Combatting Terrorism Technology Support, of which no funds were requested for United States-Israel anti-tunnel cooperation.

In the wake of the brutal terrorist attack on Israel by Hamas on October 7, 2023, and ensuing operations by Israel to degrade and defeat the threat from Hamas, it has become clear that more cooperation is needed to continue critical work on anti-tunnel activities. These activities should include research, development, and testing activities to better detect, destroy and maneuver through the tunnels.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million in RDDW PE 63122D8Z to enable the Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate, in collaboration with Israel, to deploy prototypes in the field and continue advancing capabilities, and an increase of \$47.5 million for United States-Israel defense collaboration on emerging technologies.

OnRamp Hubs

The budget request included \$109.6 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW), for PE 63342D8Z Defense Innovation Unit (DIU).

The committee understands that OnRamp Hubs offer many benefits for national security, including a physical location that serves as a “front door” for new people, ideas, and technologies from academia and industry to connect to the Department of Defense (DOD). The committee notes that these Hubs provide DOD entities from multiple components with a means to better coordinate activities and outreach into specific geographic regions.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 63342D8Z to support continued expansion of OnRamp Hubs.

Research, design, testing, and evaluation to benefit foreign partners

The budget request included \$109.6 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW), for PE 63342D8Z Defense Innovation Unit (DIU).

The committee is aware of several capabilities that Department of Defense entities, including U.S. European Command (EUCOM) and the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU), have identified as having potential utility to benefit the armed forces of Ukraine (UAF). These capabilities include counter-uncrewed aerial system (UAS) detection and interceptors, high-altitude balloons, offensive UAS, and counter-electronic warfare systems, among others. In each case, research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) funding is needed to modify the capability for the UAF.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 63342D8Z to support continued development of research, design, testing, and evaluation to benefit foreign partners.

Environmental Security Technical Certification Program

The budget request included \$136.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63851D8Z Environmental Security Technical Certification Program.

The committee continues to recognize the importance of environmental readiness, resilience, installation energy, and water research programs like the Environmental Security Technical Certification Program (ESTCP). The committee appreciates the ESTCP’s dedication to the transfer of innovative technologies leading from proof of concept to fielding or production use. To further support military readiness and resiliency, the committee recommends that ESTCP leverage academic centers to foster the sustained and inter-

disciplinary innovation of energy, weather resiliency, and water technology research to reach demonstration and validation.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDDW PE 63851D8Z to support ESTCP.

Advanced reactive target simulation development

The budget request included \$604.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63915C Ballistic Missile Defense Targets, of which no funding was requested for advanced reactive target simulation development.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 63915C for advanced reactive target simulation development.

5G for Department of Defense base operations

The budget request included \$139.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW), for PE 64011D8Z Next Generation Information Communications Technology (5G).

The committee understands that electromagnetic spectrum is an essential resource for national security. The committee also understands that electromagnetic spectrum is a critical component for commercial wireless technologies. The committee believes that leveraging innovative technologies that increase spectrum-use efficiency and enable spectrum access by both Federal and non-Federal users could help the United States stay ahead of pacing threats and maintain spectrum superiority on the battlefield.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDDW PE 64011D8Z to complete a demonstration program that assesses the viability of using wideband adaptive signal processing technology to support simultaneous transmission and reception signals on the same electromagnetic spectrum frequency band.

Pacific Intelligence and Innovation Initiative

The budget request included \$158.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 28086JCY Cyber Training Environment.

The committee recognizes the importance of the Pacific Intelligence and Innovation Initiative program to accelerate innovation and modernization of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's joint force through advancements in artificial intelligence, cyber, electronic warfare, data science, and intelligence analysis.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 28086JCY for the Pacific Intelligence and Innovation Initiative.

Artificial intelligence pilot programs

The budget request included \$371.8 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 64123D8Z Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO)—Dem/Val Activities.

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends the commencement of pilot programs by the Secretary of Defense to assess the feasibility and advisability of using artificial intelligence-enabled software to optimize the workflow and operations for depots, ship-

yards, and manufacturing facilities run by the Department of Defense (DOD). It also recommends a pilot program for the contract administration services for DOD, including the adjudication and review of contracts managed by the Defense Contract Management Agency. The committee believes this pilot is necessary to gain near-term experience using AI in operationally useful, but lower risk activities, where the benefit can be demonstrated for the warfighter.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$35.0 million for RDDW PE 64123D8Z for artificial intelligence pilot programs.

Corrosion resistant coatings for aircraft parts

The budget request included \$1.1 billion in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 67210D8Z Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Support.

The committee notes that the corrosion of aircraft parts due to exposure to the elements and normal operating wear costs the Department of Defense millions of dollars annually in maintenance and repair. The development of corrosion-resistant coatings for aircraft parts has the potential to increase the service-life of these parts and significantly reduce the costs to repair and replace worn-out parts.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in RDDW PE 67210D8Z to support the development of corrosion resistant coatings for aircraft.

MC-130J Amphibious Capability

The budget request included \$263.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW), for PE 1160403BB Aviation Systems, of which \$11.5 million is for the development of an MC-130J Amphibious Capability (MAC).

The committee notes that since the budget request was submitted, the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), has identified funding for MAC as excess to need.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$11.5 million in RDDW PE 1160403BB for MAC. The committee notes that these funds have been applied to unfunded requirements identified by the SOCOM Commander elsewhere in this Act.

Cyber Operations for Base Resilient Architecture expansion

The budget request included \$85.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 36250JCY Cyber Operations Technology Support.

The committee is aware that the Cyber Operations for Base Resilient Architecture (COBRA) was established to train highly skilled servicemembers to help find and fix mission-impacting cyber vulnerabilities. The committee is aware that COBRA has been used effectively in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDDW PE 36250JCY to continue expanding the COBRA pilot program.

Items of Special Interest

Active protection for vertical lift platforms

The committee notes that adversary systems, including munitions and uncrewed aerial systems, pose a threat to vertical lift platforms operated by the military services, particularly rotary-wing platforms. These threats may increase as vertical lift platforms are expected to operate in more contested environments. The committee believes that the military services should explore options to integrate active protection systems to address the proliferation of threats to vertical lift platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than September 1, 2025 on options for providing active protection capabilities for vertical lift platforms. The briefing shall include: (1) A description of the threat environment for current and future vertical lift platforms; (2) An assessment of the performance of any currently fielded active protection systems operational on such platforms; (3) A description of any ongoing research and development on active protection systems, including with partners or allies; and (4) An assessment of future options to enhance the survivability of vertical lift platforms using emerging active protection systems.

Advanced battery technology for special operations

The committee notes efforts by U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) to develop low-cost, enhanced battery technologies. The committee also believes that it is important to reduce or eliminate U.S. dependence on battery materials that must be sourced from China.

The committee is aware of the potential for amorphous silicon oxycarbide to replace conventional graphite in lithium-ion batteries that support special operations missions. The committee understands that this technology shows promise for increasing the performance of batteries while also reducing risks in the U.S. defense battery supply chain.

Therefore, the committee encourages SOCOM, as appropriate, to evaluate the potential for silicon oxycarbide-based lithium-ion batteries to support special operations requirements, and to keep the committee informed of its findings.

Advanced digital switching

The committee is aware that there are a number of newer micro-electronics technologies, including those using novel materials or technology platforms, that could result in reduced size, weight, power and cost, such as electro-optical and micro-electromechanical switches. The committee is also aware that the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering has been evaluating such systems, as well as investing in the broader ecosystem to help foster and grow these technology capabilities for defense needs. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to collaborate with domestic technology innovators on the development of prototypes that incorporate advanced digital switching tech-

nology, including micro-electromechanical switches, as well as creating processes for transition of this technology into weapons and other defense systems. Collaboration may include developing and sustaining a secure domestic supply chain and ensuring the protection of intellectual property, processes, manufacturing facilities or other related technologies used in the manufacturing of such systems.

AH-64 Apache modernization

The committee supports recent modifications to the U.S. Army's Future Vertical Lift modernization strategy but remains concerned about the capability gap that the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft sought to fill. In its announcement, the U.S. Army affirmed its commitment to modernization of its current fleet, to include the AH-64 Apache Attack Helicopter.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing not later than February 28, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the U.S. Army's plan to modernize the Apache fleet. The briefing should include: (1) Plans to improve pilot safety from in-flight hazards through dual pilotage systems; (2) Plans to improve target acquisition given the fielding of weapons that can engage at ranges greater than 30 kilometers; (3) Manned and unmanned teaming enhancements; (4) Counter unmanned aerial systems capabilities; and (5) Any other improvements in consideration by the U.S. Army.

Army modular open suite of standards

The committee commends the U.S. Army on continued progress implementing Modular Open Systems Architectures and specifically on the procurement of the Army Command, Control, Communication, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Center Modular Open Suite of Standards Modular Form Factor (CMFF). The committee looks forward to the U.S. Army's commitment to a long-term resourced program to potentially realize benefits CMFF may yield to the Army, including reduced size, weight, and power of systems, increased capability integration, speed of development and technology refresh, and anticipated lower operational and maintenance costs. This opportunity has the potential to provide the U.S. Army and other cooperating services with increased industrial base competition, especially with small and medium sized businesses, which may in turn lower the costs to the U.S. Army and the wider Department of Defense.

The committee is encouraged by the CMFF competitive strategy and implementation opportunities in air and ground platforms beyond the initially designated platforms. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing, not later than April 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on these additional air integration opportunities and the U.S. Army's plan for CMFF integration into ground platforms and Command Post Integrated Infrastructure.

Army tank modernization acquisition strategy

The committee supports the U.S. Army's strategy to develop and procure a new tank that promises a reduced weight and increased protection when compared to the current M1A2 SEP version 3 Abrams tank, as well as the integration of new technologies such as a hybrid electric powertrain and a Third Generation Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) that ensures relevance of the tank on the future battlefield. The committee is particularly interested in efforts to reduce demand, extend range and mission duration, increase exportable power, and reduce acoustic and thermal signature.

The committee also supports the U.S. Army's acquisition strategy to develop the M1E3 platform as an Engineering Change Proposal to ensure a relatively rapid move to procurement at reduced risk. However, to manage cost and ensure consideration of all technology solutions, the committee expects the U.S. Army to conduct full and open competitions for most M1E3 components. These components include, but are not limited to: the engine and transmission, the Third Generation FLIR, the Active Protection System, laser warning receiver, and autoloader. Therefore, the committee recommends \$246.5 million, the full Army request, for continued M1E3 development.

Artificial intelligence literacy for members of the Armed Forces

The committee recognizes the growing importance of artificial intelligence (AI) in the ability of the Department of Defense (DOD) to do its work more efficiently and to gain decision advantage over adversary nations. The committee also notes that the lack of understanding of the technology, including potential shortfalls, limitations, and procedural immaturity, can lead to simultaneous overestimation of the promise of capabilities and an under appreciation of the shortcomings of the technology. Due to the explosive growth of this technology in the commercial market, the committee believes that many potential future users of AI are unprepared to understand the power and peril of this technology.

To address those concerns, the committee directs the President of the National Defense University to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing, not later than April 1, 2025, on the needs in AI literacy and education for members of the Armed Forces. The briefing shall include: (1) The plan for developing an education course at the National Defense University to expand AI literacy for DOD personnel; (2) The expertise and qualifications of DOD personnel who would be responsible for teaching such course; and (3) The list of sources that would be consulted and used in developing the curriculum for a course on AI literacy, including any use or reliance on other academic or commercially available curricula.

In addition, not later than December 1, 2025, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the President of the National Defense University, shall develop a curriculum and establish an education course to provide instruction to members of the Armed Forces to develop a foundational understanding of AI with respect to concepts relating to:

- (1) The technical aspects of artificial intelligence, including data processing and analysis, algorithms, and large language models;
- (2) The explainability and traceability of decisions or outputs produced solely or partially by artificial intelligence;
- (3) Considerations regarding the national security risks and benefits of artificial intelligence;
- (4) The legal and ethical considerations of artificial intelligence;
- (5) The national security applications for artificial intelligence;
- (6) Published DOD policy relating to the responsible, safe, and ethical use of artificial intelligence;
- (7) Considerations regarding human interactions with artificial intelligence to understand the context, design, and use of artificial intelligence technology, applications, and systems; and
- (8) Such other topics relating to the technical, practical, or ethical understanding of artificial intelligence as the Secretary considers appropriate.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the establishment of the education course on AI literacy, the President of the National Defense University shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the course that includes a copy of the course curriculum.

Assessment of blockchain technology for supply chain security and other national security uses

The committee acknowledges the potential uses of blockchain technology for broader national security purposes within the defense landscape. As other countries invest in blockchain research and development efforts, it is important that the U.S. retains global leadership in this critical technology. Particularly, the committee notes that data-driven security, transparency, accountability, and auditability of supply chains are critical to U.S. national defense and economic competitiveness. The committee notes that blockchain technology has the potential to enhance the cryptographic integrity of the defense supply chain, improve data integrity, and reduce the risk of the manipulation or corruption of certain types of data by near-peer competitors. The committee also believes that the Department of Defense (DOD) should explore the use of blockchain technology to achieve national security goals and to create secure, transparent, accountable, and auditable data related to supply chains.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than April 1, 2025, on the potential applications of blockchain technology for supply chain management and other national security applications within DOD. The briefing shall include: (1) An assessment of the potential benefits and risks associated with implementing blockchain technology in supply chain tracking and management; (2) An analysis of the current state of blockchain adoption in supply chain tracking and other national security applications within DOD and the defense industrial base, including estimates

for the resources required for such activities; (3) A plan for pilot programs or research and development efforts to explore the use of blockchain technology in national security applications, including supply chain management, cybersecurity for critical infrastructure assets, and procurement auditability; (4) An analysis of activities that foreign countries, including the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, are conducting, and are planning to conduct, with respect to research and development of blockchain technology, including estimates of the types and amounts of resources, including cost estimates, directed by such countries to such activities; (5) Organizational recommendations to foster the potential development and use cases for blockchain within DOD, including recommendations on the feasibility and advisability of creating a single coordinating office or center of excellence for research and development on blockchain technology initiatives across the branches of the military; (6) Recommendations for legislative or regulatory actions to incorporate blockchain technology to support supply chain transparency and auditability; and (7) Any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Augmented reality technologies for operational readiness

The committee recognizes that augmented reality technologies and related applications can enhance training and provide operational advantages for warfighters. In addition to creating immersive combat scenarios for military personnel to practice decision-making, tactical maneuvers, and response strategies in a realistic virtual environment, augmented reality tools can potentially be used for real-world operations.

The committee supports the Department of Defense's use of augmented reality technologies and applications to support training and mission rehearsal, including through interfaces with operational networks, battlefield platforms, and live training instrumentation. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to maximize the use of advanced see-through augmented reality to support operational readiness of the force in the areas of training, maintenance, manufacturing, advanced health care, wargaming, operational planning, and command and control.

Autonomous surface and underwater dual-modality vehicles

The committee is aware that dual-modality autonomous vehicles, which can operate both on the surface of the sea and underwater, may not be receiving programmatic attention because the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations is structured by domain-specific organizations including the Surface Warfare Division and the Undersea Warfare Division. Dual-modality autonomous vehicles may offer capabilities with potential advantages including enhanced survivability and endurance.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to review requirements submitted by the combatant commanders for dual-modality autonomous systems which provides both surface and submerged operations and designate a cognizant organization with responsibility for sponsoring the requirements and resources. The Secretary's designation shall be made by January 1, 2025.

Auxiliary General Oceanographic Research vessels

The committee notes that the timely replacement of the Global Class Auxiliary General Oceanographic Research (AGOR) academic research fleet is vital to oceanographic research in the United States. As the current fleet of AGOR research vessels age, they are more expensive to operate and less capable for evolving scientific missions. The current AGOR fleet was built during the 1990s, and its vessels are expected to reach the end of their service lives starting in the 2030s. Given the timeframes associated with designing and building a new class of ships, the U.S. Navy should begin planning immediately for how to recapitalize these national assets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to deliver a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on the U.S. Navy's plan to recapitalize the AGOR fleet. This report shall include:

- (1) A timeline of the U.S. Navy's plan for recapitalizing the AGOR fleet, including when a program office will be established, a notional construction start date, and a notional delivery date;
- (2) An assessment of whether the U.S. Navy and the research community require an increase in the number of research vessels to support national interests;
- (3) An assessment of whether the U.S. Navy can leverage existing or planned ship designs, especially of hydrographic and oceanographic survey vessels operated by the U.S. Navy and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, for AGOR vessels; and
- (4) Any other issues the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition deems relevant for the recapitalization of the AGOR fleet.

Briefing on Air Force Research Lab stratospheric balloon experimentation project

The committee recognizes the increasing importance of missions that stratospheric balloons could perform in command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR). To realize the full potential of stratospheric balloons, the U.S. Air Force should accelerate a rigorous experimentation program focused on operating multi-balloon constellations capable of providing large area ISR and communications coverage for extended durations. The committee encourages the U.S. Air Force to take all necessary actions to execute such an experimentation program, including establishing a program office to coordinate experimentation and deployment of high-altitude balloon systems across the U.S. Air Force enterprise.

Unfortunately, the committee understands that over the past year, numerous Department of Defense planned exercises involving stratospheric balloons were either cancelled or were executed in an incomplete way due to a shortage of resources. This situation has delayed potential transition of such systems for operational use.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not

later than June 30, 2025 on stratospheric balloon programs at the Air Force Research Lab (AFRL). This briefing shall contain the following elements:

- (1) A description of the AFRL's High Altitude Balloon Project objectives, timelines, and operational outcomes;
- (2) A description of the current development status of stratospheric balloons, including demonstrated capabilities, and performance metrics;
- (3) The status of any ongoing analysis of the potential operational benefits of deploying stratospheric balloons across various theaters of operations.
- (4) How the U.S. Air Force intends to manage development and deployment of high-altitude balloon systems.

Comptroller General review of Department of Defense artificial intelligence activities

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) believes that artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to transform warfare, and that failure to adopt AI technologies could hinder national security. To that end, DOD has made organizational changes and invested billions of dollars to develop and incorporate AI capabilities.

In February 2022, DOD established the office of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO), a senior official whose responsibilities include governing and overseeing the acceleration of DOD's adoption of data, analytic, and AI-enabled capabilities. Subsequently, in June 2022, DOD issued a directive titled "DOD Responsible AI Strategy & Implementation Pathway," which established the Department's strategic approach for operationalizing its policy titled "DOD AI Ethical Principles and Advancing Responsible AI." Finally, on November 2, 2023, the Deputy Secretary of Defense published the "2023 DOD Data, Analytics, and Artificial Intelligence Adoption Strategy," which builds on previous strategic guidance and states that component leaders and technologists remain committed to the objectives of the "DOD Responsible AI Strategy & Implementation Pathway."

Given this rapidly evolving landscape of policy and technology changes, the committee remains interested in the extent to which DOD's AI oversight organizations are fulfilling their roles and responsibilities in managing the use and integration of quickly-evolving AI capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a series of reviews, and to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 1, 2025, that examine the following topics related to DOD's management of AI-related issues:

- (1) The role of the CDAO in establishing the Governing Council and executing the "2023 DOD Data, Analytics, and Artificial Intelligence Adoption Strategy," including planning and use of resources in governance and oversight of AI integration efforts across the Department and the progress in establishing a cadre of technical experts to serve as a data and digital response force to address emerging challenges;
- (2) The DOD's implementation of the "DOD Responsible AI Strategy & Implementation Pathway," including efforts to en-

sure responsible AI guidelines and policies are being incorporated into AI-enabled activities across the Department; developing oversight mechanisms for implementing the responsible AI guidelines; and working with allies and partners to coordinate implementation of responsible AI; and

(3) DOD's oversight and use of generative AI, including the extent of its use for specific applications; how DOD will ensure generative AI systems are used responsibly and in accordance with existing DOD guidance; and how DOD is evaluating the performance outcomes of its generative AI tools.

Comptroller General review of digital engineering progress and challenges

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) continues to deliver complex weapon systems at a pace too slow to address increasing threats posed by potential adversaries. These delays often arise from decades-long, linear development approaches that reflect hardware-centric acquisitions. With an increasing number of aging DOD systems, the reliance on hard copy blueprints makes it difficult to track engineering changes over time.

The committee also notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified how companies use digital engineering tools, such as digital twins, to enable similar iteration and facilitate collaboration to ensure the most essential capabilities are delivered with speed. Additionally, DOD's 2018 Digital Engineering Strategy outlined digital engineering implementation steps, but programs have struggled to consistently adopt these tools and methods. For example, the June 2023 GAO report titled "Weapon Systems Annual Assessment: Programs Are Not Consistently Implementing Practices That Can Help Accelerate Acquisitions" (GAO-23-106059) found that selected programs report some use of digital engineering, but are inconsistent in implementation.

Furthermore, in December 2023, DOD established policies and procedures for implementing and using digital engineering in the development and sustainment of defense systems. According to these documents, DOD will iteratively develop a digital engineering capability that provides an infrastructure and architecture to support automated approaches for system design, development, and production, among other processes. However, the committee is concerned that DOD may not be able to implement its digital engineering capability and associated program practices in a timely manner. Historically, similar DOD weapon system programs have been challenged in adopting and executing modern software tools and approaches.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review and provide a briefing to congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, regarding the Department's use of digital engineering when developing and producing weapon systems, with a report to follow at an agreed upon time. The Comptroller General's review shall examine: (1) The extent to which the military services are using digital engineering, including digital twins, in the development and production of weapon systems; (2) Shortfalls in processes, including the lack

of sufficient data, tools, workforce, or integration of digital engineering tools, into broader development and manufacturing workflows; (3) Efforts by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military services to support the implementation of a digital engineering capability; (4) The application of best practices from industry and the DOD's research and development ecosystem; (5) The workforce required to manage and support these digital engineering activities; and (6) Any challenges DOD faces related to implementing digital engineering.

Department of Defense 6G plans and activities

The committee understands that next-generation wireless technologies can help the Department of Defense (DOD) improve its mission readiness. As outlined in the Department's "5G Strategy Implementation Plan," next-generation wireless technologies provide faster speeds, more expansive connectivity, and reduced latency that can enable DOD to move massive amounts of data in real time, develop more resilient battlefield communications, and develop superior capabilities that will give warfighters an enduring advantage across all domains.

The committee strongly supports DOD's ongoing efforts to accelerate the development and deployment of 5G-enabled capabilities to military installations. The committee also supports DOD's Innovate Beyond 5G (IB5G) program within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD(R&E)). The committee believes that continued collaboration with partners in industry and academia through the IB5G program will help accelerate the Department's ability to fully leverage secure and resilient next-generation networks. The committee also believes that the continuation of DOD-sponsored research and development into 6G, through the IB5G "Open6G" project, is essential to U.S. competitiveness in this critical technology area.

Therefore, the committee directs the USD(R&E) to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, on the research, development, and testing activities within Open6G, as well as any plans to expand 6G research and development projects within or beyond Open6G.

Development of synthetic material alternatives for directed energy components

The committee notes that the 2024 report from the National Defense Industrial Association's Emerging Technologies Institute titled "Directed Energy Weapons Supply Chains: Securing the Path to the Future" found that "Synthetic materials, often with proprietary formulas, were raised . . . as an alternative option for [high energy laser] optics." Therefore, an opportunity may exist for the Department of Defense to use synthetic materials for critical directed energy weapons components to improve performance and efficiency. These materials may also relieve dependence on foreign sources of critical materials, create opportunities to support the domestic manufacturing base, and enhance the performance of defense systems. For example, recent academic research manufactured a material that had previously been found only in meteorites. The material, tetrataenite, has the potential to be used to produce

the permanent magnets necessary for advanced machine technologies, which currently rely on the rare earths elements neodymium and praseodymium. These rare earth elements are also heavily used in High Energy lasers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to conduct a study on the potential for the development and use of synthetic materials in directed energy weapons systems and provide a briefing on the findings and recommendations of the study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than December 15, 2025.

Digital infrastructure needs for additive manufacturing

The committee recognizes the opportunities presented by additive manufacturing (AM) to reduce lead times, respond to contested logistics challenges in a contingency situation, improve cost efficiency, and achieve novel parts geometries. The committee is aware that many parts of the Department of Defense (DOD) are focused on how to best leverage and expand the capabilities of current AM processes to meet growing military demand.

The committee finds that the digital infrastructure needed to make AM broadly useful, particularly in a forward deployed environment, is a limiting factor to expanding the use of AM across the military services. The committee is aware that, while the military services use differing methods to track and store technical data, which prevents interoperability, there is insufficient bandwidth to pass the large design files needed using current methods. In addition, there remain inconsistent data standards, duplicative data repositories, and insufficient focus on information security for these systems.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, that: (1) Outlines the various military service and defense agency efforts related to AM digital infrastructure, including anticipated expansion to include forward deployed AM locations in support of DOD's regional sustainment framework; (2) Assesses the anticipated bandwidth needs for AM over the next 5 years; (3) Assesses the cybersecurity needs of AM data repositories, including any shortfalls or policy challenges; (4) Outlines a common data framework and digital infrastructure that leverages the best of breed from existing efforts; and (5) Provides an estimate of the funding requirements to implement a data framework and digital infrastructure that meets the Department's needs.

Digital intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities

The committee is aware of U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) efforts to develop digital intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities necessary for tasking, collecting, processing, exploiting, and disseminating hard-to-access digital information. The committee understands that digital ISR prototypes

have helped enable successful operational outcomes and believes that continued efforts to develop digital ISR capabilities will improve SOCOM's effectiveness for missions related to strategic competition. Therefore, the committee encourages SOCOM to continue developing digital ISR capabilities.

Directed energy industrial base

The committee notes in the 2024 report from the National Defense Industrial Association's Emerging Technologies Institute titled "Directed Energy Weapons Supply Chains: Securing the Path to the Future" that a small percentage of companies in the directed energy industrial base are considered to have very high risk financial health. The assessment evaluated both public and private companies and measures the short-term default risk using company-specific balance sheets, income statements, and cash flow data. The report states that 6 percent of companies are at "Very High Risk" while 13.4 percent are considered "High Risk."

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing, not later than June 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on an industrial base assessment of companies within the directed energy weapon industrial base with high risk financial health that includes a plan to mitigate supply chain failures that may result from financial stress.

Directed energy protection capability

The committee remains concerned about the threat posed by low-cost attritable aerial drones, especially the threat that drone swarms pose to our forces. The committee notes that conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East clearly demonstrate the utility and proliferation of low-cost attritable aerial drone systems and believes that more must be done to protect U.S. servicemembers from that threat. The committee welcomes the resulting increase in focus of the Department of Defense (DOD) on exploring the use of directed energy systems to defeat these threats at a low cost per engagement.

The committee encourages DOD to prioritize rapidly developing and acquiring directed energy systems to defeat large drone swarms and believes that the Department should utilize all available rapid acquisition pathways to develop and acquire directed energy counter drone swarm systems. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on all efforts to develop and procure directed energy systems to defeat large numbers of drones in a single engagement.

Extensible bill of material

The committee believes that the Department of Defense (DOD) should have a better, more automated means to track program hardware and software bills of materials (BOM) to improve supply chain visibility and potential security vulnerabilities. The committee is aware that DOD is pursuing an approach to build reposi-

ories for such hardware and software BOMs that are user-friendly, consistently updated, and interconnected to the extent practicable. This approach, known as the Extensible Bill of Material (xBOM) effort, is a federated approach to the collection and processing of BOMs for software, hardware, services, and other components that the committee recognizes as an improvement from the current state that will allow the distribution, storage and management of BOMs across multiple, interconnected databases.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than December 1, 2025, on the xBOM effort.

FrankenSAM

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

In fiscal year 2023, the U.S. Air Force introduced a requirement for a mobile short-range air defense solution that could be rapidly and affordably developed and fielded for use in Ukraine. The U.S. Air Force designed a family of systems called FrankenSAM to defend against manned and unmanned aerial threats using a ground launch system that integrates an existing supply of air-to-air missiles into an open-architecture fire control backbone. FrankenSAM includes communication towers; passive infrared camera systems; early warning radar trailers; and small form factor communication kits, enabling a networked air defense architecture. The open-architecture system was designed, built, and successfully completed live fire testing within 8 months from contract award, allowing for fielding by the end of 2023. Within 2 months of arriving in theater, and with less than 2 weeks of operator training, FrankenSAM fully demonstrated its range of capabilities, providing an immediate impact on the battlefield.

The FrankenSAM program demonstrated the ability of the U.S. Air Force and industry to rapidly produce effective solutions to immediate problems when given the imperative to perform critical missions, such as air defense. The core of FrankenSAM leverages easy-to-use, proven technologies that limit the dependence on component development timelines, while emphasizing integration of existing and new equipment into an open-architecture system. The modular approach of the system can be quickly integrated into existing air defense systems where gaps may occur in protecting installations, or by providing quick reaction, stand-alone point defense where a larger comprehensive air defense system may not exist. While the design is currently utilizing a mobile, truck-mounted configuration, it could be adapted to use a palletized or fixed-base platform that can be easily integrated into various shore, ship, or land-based environments. Additionally, the system significantly reduces cost by being effector agnostic and utilizing surplus munitions already in either United States or partner inventories.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, addressing: (1) How DOD and partner countries have utilized the FrankenSAM system in contingency operations; (2) What additional resources may be required to expand and improve the FrankenSAM system; and (3) How DOD can leverage the capability for quick reaction or extended use in other theaters.

High altitude balloons program office and program of record

The committee is concerned that, while the Department of the Air Force continues to show interest in development and use of high altitude balloons in a variety of use cases, there is not yet a single office or individual within the Department of the Air Force to coordinate the disparate projects.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to appoint a designee who will review efforts relating to high altitude balloons and related technologies across the Department of the Air Force and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Air Force on establishing a program office and a program of record. The Secretary of the Air Force shall brief the results of these efforts to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2025.

High-powered microwave export policy

The committee recognizes recent developments in high-powered microwave (HPM) technology, and its potential impact for missions like countering uncrewed aerial systems and broader electronic attack requirements. Due to the potential opportunities for export or sale of domestic HPM systems to foreign partners, the committee notes the need for revisiting past technology disclosure and export policies. The committee understands that revising the National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1) is an important step to facilitate the exportability of HPM technology. Furthermore, the committee understands that the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is leading the effort to revise the NDP-1, including by developing a framework to more accurately capture the state-of-the-art for HPM technology. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 15, 2025, on the status of revising the NDP-1.

Highly producible small surface combatant study

The committee is concerned with the projected decline in the number of Navy battle force ships and fleet-wide vertical launch system (VLS) capacity between now and 2027. The President's budget request for fiscal year 2025 would procure 6 battle force ships while retiring 19, contributing to these projected near-term declines. Given the ongoing naval buildup by the People's Republic of China, the committee believes these projected declines increase risk to U.S. forces in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility.

The committee does not believe the Department of the Navy is adequately emphasizing near- and medium-term capacity requirements. With the delivery of the first *Constellation*-class frigate delayed 3 years and procurement of the large, unmanned surface vessel (LUSV) not scheduled to begin until fiscal year 2027, the committee believes the U.S. Navy needs to focus more on supplementary options for increasing ship numbers and missile-launching capacity in the nearer term.

Consequently, the committee affirms its interest in procuring a highly producible, crewed small surface combatant and in adding VLS, bolt-on, or containerized missile launchers, to existing Navy ships (including amphibious and support ships) or existing commercial-type hulls.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report exploring such options not later than April 1, 2025. The report shall: (1) Examine a crewed variant of the LUSV that can serve as a pathfinder for the unmanned version while adding near-term missile-launching capacity, including a discussion of any need for waivers of survivability or other requirements, given the non-crewed original design of the LUSV; (2) Examine other foreign, commercial, or U.S. Government ship designs that are mature and could be adapted with minimal modifications to produce a crewed small surface combatant; (3) Examine existing Navy ships (including amphibious and support ships) or commercial-type hulls that could be quickly modified into missile-firing ships through the addition of VLS, bolt-on, or containerized missile launchers; (4) Evaluate the time to field each platform, as well as the platform's producibility within current supply chain and industrial base constraints; and (5) Provide cost estimates and manpower impacts for each platform.

The committee recognizes that the Navy warfare centers have used between 1 and 2 percent of their funding for section 219 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375), but are authorized to use up to 4 percent. The committee encourages the U.S. Navy to utilize a greater proportion of the section 219 authority to provide resources at the warfare centers to assist with this above report and develop concepts and preliminary designs for the options examined in the report.

Hypersonic targets

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense will require highly maneuverable threat-representative hypersonic targets in order to support the missile defense community in developing and testing future defensive capabilities. The committee understands that such targets, like the Hypersonic Readiness Assessment Vehicle (HyRAV), have the potential to transition to our military arsenal and serve as a low-cost, high maneuverability strike vehicle. Investments in novel sourcing of hypersonic systems and technology, like HyRAV, have the potential to spur innovation, reduce cost and schedule, and invigorate the industrial base.

Hypersonics test and evaluation workforce

The committee remains concerned about the Department of Defense's ability to generate and sustain the highly skilled workforce

required to meet its hypersonics systems requirements. In particular, the committee has observed gaps between the Department of Navy's workforce development efforts and its Test and Evaluation (T&E) workforce requirements. To bolster workforce development, the committee continues to support efforts by the military services to partner with universities equipped with the infrastructure and equipment necessary to support hypersonics T&E, including for newer initiatives such as the Defense Civilian Training Corps (DCTC).

Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy to provide robust funding to expand and prioritize existing T&E workforce development partnerships and consider entering into a cooperative agreement with one or more universities equipped with the infrastructure and equipment necessary to support hypersonics T&E workforce development. The committee also encourages the Secretary of the Navy to examine the model provided by DCTC to determine if that might also be a means to expand workforce development efforts.

Implementation of the Next Generation Electromagnetic Spectrum Strategic Roadmap

The Senate report (S. Rept. 117–130) accompanying the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) required the Department of Defense (DOD) to submit an Electromagnetic Spectrum Strategic Roadmap to the congressional defense committees, which was completed in February 2024. The committee notes that this report included detailed information on the threat environment, challenges to current and future military capabilities, and opportunities to promote advanced forms of dynamic spectrum sharing. However, the committee remains concerned about the Department's plans for resourcing the workforce, infrastructure, tools, and enabling technologies needed to implement this strategic roadmap.

Therefore, the committee directs the DOD Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Joint Staff, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, and an interim briefing with preliminary observations, not later than January 31, 2025, on the DOD's plan to implement the Next Generation Electromagnetic Spectrum Strategic Roadmap. The report shall include:

- (1) An assessment of emerging technologies, advanced spectrum access technologies, and data management tools to support future capabilities and dynamic spectrum maneuvering and advanced forms of dynamic spectrum sharing;
- (2) An overview of DOD's acquisition strategy to procure, including the cost and schedule for each identified capability, the following capabilities:
 - (a) advanced Electromagnetic Battle Management to support warfighter decision making;
 - (b) spectrum management systems and monitoring of the spectrum environment across DOD's operations; and
 - (c) advanced modeling, simulation, and assessment of spectrum-dependent systems and technologies;

(3) An overview of the progress DOD has made to build and develop a highly competent spectrum workforce. Such overview should account for the steps the Department has taken to date, as well as benchmarks for long-term policies to meet this goal; and

(4) Other such matters the Chief Information Officer or Under Secretary deems necessary.

The report must be submitted in an unclassified and publicly releasable form, but may include a classified annex.

Improved Turbine Engine Program

The Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP) is a key enabler of U.S. Army modernization efforts for its Black Hawk and Apache aircraft. The Improved Turbine Engine is a next generation turbo-shaft engine that supports Army aviation reach and lethality requirements and is critical to ensure that these platforms have the power, fuel efficiency, and reliability required by the current threat environment and improved ability against near-peer threats.

The committee recognizes that since the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase began in 2019, the program has met all technical requirements and is over 75 percent complete. The committee encourages the U.S. Army to continue ITEP development at pace to ensure supply chain stability and timely delivery of the new engine in support of Army stated Apache and Black Hawk modernization requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2025, on its efforts to ensure the ITEP program meets timelines necessary to support enduring fleet modernization requirements. The briefing shall include details on test performance, schedule, and integration plan for Apache and Black Hawk aircraft.

Independent cost estimate for secure enclave

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) is making significant investments in its infrastructure for microelectronics research and development to help strengthen and promote resilience in our domestic capacity to produce advanced microelectronics, including the ability to design, secure and validate the microelectronics components coming from commercial industry. The committee recognizes this is significant progress in focus and attention by DOD, even compared to 5 or 10 years ago. However, the committee remains concerned that DOD's approach still does not fully grasp the economic and commercial challenges facing this sector that shape their manufacturing and commercial drivers. DOD is not the market force in this sector it once was, yet many of the approaches it takes to security and integrity lack that fundamental understanding.

The committee is aware that DOD is pursuing investment to implement a security model for a commercial industry microelectronics foundry based on a desire to get state-of-the-art microelectronics with a segregated facility to ensure security. Much of this planning is based on a study conducted several years ago when the pre-pandemic economic environment was very different. The com-

mittee is concerned that these cost estimates may be based on outdated assumptions, and have not been independently validated by DOD's cost estimators.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director for Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to conduct an independent cost estimate of DOD's plan for a secure enclave, and to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than August 1, 2025. This cost estimate shall include the following:

- (1) A thorough evaluation of the previous studies upon which any cost estimates were based, including a review of economic and technical assumptions to update based on current inflationary and other impacts;
- (2) An assessment of any technical or operational alternatives that were considered by DOD during its deliberations of this effort, including any that might have become available since the initial study on this topic was conducted; and
- (3) An estimate of anticipated demand from DOD based on data provided directly by the Secretaries of the military departments, including estimates for annual operating and sustainment costs, as well as anticipated production lot costs.

Innovative camouflage technology

The committee recognizes the importance of effective concealment of U.S. servicemembers and related capabilities in competition and conflict through the use of innovative camouflage technology. The committee is aware of efforts related to the development of photorealistic camouflage technology that could provide enhanced concealment and encourages appropriate elements of the Department of Defense to consider such camouflage technology, as appropriate, including as part of the Ultra-Lightweight Camouflage Net System, which was authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31).

Lateral entry programs for highly qualified personnel in artificial intelligence and machine learning

The committee recognizes the efforts by the military departments to attract, recruit, and retain highly qualified individuals in specialized fields like cyber and emerging technologies. For example, the U.S. Marine Corps has facilitated a lateral entry program following the development of Force Design 2030, and it has authorities provided by Congress to attract highly qualified individuals in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), cyber, and related fields. Given the increasing proliferation and future capabilities of advanced artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) systems, it is vital that the Department of Defense and the military departments adopt new pathways to attract, recruit, and retain highly qualified personnel with specialized skills in AI and ML. The committee believes that it is important for the Secretaries of the military departments to study the results of lateral entry programs administered across the Department of Defense and the intelligence community to understand where these programs can be extended or adopted for the specific personnel and mission requirements of their respective services, especially in AI and ML.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than February 1, 2025, on the opportunities and feasibility for the creation of lateral entry programs for the AI and ML fields within the military departments.

Leveraging commercial hypersonic testing

The committee recognizes that the development and fielding of resilient, space-based sensing capabilities in low, medium, and geosynchronous earth orbits, designed for indications, warning, detection, tracking and fire control, are a critical element of an integrated global air and missile defense architecture with hypersonic defeat capability. Proper calibration, test, and training is foundational to ensuring these sensing capabilities are effective. While the various stakeholders currently take advantage of transitory targets of opportunity of unknown provenance, the Department of Defense (DOD) needs a robust, on-demand, and cooperative capability for extensive, repeated, live calibration, testing, and training events in realistic scenarios, against realistic live targets, globally. To meet this goal, DOD should consider reusable emerging private sector capabilities for commercially provided hypersonic targets and associated launch services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of Space Systems Command, in coordination with the Director of the Space Development Agency (SDA) and the Director of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), to provide a briefing on the on-going calibration, testing and training required to enable resilient, space-based sensing capabilities designed for indications, warning, detection, tracking and fire control in a national and expeditionary air and missile defense architecture with hypersonic defeat capability. The briefing shall identify statutory and capability gaps in current calibration, test, and training capabilities with recommendations on how DOD should close those gaps, to include leveraging commercially provided reusable hypersonic targets and associated launch services. Space Systems Command, SDA, and MDA shall provide this briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2025.

Low-cost counter unmanned systems capabilities enhancement

The committee notes that the rapidly evolving threat posed by unmanned systems (UxS) increases the urgency for advanced counter UxS (CUxS) technologies to safeguard U.S. servicemembers and assets. For example, the proliferation of unmanned aircraft systems, like First Person View (FPV) drones, presents a significant challenge due to their low-cost, ease of scalability, and high operational efficiency. These drones have been shown to be highly effective in conflict zones, such as in Ukraine, where they have been successfully employed against armored vehicles.

Recognizing this urgent threat, the committee is aware of an evolving, autonomous, low-cost, fieldable gun turret capability designed for accurate detection, identification, tracking, and engagement of aerial threats. The committee understands this technology

is capable of mounting standard-issue weapons, which minimizes disruptions to existing supply chains, logistics, and training. The committee believes there may be other available capabilities as well that could be rapidly identified and employed to counter similar threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on low cost capabilities for CUxS. This briefing should include: (1) An assessment of the current low-cost, autonomous, kinetic defeat CUxS systems in-use or under development specifically for countering FPV drones and other emerging UxS threats; (2) A plan for the potential expedited adoption and deployment of these technologies across various branches of the armed forces, including U.S. Special Operations Command, because of its role in enhancing the protection of both vehicle and static forces against fast-moving UxS threats; and (3) An analysis of the projected budgetary requirements for the full-scale testing, integration, and deployment of these type of technologies.

Maritime seekers

The committee continues to support the Department of Defense's efforts for the Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS), GMLRS Extended Range (GMLRS-ER), and the Ground-Launched Small Diameter Bomb (GLSDB). GMLRS is a core medium-range land-based fires capability. The committee appreciates the U.S. Army's vision to establish a GMLRS production facility in the Indo-Pacific in 2025, the service's use of multi-year procurement authority for GMLRS, and the decision to increase production capacity for GMLRS missiles from 10,000 to 14,000 rounds per year by 2025. The committee commends the efforts by the U.S. Air Force, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and Boeing to field GLSDB in a remarkably short period to provide additional medium-range ground-based fires to meet worldwide demand.

However, the committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense is not investing in maritime seekers for either the GMLRS or GLSDB capability to provide additional options for future policymakers and military commanders to ensure a sufficient supply of anti-ship weapons for the joint force. This is particularly worrisome given the difficulties in increasing production of current ground-based anti-ship weapon programs, largely owing to their shared production lines with high priority air- and sea-launched weapons, such as Tomahawk and Standard Missile. The committee believes that development of a maritime seeker for GMLRS and GLSDB could credibly expand the magazine depth of survivable land-based forces across multiple theaters in a relevant timeframe at a reasonable cost.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, and Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 15, 2025, on an assessment of maritime seeker advancements for GMLRS, GMLRS ER, and GLSDB to include: (1) An analysis of industrial base ability and capacity to produce maritime seekers; (2) Costs associated

with such a program over the FYDP; and (3) A notional fielding plan.

Night Vision Device-Next

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

Pathfinder initiative for the intelligence warfighter

The committee recognizes the impact of the Army Research Lab Pathfinder initiative to create partnerships between Army operational units and leading national research universities by providing university-based researchers opportunities to involve soldiers in cutting-edge, applied research and development. Additionally, the committee notes the potential for a Pathfinder program initiative focused on enhancing intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities as well as non-kinetic, electronic warfare, and advanced military technologies to enhance Army combat effectiveness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to conduct or sponsor analysis and, not later March 31, 2025, submit a report to the congressional defense committees that analyzes the impact a Pathfinder program on ISR capabilities and non-kinetic, electronic warfare, and advanced military technologies would have on Army combat effectiveness. This analysis should consider locations where the mission, capabilities, people, and test or training ranges exist to make the Pathfinder effort more effective.

Plan for alternative approaches for biomedical modeling

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD), as well as the Federal Government and academia, rely heavily on non-human primate (NHP) models in order to validate much of its biomedical research. Such models rely on a supply of NHPs that are necessary for testing to ensure that simulated models approximate real-world behaviors. However, the committee is also aware that the United States does not produce sufficient quantities of NHPs to match the demand, and that the primary exporter for NHPs, China, has limited the number of NHPs that can be exported. This has had a negative impact on the pace of biomedical advancement, and without either some action to increase supply or reduce demand, it will start to restrict the amount and scale of biomedical research produced in the U.S.

The committee is aware that there may be other means to complement or supplement other animal models as a means to deal with that supply shortfall, but it will require careful planning and validation to determine if the same efficacy can be achieved through the combination of multiple animal models as compared to the reliance primarily on NHP models.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to develop a plan for alternative approaches for biomedical modeling that complement or reduce reliance on NHPs in that process and provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than June 1, 2025. This plan should include the following:

- (1) An assessment of the current NHP supply in the United States, including the demand needs for DOD, critical dependences on domestic or foreign sources, and any identified shortfalls;
- (2) Assessment of other animal model approaches and how they compare to current NHP models in time, efficacy and cost;
- (3) Analysis of how such other animal models might be better combined or utilized to match or exceed the efficacy of NHP models,
- (4) Assessment of any programmatic or regulatory hurdles to implementation of a combinatorial approach for animal models as described in (3);
- (5) Analysis of potential opportunities to partner with allies to increase access to NHPs or partner on research for other animal models; and (6) Other such elements as the Under Secretary deems appropriate.

Plan for replacement of the self-defense test ship

The U.S. Navy's self-defense test ship provides the Navy with an at-sea weapons test and evaluation platform to support live-fire testing in a realistic at-sea environment without risk to personnel. However, the current self-defense test ship, the former *Spruance*-class destroyer USS Paul F. Foster, was built in the 1970s and converted to its test ship role in 2003. As a result, it is nearing the end of its useful life and will require a replacement.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on the U.S. Navy's plan to replace the self-defense test ship. This briefing shall include:

- (1) An assessment of options for replacing the self-defense test ship including whether existing U.S. Navy vessels identified for decommissioning could be converted to this role;
- (2) An assessment of any new capabilities required by a self-defense test ship to meet requirements for new weapons systems, capabilities, or threats;
- (3) A timeline of the U.S. Navy's plan for replacement of the self-defense test ship, including projected shipyard time required for any conversion and resourcing needs; and
- (4) Any other issues the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition deems relevant for the replacement of the self-defense test ship.

Repeal of Entrepreneurial Sabbatical report

The committee notes that it established the Entrepreneurial Sabbatical report in the Senate report accompanying S. 1376 (S. Rept.

114–49) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 to capture information related to a new authority. That authority allowed for individuals at a science and technology reinvention laboratory to take a sabbatical from their job to work on an entrepreneurial activity, similar to how many in academia take sabbaticals from their university positions to write a book or do field work. The committee believes that report has served its purpose, and it is no longer needed. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to cease submission of the Entrepreneurial Sabbatical report.

Report and briefing on use of certain bands of electromagnetic spectrum by the Department of Defense

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense (DOD) relies on electromagnetic spectrum resources, capabilities, and activities to carry out its national security mission. Spectrum bands used by DOD are critical assets for military readiness, particularly the 1525 to 1559 megahertz band or the 1626.5 to 1660.5 megahertz band of electromagnetic spectrum. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report and briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 15, 2025, on the following:

- (1) All current and previous operations or usage of systems in, and all current and previous operations or usage of systems directly adjacent to, the 1525 to 1559 megahertz band or the 1626.5 to 1660.5 megahertz band of electromagnetic spectrum by DOD;
- (2) Alternative electromagnetic spectrum or other means that may be utilized by DOD in lieu of the 1525 to 1559 megahertz band or the 1626.5 to 1660.5 megahertz band of electromagnetic spectrum; and
- (3) The status of any claims concerning these bands of electromagnetic spectrum and any technical objections DOD has in response to such claims.

Ribonucleic acid research

The committee is aware that ongoing research into ribonucleic acid (RNA) has the potential for significant advancements in biomedical research. Many recent advances in vaccine development have been attributed to a better understanding of messenger RNA (mRNA) mechanisms coupled with tools like the clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) technology. The committee believes a more comprehensive mapping of RNA, akin to the human genome mapping project in the 1990s, could provide a critical foundation for understanding that could then be paired with newer tools, like CRISPR or artificial intelligence computational tools, to revolutionize drug discovery, novel biomedical materials, and new therapeutics. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to invest in militarily-relevant RNA research, and to partner, as appropriate, with other government agencies and academia to pursue critical research paths in this field.

Scalar longitudinal waves

The committee notes that the Navy has a critical capability gap in undersea communications methods that operate at high data rates at distance. The committee further observes that the Office of Naval Research has examined the theoretical applications of equations from the field of extended electrodynamics that indicate mathematical possibilities for applications such as scalar longitudinal waves, which could address these challenges. Therefore, the committee encourages the Office of Naval Research to continue additional research to evaluate and validate the potential applications of scalar longitudinal waves to Navy missions.

Soldier hearing protection

The committee strongly supports the U.S. Army's ongoing efforts towards preventing hearing injuries in soldiers. The U.S. Army has been testing and acquiring hearing protection devices that not only prevent injury, but also allow servicemembers to remain aware of their surroundings. These advancements improve soldier situational awareness, enhance mission effectiveness, and increase safety and survivability. The committee encourages the U.S. Army to continue its commitment to assessing and engaging in research and development, and to consider adopting new technologies in this area, such as adaptive active noise reduction, machine learning denoising for face-to-face communication in extreme environments, and beamforming for 360 degree spatial awareness. Next-generation audio enhancements like these could provide hearing protection without impeding combat effectiveness.

Testing for artificial intelligence system survivability

The committee recognizes that artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to help improve United States national security processes by accelerating the pace of action, enabling rapid closing of decision cycles, and helping to identify new and novel threats. The committee supports the Department of Defense's efforts to accelerate its adoption of AI, as this technology will be critical to maintaining decision advantage across all warfighting domains. The Department's ability to effectively leverage AI will depend on its own ability to mitigate the risks, vulnerabilities, and flaws of AI systems and applications on the battlefield.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2025, on testing infrastructure, criteria, and methodologies currently used or needed to validate the operation and functionality of AI in military systems and applications. This briefing shall include a review of the testing infrastructure, criteria, and methodologies that are necessary to determine the ability of AI models and technologies to prevent, mitigate, recover from, and adapt to adverse or malicious events—including malware, data poisoning, and cyber exploits—that could impact mission-related functions by applying a risk-managed approach to achieve and maintain an operationally relevant risk posture throughout the life cycle.

Transportation of patients with highly infectious diseases

The committee commends the work done as part of the U.S. Air Force's Center for Sustainment of Trauma and Readiness Skills (C STARS) to strengthen the capability to treat and transport patients with highly infectious diseases. With these diseases, as well as in response to chemical, biological, or radiological incidents, it is critical to accelerate the ability to provide aeromedical infectious disease care while en route to treatment centers without contaminating medical personnel, flight crews, or the aircraft. The committee understands that refining this capability will involve training for not only the medical aspects of infectious disease care, but also for the transportation elements, such as working inside a biocontainment unit in an aircraft fuselage. Therefore, the committee underscores that it is imperative that the Department of Defense develop an advanced aeromedical training capability to prepare personnel for transporting patients with highly infectious diseases or those exposed to chemical, biological, or radiological incidents.

Trusted and secure defense electronics

The committee recognizes the critical need to address gaps in the capabilities and capacity of the U.S. defense industrial base to produce and field trusted electronics systems. The committee is concerned by the slow progress in the implementation of trusted and secure microelectronics to meet national security needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy and the Executive Agent for Printed Circuit Board and Interconnect Technology, to provide a briefing, not later than September 30, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that addresses: (1) Any identified gaps in the capabilities and capacity of the U.S. defense industrial base to manufacture printed circuit boards, including ultra high-density interconnect printed circuit board assemblies, integrated circuit substrates, and advanced packaging of sufficient quality and quantity to meet national security needs; (2) The national security implications of any such identified gaps; (3) The current status of implementation of trusted supply chain and operational security standards for the purchase of microelectronics products and services, including printed circuit boards, pursuant to section 224 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92); (4) A comparison between the Department of Defense plans, programs, projects, and activities and the printed circuit board and interconnect roadmap and associated funding strategies developed by the Executive Agent for Printed Circuit Board Technology; and (5) Any additional information the Secretary deems appropriate.

Undersea deployable small uncrewed aerial systems

The committee is aware that the Department of the Navy has been working to develop small uncrewed aerial systems (sUAS) that can be deployed from undersea vehicles. The committee recognizes the importance of possessing a diverse range of employment options for sUAS, and believes that additional testing and evaluation of such systems could be beneficial.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 17, 2025, on undersea-deployable sUAS development activities. The briefing should include a discussion of: (1) The Department of the Navy's research and development efforts; (2) The results of any test and evaluation activities for such systems; (3) Any plans for future test and evaluation events; and (4) Options for employing these technologies.

University affiliated research center for tactical autonomy

The committee supports the U.S. Air Force's ongoing efforts to establish and maintain core research expertise in tactical autonomy by leveraging scientific and engineering capabilities among Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) through the University Affiliated Research Center (UARC) for Tactical Autonomy. The committee believes that the UARC for Tactical Autonomy may improve the U.S. Air Force's autonomous capabilities.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Air Force, as part of its ongoing efforts with HBCUs, to improve and expand its tactical autonomy capabilities to: (1) Support research partnerships with institutions that have access to centers of excellence focused on autonomous integration into complex systems; (2) Work with institutions in close proximity to military facilities capable of hosting multi-domain training scenarios integrating ground, air, special forces, and unmanned vehicle capabilities into large scale exercises; (3) Expand outreach to talented high school students from groups historically underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM); and (4) Include activities that translate into career development for students and individuals from underrepresented communities in STEM.

University affiliated research centers for combatant commands

The committee continues to support the use by the Department of Defense (DOD) of University Affiliated Research Centers (UARC)s to meet critical engineering, research, development, or other analytic needs for DOD. The committee notes that DOD has one UARC associated with a functional combatant command (COCOM): the National Strategic Research Institute affiliated with U.S. Strategic Command. However, there are no UARC)s affiliated with a geographic COCOM.

The committee notes that geographic COCOM)s must execute their missions in dynamic environments and may benefit from UARC)s for technical as well as policy-related research. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to explore potential opportunities to establish a geographic COCOM-affiliated UARC, considering the implications for resources and management oversight required of any university partner.

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 301)

The committee recommends a provision that 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

Implementation of Inspector General recommendations relating to oversight of defense fuel support points (sec. 311)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to implement the recommendations of the Department of Defense Inspector General report, published April 11, 2024, titled, “Audit of the Defense Logistics Agency Oversight of Defense Fuel Support Points” (DODIG–2024–075), not later than May 1, 2026, or report to the Senate Armed Services Committee explaining why the Secretary has not implemented those recommendations.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than April 1, 2025, on the status of implementing these recommendations.

Initiative to control and combat the spread of invasive species (sec. 312)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to enhance efforts to manage, control, and interdict invasive species that exacerbate the risk of wildfire that could affect the readiness of the Armed Forces, the health and safety of servicemembers, and their families and surrounding communities. The provision also outlines authorized activities for the Department of Defense.

Modification of definition of antenna structure project under Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse for review of mission obstructions (sec. 313)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 183a(h)(2)(A)(ii) of title 10, United States Code, to address a technical correction.

Provision by Secretary of the Air Force of meteorological data for Air Force and Army (sec. 314)

The committee recommends a provision that would clarify that the Secretary of the Air Force is required to provide meteorological

and environmental services for the Department of the Air Force and meteorological services for the Department of the Army.

Modification of sustainable aviation fuel pilot program (sec. 315)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 324(b)(1)(A) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by increasing the number of pilot locations from at least two to at least six.

Study and report on the greenhouse gas and toxic pollutant emissions of the production and utilization of non-tactical vehicles of the Department of Defense (sec. 316)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the greenhouse gas and toxic pollutant emissions lifecycle in the production and use of electric non-tactical vehicles over the lifetime of the vehicle relative to a comparable model of non-tactical vehicles possessing an internal combustion engine. The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress, not later than 120 days after receipt of the aforementioned study, on the use of electric vehicles by the Armed Forces.

Subtitle C—Treatment of Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Interim responses to address releases or threatened releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (sec. 321)

The committee recommends a provision that would codify existing Department of Defense (DOD) policy for the military services to take action to address any release or threatened release of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. This includes processes for DOD to expeditiously conduct a preliminary assessment and site inspection, if one has not already been conducted, and provide bottled water and water filtration, when necessary. The provision would also require a report regarding various elements related to the preliminary assessment or site investigation of facilities, their associated timelines, and any relevant explanations of actions taken.

Increase of transfer authority for funding of study and assessment on health implications of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances contamination in drinking water by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (sec. 322)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 316 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), as most recently amended by section 342 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), to extend to fiscal year 2025 the authorization and funding transfer authority for the ongoing study and assessment on human health impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Subtitle D—Logistics and Sustainment

Warehouse utilization organization alignment (sec. 331)

The committee recommends a provision that would require each Secretary of a military department, and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on warehouse utilization and organizational alignment. The provision would also require an annual report, for the subsequent 5 years, on plans for reconstituting warehouses on military installations, and any information on barriers to that reconstitution effort.

Authority for Government-Owned, Government-Operated facilities to access Production Base Support funds (sec. 332)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations allowing Government-owned, Government-operated facilities to be eligible to receive Production Base Support funds from the U.S. Army.

Codification and permanent extension of authority for reimbursement of expenses for certain Navy mess operations afloat (sec. 333)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 19 of title 37, United States Code, to make permanent the authority under section 1014 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417). This authority allows the U.S. Navy to purchase meals on behalf of embarked members of non-governmental organizations, host and partner nations, joint services, and U.S. government agencies and foreign national patients treated on U.S. Navy ships and their escorts during the U.S. Navy's execution of humanitarian and civic assistance missions, such as Pacific Partnership.

Plan for secondary sources in the munitions supply chain (sec. 334)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to develop a plan to provide options to establish secondary domestic production sources at existing arsenals, depots, and ammunition plants of the U.S. Army to address munition supply chain chokepoints. This provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the congressional defense committees on the implementation of the plan.

Counter unmanned aerial system threat library (sec. 335)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army, through the Joint Counter-small Unmanned Aerial Systems Office, to establish and maintain a threat library, or expand and maintain an existing library, to coordinate efforts across the Department of Defense to counter unmanned aerial systems.

Pilot program for performance of maintenance and repair on forward-deployed naval force ships in foreign shipyards (sec.)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a pilot program, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to perform maintenance and repair on forward-deployed naval force ships in foreign shipyards during scheduled maintenance and repair exercises. The provision would also require the pilot program to terminate in 3 years and require an annual report, not later than December 1 of each year in which the pilot program is carried out, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Subtitle E—Reports

Modification of readiness reports to include total number of combat readiness upgrades or downgrades (sec. 341)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend paragraph (5) of section 482(b) of title 10, United States Code, to modify the readiness reports to Congress to include the total number of upgrades or downgrades of the combat readiness of a unit issued by the unit commander, rather than each unit summary with the rationale from each reporting unit commander.

Extension and expansion of incident reporting requirements for Department of Defense (sec. 342)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 363 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) in order to extend the incident reporting requirement regarding lost and stolen weapons and include the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Report on landing fees collected by installations of the Air Force located outside the continental United States (sec. 343)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report on landing fees collected at Air Force installation locations outside the continental United States.

The committee understands that locations such as Kunsan Air Base have existing agreements with local airports where commercial aircraft are allowed to utilize Air Force owned runways and pay monthly landing fees. The committee is concerned, however, that these landing fees are currently placed in a U.S. Treasury account and are not given directly to the installation where the landings occur. In the case of Kunsan Air Base, the installation does not receive any of the landing fees, roughly \$500,000 each year, and must pay for the sustainment of the runway out of its own accounts even though damage and regular maintenance requirements are directly attributed to heavy commercial aircraft.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Authority for detection and monitoring of illegal drugs regardless of destination (sec. 351)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-South) to conduct detection and monitoring of illegal drugs in the air and maritime domains, within the established joint operating area of such task force, regardless of the destination of the illegal drugs.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) conducts detection and monitoring of illegal drugs in support of U.S. law enforcement agencies responsible for counterdrug operations. The committee also notes that JIATF-South, in conjunction with partner nations, leverages all-domain capabilities to detect and monitor illicit drug trafficking in the air and maritime domains, within their joint operating area. Under the restrictions of section 124 of title 10, United States Code, JIATF-South is restricted to detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States. Establishing a geographical boundary specific of the JIATF-South joint operating area facilitates interdiction and apprehension to reduce the flow of drugs and degrade and dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations.

Extension of protection of certain facilities and assets from unmanned aircraft (sec. 352)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 130i of title 10, United States Code, to extend the sunset date of the authority of the Department of Defense to counter threats from unmanned aerial systems to United States military forces and facilities.

Limitation on availability of funds for travel expenses of Office of Secretary of Defense (sec. 353)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of more than 75 percent of certain funds authorized for travel expenses for the Office of the Secretary of Defense until the Secretary provides to the congressional defense committees the following outstanding reporting requirements:

- (1) The implementation plan for the Joint Concept for Competing, which was released on February 10, 2023, as required by section 1088 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31);
- (2) The Department of Defense Operations in the Information Environment Implementation Plan, referenced in the Strategy for Operations in the Information Environment, which was released in July 2023;
- (3) The Special Operations Forces joint operating concept for competition and conflict required by section 1047(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81);
- (4) Unredacted copies of documents requested by the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate during the period between January 1, 2024, and ending on June 1, 2024; and

(5) The implementation plan required by section 1087 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263; 10 U.S.C. 161 note) relating to the requirement under such section to establish a joint force headquarters in the area of operations of United States Indo-Pacific Command to serve as an operational command.

The committee reiterates its expectation that the Department of Defense (DOD) will provide, on a timely basis, unredacted copies of DOD documents necessary to fulfill the committee’s oversight responsibilities when requested.

Retrofitting of anti-lock brake system and electronic stability control kit for certain Army vehicles (sec. 354)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to develop a plan to ensure that all high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles identified in the Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Strategy have been retrofitted with an anti-lock brake system and electronic stability control kit.

Coordination of planning with respect to stockpiles of basic life sustaining and personnel items and equipment (sec. 355)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to assess whether stockpiles of basic life sustaining personnel items and equipment are sufficient in the event of a protracted conflict scenario. The provision would also require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Pre-positioned stocks of finished defense textile articles (sec. 356)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish pre-positioned stocks of finished defense textile articles needed to support a contingency operation.

Pilot program for advanced manufacturing in the Indo-Pacific region (sec. 357)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to establish a pilot program to create a center for advanced manufacturing to support the shipbuilding and submarine industrial base and related emerging needs in the Indo-Pacific region.

Budget Items

Topline increase

As described in the 4301 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the De-

partment's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

BUCKEYE support to AFRICOM

The budget request included \$7.2 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 121 Force Readiness Operations Support.

The committee notes that the U.S. Army Geospatial Center's BUCKEYE High Resolution 3D Wide-Area Mapping Data Collection provides mission critical, unclassified, high resolution color imagery, and light detection and ranging, to U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) and the other combatant commands.

The committee notes that the budget request does not fully meet the validated requirement for the BUCKEYE capability in the AFRICOM area of responsibility, and therefore recommends an additional \$40.0 million in OMA SAG 121 for BUCKEYE High Resolution 3D Wide-Area Mapping Data Collection to support AFRICOM.

Joint Department of Defense Information Network Operations Center

The budget request included \$255.6 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 143 US Southern Command.

The committee recommends an increase of \$22.7 million in OMA SAG 143 for the Joint Department of Defense Information Network Operations Center, which was submitted as a request on the unfunded priorities list of the Commander, U.S. Southern Command.

Key Partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Exchange Program

The budget request included \$299.7 billion in Operation and Maintenance.

The committee recommends an increase of \$1.0 million in each of the following in support of the Key Partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Exchange Program, the details of which are set forth in another provision of this Act:

Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) SAG 323, Professional Development Education

Operation and Maintenance, Navy, (OMN) SAG 3B3K, Professional Development Education

Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), SAG 3B3D, Professional Development Education

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), SAG 032C, Professional Development Education

Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), SAG 3PL1, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Unobligated balances

The budget request included \$338.0 billion across the Operation and Maintenance accounts.

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office has repeatedly issued recommendations for the Department of Defense to analyze its unobligated balances given historical trends and managerial use of the account.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$119.2 million across Operation and Maintenance, Army; a decrease of \$79.3 million across Operation and Maintenance, Navy; a decrease of \$149.7 million across Operation and Maintenance, Air Force; a decrease of \$13.1 million across Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps; a decrease of \$32.0 million across Operation and Maintenance, Space Force; a decrease of \$1.5 million across Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve; a decrease of \$36.2 million across Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard; a decrease of \$2.9 million across Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve; a decrease of \$33.3 million across Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve; a decrease of \$8.6 million across Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard; and a decrease of \$1.8 million across Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve. The committee also recommends a decrease of \$1.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) SAG 1PL1 Joint Chiefs of Staff; a decrease of \$10.8 million in OMDW SAG 4GTA Defense Legal Services Agency; a decrease of \$6.1 million in OMDW SAG 4GT6 Defense Contract Audit Agency; a decrease of \$1.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GTO Defense Contract Management Agency; a decrease of \$3.4 million in OMDW SAG 4GT9 Defense Information Systems Agency; and a decrease of \$1.6 million in OMDW SAG 4BTB Defense Logistics Agency.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations

The budget request included \$338.0 billion across the Operation and Maintenance accounts.

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office has repeatedly issued recommendations for the Department of Defense to analyze its Foreign Currency Fluctuations (FCF), Defense account balance given historical trends and managerial use of the account.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$5.2 million across Operation and Maintenance, Army; a decrease of \$5.3 million across Operation and Maintenance, Navy; a decrease of \$3.7 million across Operation and Maintenance, Air Force; a decrease of \$3.9 million across Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps; a decrease of \$0.05 million across Operation and Maintenance, Space Force; a decrease of \$0.6 million across Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide; and a decrease of \$0.9 million across the Defense Health Program.

Guam Glass Breakwater

The budget request included \$4.7 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for SAG BSM1 Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization.

The committee notes that the unfunded priority list of the Chief of Naval Operations included a request for funding for the Glass Breakwater in Guam, given it was significantly damaged by Typhoon Mawar and is at risk of failure, which would restrict the use of Apra Harbor.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$300.0 million in SAG BSM1 for the repair of the Glass Breakwater in Guam.

Barracks base operating support

The budget request included \$3.0 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for SAG BSS1 Base Operating Support.

The committee notes that the Commandant of the Marine Corps submitted several unfunded priority list items for barracks-related support.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$194.0 million in OMMC SAG BSS1 for base operating support.

Increases to unfunded requirements for PFAS

The budget request included \$4.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for SAG 011R Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization, \$268.1 million in Operation and Maintenance, Environmental Restoration (DERA), Army, and \$320.3 million in DERA, Air Force.

The committee understands that additional funds could be executed in these accounts to address unfunded requirements for remedial investigations, the transition to non-fluorinated firefighting foam, and other efforts to assist the cleanup of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Accordingly, the committee recommends the following increases: \$10.0 million in OMAF for SAG 011R, \$70.0 million in Army DERA, and \$10.0 million in Air Force DERA.

Foundational information technology

The budget request included \$212.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for SAG 015C U.S. Northern Command/NORAD.

The committee recommends an increase of \$34.7 million in OMAF SAG 015C for U.S. Northern Command and North American Aerospace Defense Command to provide for their basic communication contracts to meet current requirements. The committee notes that this was submitted as a request on the unfunded priorities list of the Commander, U.S. Northern Command.

Expeditionary Shelter Protection System

The budget request included \$524.2 million for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for SAG 015D U.S. STRATCOM.

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 to support the integration of Expeditionary Shelter Protection Systems to enhance the agility and mobility of U.S. Strategic Command's command and control capabilities.

Department of Defense-Wide Internet Operations Management Capability

The budget request included \$54.2 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$1.4 billion was requested for SAG 012D Cyberspace Operations.

The committee is encouraged by the progress made by the Joint Force Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network (JFHQ—DODIN) to improve enterprise-wide visibility of the Department of Defense networks through internet operations management (IOM), which has now been successfully deployed to all of the

Department's 45 Areas of Operation. As the committee noted in its report last year, the additional network visibility this IOM capability provides can most meaningfully reduce risk if it is seamlessly integrated with a state-of-the-art security orchestration and automation capability. This integration can, in many cases, reduce vulnerability remediation times from days and weeks to just minutes and hours, as early pilot programs at Marine Corps Forces Cyberspace Command and JFHQ DODIN have shown.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an additional \$10.0 million in OMDW SAG 012D to support DODIN-wide expansion of security orchestration and automation capability within the existing IOM program to enable automated command and control.

Re-establishment of Troops-to-Teachers program

The budget request included \$54.2 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$1.1 billion was for SAG 4GT8 Defense Human Resources Activity.

The committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GT8 to support the re-establishment of the Troops-to-Teachers program, the details of which are set forth in a provision elsewhere in this Act.

Impact Aid

The budget request included \$54.2 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$3.6 billion was for SAG 4GTJ Department of Defense Education Activity. The amount authorized to be appropriated for OMDW includes the following changes from the budget request. The provisions underlying these changes in funding levels are discussed in greater detail in title V of this committee report.

[Changes in millions of dollars]

Impact aid for schools with military dependent students	+50.0
Impact aid for children with severe disabilities	+30.0
Total	+80.0

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Nation-wide human health assessment

The budget request included \$3.0 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funds were proposed for the ongoing Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Nation-wide human health assessment related to contaminated sources of drinking water from per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances. The committee continues to support the ongoing human health assessment.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GTN for the ongoing CDC assessment.

Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup

The budget request included \$3.0 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funds were requested for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup in Vietnam.

The committee notes that elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends a provision that would extend the authority of the Secretary of Defense to transfer funds to the Secretary of State for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup in Vietnam through fiscal year 2025 and increase the amount that can be transferred to \$30.0 million per year in light of increased commitments.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GTN for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program

The budget request included \$3.0 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which \$177.3 million was for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program.

The committee notes that REPI funding, combined with funding from state and local government and other non-government organization partners, helps the Department of Defense (DOD) prevent encroachment and reduces threats to military installation resilience. However, in prior budget requests, DOD has only requested enough funding for less than half of the amount of executable projects, with few projects receiving the full amount of required funds. The committee anticipates that the military services will identify validated requirements for fiscal year 2025 well in excess of the \$234.0 million in requirements identified during fiscal year 2024.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GTN for the REPI program, and strongly encourages further increases in the budget request for the REPI program in fiscal year 2026 and beyond. Additionally, the committee encourages the military services to establish and resource additional staff to increase capacity to more effectively implement available REPI funds and to take full advantage of the benefits of the REPI program to improve military readiness and military installation resilience.

Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation

The budget request included \$3.0 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funding was requested for the Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation (DORIC) pilot program.

The committee believes the DORIC program is an important tool for engaging partners and building bilateral and multilateral relationships in support of the theater campaign plans of the geographic combatant commanders. The committee believes there are opportunities to expand outreach activities under this program, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GTN for expansion of the DORIC program.

Irregular Warfare Center

The budget request included \$2.9 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTD Defense Security

Cooperation Agency (DSCA), of which \$12.0 million is for the Irregular Warfare Center (IWC).

The committee notes that DSCA has identified a shortfall of \$5.0 million in fiscal year 2025 for academic partnerships necessary to support the work of the IWC by facilitating research on irregular warfare and strategic competition and developing curriculum and conducting training and education of military and civilian participants of the United States and other countries.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million to OMDW SAG 4GTD for the IWC.

Brain health and trauma demonstration program

The budget request included \$40.3 billion for the Defense Health Program, of which \$20.6 billion was for SAG 2, Private Sector Care.

The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in Defense Health Program SAG 2, Private Sector Care, in support of the brain health and trauma demonstration program, the details of which are set forth in a provision elsewhere in this Act.

Items of Special Interest

Advanced reactors

The Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later January 1, 2026, describing the requirements for, and components of, a second pilot program to provide resilience for critical national security infrastructure at Department of Defense (DOD) facilities with high energy intensity by contracting with a commercial entity to site, construct, and operate at least one licensed reactor at a facility identified by December 31, 2029. The briefing shall include how to explore a public-private partnership for the reactor to reduce ratepayer costs and avoid financial risk to DOD's mission. As necessary to develop the briefing, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

The briefing shall also include: (1) Identification of potential locations to site, construct, and operate a reactor, either at a commercial site that serves DOD's critical mission interests, or at a DOD facility that contains critical national security infrastructure that the Secretary determines may not be energy resilient; (2) Assessments of different nuclear technologies to provide energy resiliency for critical national security infrastructure; (3) A survey of potential commercial stakeholders with which to enter into a contract under the pilot program to construct and operate a licensed micro-reactor and, if appropriate, share offtake needs; (4) Options to enter into long-term contracting, including various financial mechanisms for such purpose; (5) Identification of requirements for reactors to provide energy resilience to mission-critical functions at facilities; (6) An estimate of the costs of the pilot program; (7) A timeline with milestones for the pilot program; (8) An analysis of the existing authority of DOD to permit the siting, construction, and operation of a reactor; and (9) Recommendations for any legis-

lative changes necessary for DOD to permit the siting, construction, or operation of a reactor. The briefing shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified appendix.

Army organizational clothing and individual equipment for extreme cold weather

The committee commends the Army for maintaining the Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI) to ensure the combat readiness of deploying soldiers. However, the committee is concerned that current clothing, accessories, and equipment included in the RFI do not meet the environmental demands of current deployment regions. The committee understands that the RFI list has not been updated in over 4 years, while the strategic focus of the Army has shifted from arid environments and expanded to Arctic, sub-Arctic, and tropical regions. Modernizing rapid deployment clothing, accessories, and equipment will better prepare deploying soldiers for environmental challenges. By updating the RFI list, it will better align with the Army's mission to increase the readiness and lethality of the total force.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to update the RFI list of clothing, accessories, and equipment for deploying units for Fiscal Year 2025. The Secretary of the Army shall provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee on the update, not later than January 1, 2025, to include the Army's modernization and sustainment plans for organizational clothing and individual equipment (OCIE) used in cold and extreme cold weather environments. The briefing shall include, but is not limited to, Extreme Cold Weather Clothing, footwear, handwear, shelters, sleep systems, sleep mats, snowshoes, and skis. Furthermore, the briefing shall include: (1) The Army's planned requirement for Arctic OCIE; (2) The Army's current inventory of Arctic OCIE; (3) The Army's modernization plan for Arctic OCIE; (4) Any relevant investments currently programmed for Arctic OCIE within the future years defense program; (5) The cost and timeline associated with implementing such a plan, including additional outlays by Congress to accomplish this goal; and (6) Such other matters as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

Aviation training and simulations in degraded visual environments

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

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

The committee is aware that emerging technology exists to induce simulated spatial disorientation safely during live aircraft flight training.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing, not later than March 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on how combining simulation with live training could mitigate aircraft incidents and accidents that stem from pilot spatial disorientation.

Briefing on Army Prepositioned Stocks

The committee notes that Army Prepositioned Stock-3 (APS-3) can mobilize in support of any theater of operations when approved by the Department of the Army. The committee is aware of the high costs to operating these afloat stocks.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 15, 2025, on the advisability and feasibility of land-basing the contents of APS-3 in a partner nation.

Commercial vessels in the Indo-Pacific

The committee notes that the U.S. Army is tasked with Indo-Pacific sustainment and logistics through theater-level support, fuel transport, and sealift. Ongoing efforts to address these responsibilities include acquiring Maneuver Support Vessels (Light) and establishing the contested logistics cross functional team. However, the committee believes that the U.S. Army should also consider alternative means to conduct contested logistics operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than March 15, 2025, that assesses the advisability and feasibility of contracting commercial support vessels for the purpose of conducting intra-theater lift operations. Such briefing should include an analysis of available commercial vessels that could satisfy U.S. Army sealift requirements as well as available insurance options for potential loss or damage for identified vessels in conflict.

Comptroller General review of Air Logistics Complexes

The U.S. Air Force sustainment centers at Warner-Robins Air Logistics Complex (ALC), Ogden ALC, and Oklahoma City ALC play a key role in supporting and maintaining the readiness of the Air Force, while facing technological and staffing challenges that can lead to delays in servicing aircraft.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the U.S. Air Force's challenges to productivity and the performance of maintenance at the ALCs of the Department of the Air Force. The Comptroller General's review should assess, at each ALC:

- (1) Current maintenance schedules;
- (2) The frequency, duration, and causes of delays in completing maintenance;
- (3) Current technologies available;
- (4) Potential improvements to productivity from the introduction of new technologies, including technologies used by similar depots across the Department of Defense;
- (5) The current staffing levels and organization;

(6) Challenges faced in recruiting and retaining skilled personnel;

(7) The impact of differential pay rates between comparable private sector positions in the geographic area within 50 miles and pay rates offered at the ALC; and

(8) Potential incentives that could enhance recruiting and retention efforts.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2025, and a report at a time agreed upon at the time of the briefing. The review may include a classified annex, if necessary.

Disclosure of environmental releases on overseas bases

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on existing environmental release notification policies with host nations for overseas U.S. military installations in situations where an environmental release solely originating from a U.S. military installation, and solely caused by U.S. activity, migrates off a U.S. military installation.

Engine wash for aircraft engines

The committee understands that aircraft engines often operate in harsh environments with salt and sand that require them to be washed frequently to maintain performance and readiness. Current engine wash procedures with the F-35, for example, often involve time-consuming disassembly of engine cowlings and covers and use harsh detergents that are harmful to the environment. The committee is aware of commercial-off-the-shelf engine wash system alternatives that could be more effective on multiple types of aircraft engines, in addition to the F-35's F135 engine. The committee is interested in gaining more information regarding opportunities to reduce engine wash cost and disassembly time without expensive and environmentally harmful chemicals and effluent.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, with an analysis of engine wash technologies that could achieve: (1) Cost savings; (2) Reduced maintenance time; (3) Extend engine service life; and (4) Eliminate ecologically harmful chemicals.

Establishing a trench warfare training range complex

The committee notes the use of trench warfare and long defensive lines in Ukraine and believes that U.S. Army forces should be prepared to fight in comparable conditions.

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 March 15, 2025, that describes the trench warfare capabilities of the U.S. Army and the advisability and feasibility of establishing a training range complex for trench warfare for the use by the U.S. Army and other

military services. The committee encourages the Secretary to consider a training range that:

- (1) Is an installation of the Army National Guard;
- (2) Has enough space to maneuver in an area that would not create conflicts with other training activities;
- (3) Has enough space to maneuver to accommodate more than one trench line with supporting field fortifications and obstacles in order to simulate a defense in depth;
- (4) Contains access to two sides of a river in order to enable trench warfare training in conjunction with wet gap crossings; and
- (5) Is a Level 1 Training Site designated by the Department of Defense.

Extended reality training

The committee notes that the ad hoc use of immersive learning capabilities, such as extended reality (XR) which includes augmented, virtual, and mixed reality, has proliferated across Air Force training bases. Last year Congress approved funding to modernize and transform Air Force technical training pathways by incorporating XR immersive learning training capabilities. This effort also formalized efforts by the Air Force to include XR capabilities in its Basing and Logistics Enterprise Strategy, and the creation of an XR Strategy Working Group to inform further opportunities to integrate these capabilities into officer and enlisted technical training. The XR Strategy Working Group recently convened a summit to learn about existing and future XR training capabilities, including demonstrations from current service providers to Air Force aircraft maintenance technical training. The committee expects the end product of these activities will be a comprehensive and executable strategy to invest, deploy, and sustain XR immersive learning training capabilities across the Air Force enterprise.

The committee notes that the Air Force and Navy share many similarities in their aircraft maintenance training requirements, and that the Air Force's activities to strategically incorporate XR capabilities into training may serve as an example for related Navy efforts. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on how these capabilities have been, or potentially could be, integrated into training across the Navy. In addition, the briefing should include any limitations or barriers to integration, to include ensuring compliance with relevant cybersecurity requirements.

Flightline support equipment connectivity

The committee understands that some flightline ground support equipment can lack connectivity to other systems, which raises potential concerns about the ability of the U.S. Air Force to implement future doctrine and capabilities, such as Agile Combat Employment and Flightline of the Future. The committee is aware of ongoing Department of Defense efforts to improve system connectivity, but concerns remain that these efforts are not adequately addressing flightline support equipment such as generators, light carts, and other ground support equipment and vehicles.

Furthermore, many available flightline systems are designed for commercial operations, which may limit mission effectiveness due to potential cybersecurity issues, spectrum interference, and reliance on commercial infrastructure that may not be available in austere or combat locations, or that may be under the control of a foreign entity of concern. The committee strongly encourages the U.S. Air Force to explore systems that can enable flightline connectivity for asset tracking and management, as well as predictive maintenance capabilities, that are not vulnerable to these concerns and are suitable for military operations.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on flightline support equipment connectivity. The briefing shall include: (1) An assessment of current tracking and monitoring capabilities for flightline support equipment; (2) Challenges associated with using commercial systems for military applications, including implications for operational security, spectrum interference, and infrastructure dependency; and (3) Any current or planned efforts to implement military band radio systems for wireless monitoring and tracking of flightline assets.

Flood risks at military installations

The committee notes that compound flooding, when two or more flood events occur simultaneously or in close succession, can cause far greater damage than an individual event. For example, at Offutt Air Force Base, intense riverine flooding, fueled by melting snowpack upstream and combined with extreme rainfall, overwhelmed the airstrip and dozens of facilities in 2019. The committee is interested in receiving more information regarding flood and compound flood risks to military installations and potential solutions.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on the risks related to flooding and other disasters, including compound flooding, that threaten military installations and surrounding civilian infrastructure. The briefing shall include: (1) An analysis of available Federal and State data relating to flood risk, as applicable to military installations and civilian infrastructure surrounding installations, including data relating to riverine flooding, coastal flooding, storm surge, extreme precipitation, flash flooding, compound flooding, and other natural hazards; (2) An evaluation of the vulnerability of military installations to flood and compound flood risks by 2050 and 2100 using relevant data; (3) An inventory of present and future-projected flood and compound flood risks for military installations, to include the fiscal exposure of repairing or replacing facilities at risk of damage from disasters; (4) Potential mitigation strategies for such flood and compound flood risks and applicable costs, including construction activities, structure fortification activities, and structure relocation activities that enable adaptation to these risks; (5) How frequently the Department of Defense updates flood maps and the resources used to undertake flood mapping projects; and (6) Whether, and if so how, such maps are incorporated into flood maps along with other federal agencies.

Fluorinated gas fire suppression products

The committee understands that fluorinated gas (F-gas) fire suppression products are currently used in cockpits, ships, and other confined spaces to provide lifesaving emergency fire suppression. Additionally, F-gas fire suppression products neither conduct electricity nor impair visibility upon discharge like other fire extinguishing agents, making them useful across a wide variety of applications for the Department of Defense (DOD). The committee is interested in learning more about how DOD may or may not be impacted by the definition of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as it relates to F-gas fire suppression products.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on the identification of any lifesaving products that use F-gas and any potential mission impacts as a result of any changing definitions regarding PFAS.

Foundational information technology

The committee notes that U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) require a secure and resilient information environment that underpins the Commands' strategic efforts of digital transformation, Homeland Defense, and enhanced communication resiliency between subordinate units providing the consolidated North American air picture.

Providing for an up-to-date and sustained modern network infrastructure enhances deterrence, maximizes senior leader decision space, and ensures critical command and control in the Homeland Defense mission, the priority mission in the 2022 National Defense Strategy. The Fiscal Year 2025 budget request did not include any funding for the foundational information technology (IT) requirements of NORTHCOM and NORAD, which will lead to a shortfall in baseline funding for IT requirements. These foundational IT requirements are necessary in order for NORTHCOM and NORAD to carry out their critical Homeland Defense mission, and could result in significant cyber impacts to the Headquarters' Joint Operations Center activities as well as North American domain awareness in support of its mission.

Therefore, the committee notes that elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends an increase of \$34.7 million in OMAF SAG 015C for NORTHCOM and NORAD to provide for their basic communication contracts to meet current requirements. The committee notes that this was submitted as a request on the unfunded priorities list of the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, and this funding will fully resource NORTHCOM and NORAD IT requirements.

Invasive Octocorals Working Group

The committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Navy to continue participating in, for as long a period as the invasive octocoral is present in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and surrounding water in Hawaii, in the interagency Hawaii Invasive Octocorals Working Group to collaborate on planning, monitoring, and removal actions. The committee notes this coordination will inform

an effective response and is essential to reduce the risk of further spread of invasive octocorals.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on the plan to prevent the further spread of, develop an effective removal and response plan for, and mitigate the damage caused by, the invasive octocoral in water in Pearl Harbor and surrounding water.

Military installation resilience assessment tools

The committee recognizes the impact extreme weather events have on the readiness and resources of the Department of Defense (DOD). The DOD Climate Assessment Tool (DCAT) is one way to integrate data and improve modeling for decision-making in order to increase military installation preparedness and develop guidance for infrastructure needs. By scaling and adapting DCAT, DOD and federal agency partners could improve their ability to mitigate adverse impacts to readiness from extreme weather and enhance military installation resilience.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of enhancing military installation resilience through the scaling and adaptation of the DCAT for interagency use and coordination.

National Environmental Policy Act report

The committee recognizes that there are considerable challenges with expanding and modernizing the U.S. defense industrial base on a scale and timeframe necessary to deter growing challenges and to support allies and partners. Given the urgent need to deter the People's Republic of China, the committee believes that the crucial balance between public health and environmental protections and modernizing the defense industrial base should be examined.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, as well as the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House, not later than February 1, 2025, on the impact of the requirements of section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on the 20 largest projects by value related to the United States defense industrial base, initiated between 2017 and the present, to include: (1) A description of the amount of time and funding the Department of Defense (DOD) has spent on ensuring such projects comply with NEPA requirements; (2) A description of whether any material or labor cost increases on such projects resulted from the amount of time each project spent complying with NEPA requirements exceeding the completion of other necessary steps in the project; (3) A description of how delays in such projects impact how DOD solicits projects and issues awards in programs pertaining to the defense industrial base; (4) A description of the impacts identified in the NEPA process including adverse environmental and health impacts and measures associated with such projects; (5) A description of local populations, including environmental justice communities, affected by such projects; and (6) A description of the

extent to which DOD has used procedural reforms from the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5) to implement NEPA.

Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program

The committee notes the continued discovery of munitions and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from the Department of Defense (DOD) and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) activities in and around Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands, including Pueblo. The committee is aware the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP), managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), oversees and provides funding for removal and remediation of DOD munitions and UXO on Indian Lands (as defined in section 2713 of title 10, United States Code), when found. The committee is also aware of efforts by NNSA, in coordination with the Department of Energy, to survey and remove munitions and UXO on Indian Lands. The committee strongly encourages DOD and NNSA to continue to work with affected Indian Tribes to expedite the identification, removal, and remediation of munitions and UXO on affected Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands. The committee believes that removal of this potentially harmful weapons-related material should be a priority within DOD and NNSA, and strongly encourages the use of modern technologies where possible to proactively locate munitions and UXO before it is inadvertently found by the civilian population.

Therefore, to better understand ongoing coordination between USACE and NNSA to locate and properly dispose of UXO material on Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands and ways to better survey for UXO, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Administrator of the NNSA, to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than January 1, 2025, regarding Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands surrounding DOD and NNSA testing facilities. The briefing shall include: (1) An assessment of advanced surveillance technologies, such as light and detection ranging, that could locate munitions and UXO on Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands to support removal and remediation, including an estimate of funding required per fiscal year to support use of each technology identified, and a timeline for implementation of these advanced technologies; (2) A schedule of upcoming surveying activities to locate munitions and UXO on and around Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands that are adjacent to DOD and NNSA testing facilities, including outside of previously determined boundaries, to include timeline and scope of activities for each survey planned; (3) A review of records and previous agreements for remediation of weapons-related activities that have taken place on or near Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands adjacent to DOD and/or NNSA testing facilities; and (4) An overview of program needs for completion of surveying and removal of both DOD and NNSA munitions and UXO

on Indian Lands, Alaska Native Village and Regional Corporation lands, and Hawaiian Homelands.

Lastly, the committee encourages USACE and NNSA to better share information regarding munitions and UXO removal and remediation activities, to the extent practicable, with affected Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations and Native Hawaiian Organizations, particularly with regard to the briefing required above.

Naval disconnected logistics

The committee acknowledges the Department of the Navy's goal to adopt advanced digital supply chain management capabilities to utilize secure, durable devices and technologies that can operate in remote areas with limited network connectivity. The committee emphasizes the importance of these enterprise capabilities in supporting U.S. and allied naval forces worldwide. However, the committee is concerned about the slow progress in implementing advanced digital supply chain management within the U.S. Navy, which could lead to increased costs and delay much-needed efficiency improvements in operations for the warfighter.

To address these concerns, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025. This briefing should include: (1) An assessment of the potential benefits of utilizing commercial enterprise disconnected edge logistics technology and business systems; (2) Options for incorporating these technologies into the fleet; and (3) Identification of any requirements necessary to adopt these technologies.

Outside review of Army caisson operations

The committee is aware that the U.S. Army has recently contracted a study from an independent research organization to assess the efforts to address systemic issues within the Caisson Platoon assigned to the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Army that necessitated the safety stand down of caisson operations in Arlington National Cemetery initially announced in 2023. The committee commends the U.S. Army for leveraging outside expertise to assess the actions taken to date, as well as the feasibility, advisability, and sustainability of any plans under consideration for the Caisson Platoon going forward.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, not later than 30 days after receiving the contracted report, to provide to the Senate Armed Services Committee an unaltered copy of the report, together with any initial views of the Secretary, on the results of the assessment. Not later than 60 days after receiving the assessment, the Secretary of the Army shall brief the Senate Armed Services Committee on the U.S. Army's plans to implement the recommendations included in the assessment.

Point Mugu

The committee understands that Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, California, has been experiencing an increasing number of unplanned electrical power outages. The committee is interested in learning more on how the Navy plans to assess the readi-

ness of the current electric power infrastructure and how best to repair existing infrastructure in order to improve readiness.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on the current state of the electric power infrastructure at Naval Base Ventura County, Point Mugu, to include recommendations on improvements to the grid. The briefing shall include: (1) The long-term requirements for resilient and reliable power to meet mission needs at Point Mugu; (2) The development of alternative courses of action to repair or replace existing electric infrastructure; and (3) Provide the expected costs of power infrastructure improvements to meet current and future needs.

Power systems to support operational energy requirements

The committee notes the importance of operational energy capabilities necessary for warfighters to execute their missions, such as compact, portable, and energy-dense power systems. The committee is interested in additional capabilities to increase warfighter mobility and reduce supply chain requirements in distributed or contested environments, by leveraging technologies that can reduce the size and weight of portable power systems. Portable power systems that are multi-fuel capable have the potential to reduce impacts from fuel disruptions and enhance survivability. The committee notes that some operational energy requirements may be met through the development of combustion engine and portable power generations systems that are up to 75 percent smaller and lighter than currently fielded generators.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, with an assessment of potential logistical improvements regarding portable power applications and requirements that can deliver up to 75 percent reduced size and weight over currently fielded generators, while still meeting warfighter operational energy requirements. The briefing shall include an assessment of potential options to field modular and portable power generation systems, beginning in the 10 to 40-kilowatt range for generators, for use in a variety of hybrid and auxiliary power systems.

Preservation of the Force and Family program

The committee recognizes the importance of building resilience across the special operations forces enterprise and believes the Preservation of the Force and Family (POTFF) program is a critical effort that seeks to address the challenges experienced by special operations forces personnel across physical, psychological, spiritual, social, and cognitive domains. The committee appreciates the steps already undertaken by U.S. Special Operations Command to establish performance goals and metrics, including an evaluation plan for POTFF programs.

The committee remains focused on optimizing the POTFF program and, therefore, directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a briefing, not later than January 1, 2025, to the congressional defense com-

mittees on the POTFF program, including a description of ongoing or planned efforts to improve performance goals and metrics, incorporate new approaches across disciplines, and capture and disseminate best practices.

Rapid Sustainment Improvement Program (RSIP) implementation

The committee commends the Department of Defense for implementing the Rapid Sustainment Improvement Program (RSIP), which is intended to pull readily available commercial solutions into the sustainment enterprise to improve cost and timeliness. However, there is concern that the military services are not fully embracing the technologies that could be gained by using RSIP.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than January 15, 2025, to deliver a briefing to the congressional defense committees detailing the status of the RSIP program, including a list of the programs accepted for RSIP and the plans for each military service to implement those initiatives within their respective sustainment enterprise.

Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

The committee notes that following the permanent closure of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, the Department of Defense (DOD) will still have an ongoing, long-term responsibility to remediate and restore the environment to ensure water from Oahu's aquifer is not contaminated by DOD's actions. The committee finds that following the recent transfer of authority from Joint Task Force Red Hill to the Navy Closure Task Force-Red Hill, continued diligence is warranted to ensure environmental remediation operations proceed unabated in a safe manner without delay. The committee encourages DOD to finalize a memorandum of agreement formalizing the Department's long-term commitment to environmental restoration and remediation.

Additionally, the committee encourages DOD to consider a research program to determine the total volume and distribution of sub-surface fuels and identify the locations of subsurface fuel saturated formations. The committee strongly encourages DOD to publish all releasable data on a public website to repair trust with servicemembers, impacted families, and the local community.

Lastly, the committee also recognizes the importance of building a strong and enduring relationship between DOD components in Hawaii and the local community in order to further DOD's strategic investments in the islands. The committee encourages DOD to continue developing community engagement initiatives and programs to identify and strengthen ties between DOD and the local community and develop a more centralized mechanism with better coordination for various community engagement initiatives.

Relocation assistance program regarding Hawaii and Joint Region Marianas

The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense is required to execute a program to provide relocation assistance to members of the Armed Forces and their families pursuant to section 1056 of title 10, United States Code. Therefore, the committee directs the

Secretary of Defense to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, regarding how the Department of Defense provides training for cultural adaptation and community orientation for servicemembers and their families as it relates to the State of Hawaii and Joint Region Marianas.

Service plans for influx of advanced munitions

The committee believes the projected influx of advanced munitions to the military services presents challenges related to shipping, handling, storing, and processing due to the unique characteristics of advanced munitions, such as their size, weight, explosive compatibility, need for unique handling equipment, and need for specialized temperature and humidity controls.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, detailing the following:

- (1) A detailed projection of the types and quantities of advanced munitions expected to be received;
- (2) Plans for acquiring and deploying the necessary handling equipment tailored to the specific requirements of advanced munitions;
- (3) Strategies for developing or upgrading storage facilities to ensure safe and efficient storage, considering the unique size and weight of advanced munitions;
- (4) Measures to enhance shipping and transportation capabilities, ensuring compliance with safety regulations and compatibility issues;
- (5) Implementation of temperature and humidity control systems to maintain optimal conditions for advanced munitions;
- (6) Plans for training personnel to handle the new munitions safely and effectively; and
- (7) Approaches for the safe and efficient demilitarization of obsolete or excess advanced munitions, including the development of specialized processes and facilities to manage the unique characteristics and hazards associated with these munitions.

Ship repair grant program

The committee is aware of significant readiness challenges impacting the surface fleet. As such, the committee supports capitalization efforts within the domestic ship repair industry. Last year, Congress enacted section 1017 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to provide grants for improvement of ship repair and alterations capability. In executing this authority, the committee believes that the U.S. Navy should give due consideration to ship repair facilities that have not been part of the Navy ship repair industrial base.

Small arms synthetic training improvements

The committee is concerned that despite previous National Defense Authorization Act directives, many Navy and Navy Reserve commands continue to sole-source the replacement of antiquated firearm simulation training systems, which can be costly and re-

quire multiple years of maintenance. The committee is also concerned that such legacy systems can result in more downtime and cannot achieve the advanced small arms readiness proficiency, data capture, and lethality that today's warfighters require.

The committee is encouraged that some Navy and Marine Corps commands have transitioned to more modern performance-based synthetic training systems, such as those used by the Navy Expeditionary Combat Command and the Marine Corps' new Advanced Small Arms Lethality Trainer program. These systems optimize performance, use biometrics, and data collection and analysis to provide validation of live fire training and decision-making improvements in weapon competency. The integration of data collection and analysis in these advanced systems also enables commands to better monitor, understand, and improve performance metrics to identify trends, deficiencies, and successes in a shooter's cognitive agility, decision-making, and fatigue and stress management to improve training outcomes.

The committee believes more modern, software-based systems also offer a mobile training solution that can be updated and optimized to meet new threat dynamics without costly hardware replacements. Such systems are capable of being delivered to point-of-need to facilitate joint and coalition training objectives in the Indo-Pacific and other geographic combatant command regions, ship-based training during deployments, and ashore to provide servicemembers with lower cost opportunities to maintain firearm proficiency.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide the Senate Armed Services Committee with a briefing, not later than January 1, 2025, detailing the Navy's plan to prioritize the replacement of low-performing, costly, legacy small arms simulation systems with advanced performance small arms synthetic training systems capable of meeting the above stated readiness objectives. The briefing shall include the Navy's plan for small arms training and readiness resourcing and identify: (1) Forward-basing requirements for advanced small arms training systems to facilitate joint coalition training objectives; (2) Opportunities to implement ship-based systems to support Navy and Marine Corps training currency during deployment; (3) Opportunities to position advanced small arms synthetic training systems to ashore duty locations as a tool to maintain weapons proficiency without high cost and travel requirements; (4) Small arms performance and training data integration into Navy training data analysis systems, such as the Navy's Surface Training and Readiness Management System; and (5) Provide a review of other service acquisition strategies capable of validating the effectiveness of human performance and small arms simulation and synthetic training systems to deliver measurable live fire qualification improvements.

U.S. Africa Command force posture

Rising instability in the Sahel and West Africa, exacerbated by a series of coup d'états since 2020, have contributed to an increase in violent extremism and hindered U.S. counterterrorism efforts across the region. Authoritarian actors like the Russian Federation, Iran, and the People's Republic of China have also seized upon

these conditions to increase their presence and influence in the region. This not only threatens the stability of African partners and the security of U.S. interests, but it could also increase risk to the U.S. homeland.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of the current and anticipated force posture requirements and access agreements in the Sahel and West Africa to support the 2022 National Defense Strategy, U.S. counterterrorism strategy, and crisis response requirements, as well as our ability to strategically compete in these regions. The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, a one-time report on the results of the required assessment.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Active Forces

End strengths for active forces (sec. 401)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize Active-Duty end strengths for fiscal year 2025, as shown below:

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army	445,000	442,300	442,300	0	– 2,700
Navy	337,800	332,300	332,300	0	– 5,500
Marine Corps	172,300	172,300	172,300	0	0
Air Force	320,000	320,000	320,000	0	0
Space Force	9,400	9,800	9,800	0	400
DOD Total	1,284,500	1,276,700	1,276,700	0	– 7,800

Annual end-strength authorization for the Space Force (sec. 402)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to define Active-Duty end strength for members of the Space Force as members in space force active status. The provision would also make technical and conforming amendments to section 1736 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

Subtitle B—Reserve Forces

End strengths for selected reserve (sec. 411)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize end strengths for Selected Reserve personnel for fiscal year 2025, as shown below:

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army National Guard	325,000	325,000	325,000	0	0
Army Reserve	174,800	175,800	175,800	0	1,000
Navy Reserve	57,200	57,700	57,700	0	500
Marine Corps Reserve	32,000	32,500	32,500	0	500
Air National Guard	105,000	107,700	108,300	600	3,300
Air Force Reserve	69,600	67,000	67,000	0	– 2,600
Coast Guard Reserve	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0
DOD Total	770,600	772,700	773,300	0	2,700

The provision would authorize an increase in end strength in the Selected Reserve of the Air National Guard of the United States to offset any reductions that may occur as a result of transferring units and personnel from the Air National Guard to the Space Force in the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, and Ohio, as well as personnel assigned to Headquarters, Air National Guard. In addition to these offsets, the provision would authorize additional end strength in the Selected Reserve of the Air National Guard to give the Department of the Air Force additional flexibility to address the re-leveling effort.

The committee further notes that, in addition to the specified increases in end strength authorized by this provision, the Secretary of Defense has the standing authority under section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the end strength of the Selected Reserve by up to three percent of the authorized end strength for the applicable fiscal year.

End strengths for reserves on active duty in support of the Reserves (sec. 412)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize full-time support end strengths for fiscal year 2025, as shown below:

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army National Guard	30,845	30,845	30,845	0	0
Army Reserve	16,511	16,511	16,511	0	0
Navy Reserve	10,327	10,132	10,132	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	2,355	2,400	2,400	0	45
Air National Guard	25,333	25,736	25,982	246	649
Air Force Reserve	6,003	6,311	6,311	0	308
DOD Total	91,374	91,935	92,181	246	807

The provision would authorize an increase in end strength for the reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves in the Air National Guard of the United States to offset any reductions that may occur as a result of transferring units and personnel from the Air National Guard to the Space Force in the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, and Ohio, as well as personnel assigned to Headquarters, Air National Guard. In addition to these offsets, the provision would authorize additional end strength in the Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves of the Air National Guard to give the Department of the Air Force additional flexibility to address the re-leveling effort.

The committee further notes that, in addition to the specified increases in end strength authorized by this provision, the Secretary of Defense has the standing authority under section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the end strength of the Selected Reserve by up to three percent of the authorized end strength for the applicable fiscal year.

End strengths for military technicians (dual status) (sec. 413)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize military technician (dual status) end strengths for fiscal year 2025, as shown below:

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army National Guard	22,294	22,294	22,294	0	0
Army Reserve	7,990	6,492	6,492	0	– 1,498
Air National Guard	10,994	10,744	10,744	0	– 250
Air Force Reserve	7,111	6,697	6,697	0	– 414
DOD Total	48,389	46,227	46,277	0	– 2162

The provision would also establish limits on the number of temporary technicians authorized to be employed within the end strengths set forth by this section to not more than 25 percent of the total authorized strength for each component.

The provision would also prohibit the coercion of a military technician (dual status) by a State into accepting an offer of realignment or conversion to any other military status, including as a member of the Active, Guard, and Reserve program of a reserve component. The provision would further specify that if a technician declines to participate in such a realignment or conversion, no further action may be taken against the individual or the individual's position.

Maximum number of reserve personnel authorized to be on active duty for operational support (sec. 414)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize end strengths for reserve personnel on Active Duty for operational support for fiscal year 2025, as shown below:

Service	FY 2024 Authorized	FY 2025		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2025 Request	FY 2024 Authorized
Army National Guard	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Army Reserve	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Navy Reserve	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Air National Guard	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Air Force Reserve	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
DOD Total	69,200	69,200	69,200	0	0

Exemption of National Guard Bilateral Affairs Officers from active-duty end strength limits and modification of annual reporting requirement regarding security cooperation activities (sec. 415)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to exempt from end strength requirements members of the National Guard who serve as bilateral affairs officers as a part of the National Guard State Partnership Program. The provision would also amend section 386

of title 10, United States Code, to exclude such officers from annual reporting requirements under security cooperation activities.

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

Military personnel (sec. 421)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for military personnel activities at the levels identified in section 4401 of division D of this Act.

Budget Items

Topline increase

As described in the 4401 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Military personnel funding changes

The amount authorized to be appropriated for military personnel programs includes the following changes from the budget request:

[Changes in millions of dollars]

Air National Guard AGR end strength increase	+30.0
Increase to junior enlisted pay	+57.0
FY25 topline increase for junior enlisted pay increase	+1,000.0
Prevent retirement of F-22s	+57.9
Prevent retirement of F-15Es	+19.3
Air National Guard increase for 7 new State Partnership Program partners—NGB UFR	+1.4
Army National Guard increase for 7 new State Partnership Program partners—NGB UFR	+1.8
Air National Guard—diversity and inclusion programs reduction	−0.5
Army National Guard—diversity and inclusion programs reduction	−0.08
Air Force Reserve—diversity and inclusion programs reduction	−0.08
Foreign Currency Fluctuations	−8.6
Unobligated balances	−737.4
Total	+420.7

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

Repeal of active duty service requirement for warrant officer appointments in Air Force and Space Force (sec. 501)

The committee recommends a provision that would repeal section 9160 of title 10, United States Code, that requires 1 year of Active-Duty service in the Air Force or the Space Force for an original appointment as a warrant officer in the Active-Duty Air Force or the Space Force. The committee recognizes that this Active-Duty requirement limits Air Force and Space Force access to the private sector talent pool of cyber and information technology experts.

Talent management and personnel retention for members of the Armed Forces (sec. 502)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 619 and 14301 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to approve requests by officers to opt out of consideration for promotion, without penalty, due to long initial training pipelines.

The provision would also amend sections 631, 632, 8372, 14504, 14505, and 14506 of title 10, United States Code, to change the mandatory separation date for officers who fail for selection for promotion to the next higher grade for the second time to the first day of the seventh calendar month beginning after the month in which the Secretary concerned publicly releases the promotion board selection results.

Authority to increase the number of nurse officers recommended for promotion (sec. 503)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize promotion boards to recommend for promotion more than 95 percent, but less than 100 percent, of nurse officers eligible for promotion to major or lieutenant commander if the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that the greater number is necessary to maintain or improve medical readiness. This authority would expire on December 31, 2030.

Vice Chief of Space Operations; vacancy in position of Chief of Space Operations (sec. 504)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 908 of title 10, United States Code, to establish the position of the Vice Chief of Space Operations who will serve in the grade of general. The provision would also provide that the Vice Chief of Space Operations would perform the duties of the Chief of Space

Operations during a vacancy in the position of Chief of Space Operations and during the absence of the Chief of Space Operations.

Eligibility for consideration for promotion: time-in-grade and other requirements (sec. 505)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 577, 619, and 14301 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments concerned to preclude from consideration by a promotion selection board officers and warrant officers who have an established retirement date that is within 90 days after the date the selection board is convened. The Secretaries currently have the authority to preclude selection board consideration of officers with an established separation date within 90 days of the board.

Effect of failure of selection for promotion: captains and majors of the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Space Corps and lieutenants and lieutenant commanders of the Navy (sec. 506)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 632(c) of title 10, United States Code, to require the retention on active duty of officers otherwise subject to separation for failure for selection for promotion until completion of the officer's active duty service obligation. The provision would also authorize the Secretary of the military department concerned to waive this requirement if the Secretary determines that completion of the Active-Duty service obligation of that officer is not in the best interest of the service.

Removal of officers from a list of Space Force officers recommended for promotion (sec. 507)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 20241 of title 10, United States Code, to extend to the Space Force certain restrictions pertaining to removal of officers from a list of officers recommended for promotion.

Consideration of merit by special selection review boards (sec. 508)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 628a and 14502a of title 10, United States Code, to allow special selection review boards (SSRB) to sustain a promotion board's selection of an officer who is the subject of credible information of an adverse nature when such officer ranks in the top half of an order of merit development by the SSRB. The officer's qualifications would still be required to be comparable in qualification for promotion to those sample officers who were recommended for promotion by that promotion board.

Modification of authority to separate officers when in the best interest of the service (sec. 509)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1182 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a Secretary of the military department concerned to separate an officer upon the recommendation of a Chief of the military service concerned

when a Board of Inquiry substantiates misconduct, but elects to retain the officer, under circumstances where the decision to retain is clearly erroneous in light of the evidence, a miscarriage of justice, and inconsistent with the best interests of the service.

Improvements relating to Medical Officer of the Marine Corps position (sec. 509A)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 806 and section 525 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Navy to appoint a Navy rear admiral as the Medical Officer of the Marine Corps and exclude this position from flag officer and active duty strength limitations.

Longer term and eligibility for appointment to rank of Admiral of Commander of Naval Sea Systems Command (sec. 509B)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Commander of the Naval Sea Systems Command to serve a term of eight years, and make the Commander eligible for appointment to the rank of admiral during that final three years of that service.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

Permanent modification to the Army National Guard and Air National Guard inactive National Guard statute (sec. 511)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 303 of title 32, United States Code, to authorize officers to transfer from the Selected Reserve to the Inactive National Guard.

Expanded authority to continue reserve component officers in certain military specialties on the reserve active-status list (sec. 512)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 1409 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to selectively continue on the reserve Active-Status list, for up to 40 years of commissioned service, Reserve component officers above the grade of O-2 in designated military specialties.

Authority to extend military technicians until age 62 (sec. 513)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 10216(f) and 14702(b) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the retention of military technicians to age 62, rather than age 60 as authorized in current law. This change aligns authority to retain military technicians with recent changes that allow drill status national guardsmen to be retained until age 62, and supports the retention of experienced military technicians.

Extension of time period for transfer or discharge of certain Army and Air Force reserve component general officers (sec. 514)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 14314 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that Army and Air Force reserve component general officers may continue serving in an active status or on active duty for up to 60 days after ceasing to occupy a general officer position.

Transfer to the Space Force of covered space functions of the Air National Guard of the United States (sec. 515)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to transfer to the Space Force the covered space functions of the Air National Guard of the United States. Under a provision authorized elsewhere in this Act, such transfer shall not reduce the end strength authorization for the state Air National Guard organizations affected by such transfers.

Report on effect of Air National Guard unit leveling (sec. 516)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to exempt any State National Guard from the National Guard Bureau's (NGB) leveling initiative within the Air National Guard. The provision would also require the NGB to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives at least 60 days prior to implementing leveling within a State granted an exemption, detailing the effects of leveling on such State.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities and Military Records

Marine Corps Deputy Commandants (sec. 521)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 8045 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the number of authorized Marine Corps Deputy Commandants from seven to eight.

Treatment of veterans who did not register for the selective service (sec. 522)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3328 of title 5, United States Code, to establish eligibility for Federal civilian employment for veterans who failed to register for selective service, but who provide evidence of their qualifying military service to the executive agency in which the veteran seeks an appointment.

Selective Service Director appointment subject to Senate confirmation (sec. 523)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3809 of title 50, United States Code, to require Senate confirmation of the Director, Selective Service, effective for appointments made 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Continuity of coverage under certain provisions of title 18, United States Code (sec. 524)

The committee recommends a provision that would make technical and conforming amendments to sections 202 and 209 of title 18, United States Code, by extending the definition of special government employee to officers of the Space Force.

Technical and conforming amendments related to the Space Force (sec. 525)

The committee recommends a provision that would make technical and conforming amendments related to the Space Force to various sections of titles 10 and 37, United States Code, and to footnote 2 of the table titled “ENLISTED MEMBERS” in section 601 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364).

Modified authority to provide protection to senior leaders of the Department of Defense and other specified persons (sec. 526)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 714 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the provision of protective services for former senior leaders of the Department of Defense and other specified persons outside of the United States.

Modification of persons not qualified for enlistment definition (sec. 527)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 504 of title 10, United States Code, to broaden the authorized duties of certain non-citizen individuals who enlist in the Armed Force.

Improving military administrative review (sec. 528)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1552 of title 10, United States Code, to require publicly available final decisions of the boards for the correction of military records to include a summary of each decision and to be indexed by subject matter.

Combat status identifier equivalent for remotely piloted aircraft crew (sec. 529)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to establish a status identifier of equivalent merit as a combat status identifier for remotely piloted aircraft crews who conduct combat operations.

Military training and competency records (sec. 529A)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to provide, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, a training and competency record for members of the Armed Forces. Such record would be standardized by the Secretary of Defense and include authenticated information about the servicemembers’ personal information; military training, certifications, and qualifications; and the dates of completion of the relevant training in the record. The pro-

vision would also require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this provision.

Exemption of women forced to register for draft from requirements to serve in combat roles (sec. 529B)

The committee recommends a provision that would specify that women drafted into service under the Selective Service System may not be compelled to join combat roles that were closed to women prior to December 3, 2015, train or become qualified in a combat arms military occupational specialty, or join a combat arms unit.

Subtitle D—Military Justice and Other Legal Matters

Consolidation of military justice reporting requirements for the military departments (sec. 531)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 946a of title 10, United States Code, to consolidate duplicative military justice reporting requirements. It would also repeal section 486 of title 10, United States Code, and section 547 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232).

Term of office for judges of the Court of Military Commission Review (sec. 532)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 950f of title 10, United States Code, to provide that appellate civilian judges of the Court of Military Commission Review (CMCR) will serve a 10-year term.

The committee notes that the CMCR is a part-time court which hears appeals of military commission cases. Currently, the CMCR has two civilian judges who serve without term limits. Alternatively, all three Article I courts listed in section 202(e)(2) of title 18, United States Code, have specified term limits for all judges. Accordingly, this provision would establish term limits for CMCR judges, and it is modeled on section 942(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, which governs the term limits for the part-time senior judges on the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

Aiding the enemy definition for purposes of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (sec. 533)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend article 103b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (10 U.S.C. 903b) to include providing military education, military training, or giving tactical advice to the enemy as prohibited acts under the UCMJ.

Pre-referral requirements related to sufficiency of admissible evidence (sec. 534)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend Article 34 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (10 U.S.C. 834) to require a determination by a staff judge advocate or special trial counsel that the admissible evidence will probably be suffi-

cient to obtain and sustain a conviction before a charge can be referred to trial by general court-martial.

This provision will align Article 34, UCMJ, with Federal civilian prosecution standards and with the most recent regulatory guidance from the Department of Defense regarding uniform prosecution standards.

Detailing of appellate defense counsel (sec. 535)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend article 65 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (10 U.S.C. 865) to require the assignment of appellate defense counsel to review a record of conviction subject to automatic appeal and to be available to represent an accused before the Court of Criminal Appeals if the accused desires such representation. The provision would also require assignment of appellate defense counsel upon the written request of the accused for representation for convictions that do not qualify for automatic review. The provision would also require a complete full review of a record of conviction by appellate defense counsel only in those cases where the accused has not affirmatively waived the right to appeal.

Expanded command notifications to victims of domestic violence (sec. 536)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 549 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) to require commanders to ensure that a domestic violence victim, or their Special Victims’ Counsel or other legal representative, is notified of a disciplinary action taken in a domestic violence case not referred to court-martial.

Remote appearance before a board of inquiry (sec. 537)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 1185 and 14904 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to permit, in exceptional circumstances, the appearance of an officer before a board of inquiry other than in person, such as by video teleconferencing.

Extension of Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (sec. 538)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 546(f)(1) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) (10 U.S.C. 1562 note) to extend the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces for an additional 5 years.

Reimbursement of expenses and property damage for victims of designated offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (sec. 539)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 53 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to provide payments to victims of designated offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for un-

reimbursed expenses directly related to the harm suffered as the result of being victimized, including health care expenses, travel expenses, and expenses for property damage or loss resulting from the designated offense. The provision authorizes reimbursement of actual expenses only, and does not authorize payment for non-economic damages such as pain and suffering.

Removal of marriage as a defense to article 120b offenses (sec. 540)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend article 120b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (10 U.S.C. 920b) to remove marriage as a defense to the offense of rape and sexual assault of a child.

Removal of personally identifying and other information of certain persons from the Department of Defense Central Index of Investigations (sec. 541)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 545 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to require the Secretary of Defense, not later than October 1, 2025, to establish a process by which a person may request that the person’s name, personally identifying information, and other information pertaining to the person be corrected in, or expunged or otherwise removed from, an index item or entry in the Department of Defense Central Index of Investigations.

Authority of special trial counsel with respect to certain offenses occurring before effective date of military justice reforms (sec. 542)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend Article 24a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (10 U.S.C. 824a) to expand the authority of special trial counsel to exercise jurisdiction over offenses occurring prior to December 28, 2023, as enacted in section 531 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31). This would include the three covered offenses added by sections 541(a) and 541(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Investigations of sexual assaults in the National Guard (sec. 543)

The committee recommends a provision would require the Defense Advisory Committee on Investigation, Prosecution, and Defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces (DACIPAD) to review how states investigate and prosecute allegations of sexual assault with a National Guard nexus, and to make recommendations on improving investigations and reporting of sexual assaults within the National Guard. The provision would require the DACIPAD to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on this review. The provision would also specify that state Adjutants General are senior officials for the purposes of investigating allegations of reprisal.

Analysis on the advisability to revise Military Rule of Evidence 513 (sec. 544)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice to analyze the advisability of modifying rule 513 of the Military Rules of Evidence to include diagnoses of a patient and treatments prescribed to a patient as confidential communications subject to the psychotherapist-patient privilege.

Subtitle E—Member Education, Training, and Transition

Improving effectiveness of the future servicemember preparatory course (sec. 551)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 546(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to modify course graduation requirements.

Determination of active duty service commitment for recipients of fellowships, grants, and scholarships (sec. 552)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2603(b) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to determine the Active-Duty service obligations for certain members on Active Duty who receive fellowships, grants, and scholarships.

Modernizing Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class college tuition assistance program to account for inflation (sec. 553)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 16401 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the financial assistance available to participants in the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Class College Tuition Assistance Program from \$5,200 to \$13,800 for any academic year.

Modification of authority to engage in funded and unfunded law education programs (sec. 554)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2004 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize unfunded legal education programs in the military services that would not count against the funded legal education programs authorized elsewhere in such section. The provision would also amend section 503 of title 37, United States Code, to clarify that ordinary pay and allowances would be authorized to be paid to servicemembers when pursuing a program of education under uniform regulations of the military departments.

Distance education option for professional military education (sec. 555)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2154 of title 10, United States Code, to require distance education programs used to satisfy Phase I or Phase II Joint Professional Military Education requirements to include pathways for

students to complete these programs in a fully remote status and without requiring any in-person attendance.

The committee notes that with all of the modern tools and technologies designed to facilitate distance education modalities, service school requirements for requiring enrollees in a distance education program to attend in-person sessions on-site are unnecessary and particularly burdensome on members of the Reserve Component.

Extension of Troops-to-Teachers program extension; prohibition on travel until reinstated (sec. 556)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1154 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the mandate for the Secretary of Defense to maintain the troops-to-teachers program until 2029. The provision would also limit the obligation and expenditure of more than 50 percent of certain funds authorized for travel expenses for fiscal year 2025 for the Office of the Secretary of Defense until such time that the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives have received notice from the Secretary of Defense that the Department of Defense is in compliance with subsection (b) of section 1154 of title 10, United States Code.

The committee notes that the Department is required by law to maintain the troops-to-teachers program, which creates a valuable pipeline for veterans of the Armed Forces to become elementary and secondary school teachers.

Inclusion of Space Force professional military education programs in definitions of senior and intermediate level service schools and as covered programs for copyright purposes (sec. 557)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 2151 and 2162 of title 10, United States Code, to include Space Force professional military education programs in the list of authorized Department of Defense professional military education institutions. The provision would also amend section 105 of title 17, United States Code, to extend certain copyright protections to civilian faculty at Space Force education programs and to clarify the authorities of the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to copyright protections at the United States Coast Guard Academy and the United States Merchant Marine Academy, respectively.

Opt-out sharing of information on members retiring or separating from the Armed Forces with community-based organizations and related entities (sec. 558)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 570F of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) to give all servicemembers separating or retiring from the Armed Forces the right to opt out of sharing their contact information with state-based veterans agencies.

Required constitutional law training (sec. 559)

The committee recommends a provision that would require all newly commissioned officers of the Armed Forces to receive train-

ing on the Constitution, to include instruction on civilian control of the military.

Information on nominations and applications for military service academies (sec. 560)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend Section 575 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 10 U.S.C. 7442 note) to modify the date for the Department of Defense to establish a uniform online portal for military service academy nominations to December 31, 2026.

Improvements to financial literacy training (sec. 561)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 992 of title 10, United States Code, to make several updates to the existing requirement for the Secretary of the military department concerned to provide comprehensive financial literacy training. The provision would require training be provided to members in the pay grade of E–6 and below, upon arrival at a new permanent duty station. The provision would also require training provided by the Secretary concerned to be based on best practices of the Financial Literacy Education Commission. The provision would also require the Secretary concerned to ensure financial literacy training be conducted in-person, in classes of less than 100 attendees, and open to military spouses where practicable. Lastly, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense to submit reports to the congressional defense committees on effectiveness of, and improvements to, this requirement.

Subtitle F—Military Family Readiness and Dependents’ Education

Part I—Dependents’ Education

Advisory committees for Department of Defense domestic dependents schools (sec. 571)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2164 of title 10, United States Code, to establish school advisory committees at domestic schools operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity.

Expansion of eligibility for virtual programs operated by Department of Defense Education Activity (sec. 572)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2164(l) of title 10, United States Code, to expand the eligibility for enrollment in virtual education programs offered by the Department of Defense Education Activity.

Authorization for school meal programs at Department of Defense dependents schools (sec. 573)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2164 of title 10, United States Code, and section 1402 of the Defense Dependents’ Education Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–561) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to administer a meal program,

consistent with Federal law and standards prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, for students enrolled in Department of Defense domestic dependent schools.

Staffing of Department of Defense Education Activity schools to maintain maximum student-to-teacher ratios (sec. 574)

The committee recommends a provision that would codify as a new section in chapter 108 of title 10, United States Code, the maximum student-to-teacher ratios as specified in section 589B of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). The provision would also authorize the Department of Defense Education Activity to vary such ratios in certain circumstances with notice to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Enrollment in defense dependents' education system of children of foreign military members assigned to United Nations Command (sec. 575)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1404A of the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–561) to authorize the enrollment of children of foreign military members assigned to United Nations Command to Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

Certain assistance to local educational agencies that benefit dependents of military and civilian personnel (sec. 576)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize \$50.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for continuation of the Department of Defense (DOD) assistance program to local educational agencies impacted by enrollment of dependent children of military members and DOD civilian employees. The provision would also authorize \$10.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for impact aid payments for children with disabilities as enacted by the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398), using the formula set forth in section 363 of that Act, for continuation of DOD assistance to local educational agencies that benefit eligible dependents with severe disabilities. Furthermore, the provision would authorize the Secretary of Defense to use an additional \$20.0 million for payments to local educational agencies determined by the Secretary to have higher concentrations of military children with severe disabilities. Finally, the provision would require the Secretary to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Department's evaluation of each local educational agency with higher concentrations of military children with severe disabilities and its subsequent determination of the amounts of impact aid each such agency should receive.

Eligibility of certain dependents for enrollment in domestic dependent elementary and secondary schools (sec. 577)

The committee recommends a provision that would add a new section to chapter 208 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program under which dependents of a full-time, active duty member may enroll in covered Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) schools on a space-available basis, without regard to whether the member resides on the installation. Such provision would also make conforming amendments repealing a temporary pilot program on this matter.

Part II—Other Matters

Redesign and modernization of child development program compensation and staffing models (sec. 578)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to redesign the compensation and staffing models for employees of Department of Defense Childhood Development Centers.

Support for expanding early childcare options for members of the Armed Forces and their families (sec. 579)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to support eligible childcare providers in their recruitment and retention of childcare employees. The provision would also authorize the Secretaries concerned to seek to enter into an interagency partnership with a Federal agency with the ability to place at military child development centers certain eligible national service participants and volunteers trained in education services.

Inclusive Playground Pilot Program (sec. 579A)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than March 28, 2025, to submit a strategy on developing an inclusive playground pilot program to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Pursuant to this strategy, the provision would also require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to establish an inclusive playground pilot program no earlier than January 1, 2026.

Subtitle G—Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Number of enrolled students requirement for Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit participation (sec. 581)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031(b)(1)(A) of title 10, United States Code, to reduce the minimum number of students required to establish a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps to 50 students.

Waiver authority for Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps minimum participation requirement (sec. 582)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the military department concerned to issue a five-year waiver of the minimum student participation requirement in order for a school to establish a Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) unit, if the school meets all other statutory requirements for JROTC participation.

JROTC waiting list (sec. 583)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031(c) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of a military department to maintain a prioritized waiting list of secondary educational institutions that have requested to host a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and have not yet been approved. The provision would also require the Secretary concerned to issue regulations describing the factors to be considered in assigning priority, which must include the length of time an institution has been waiting for a unit.

Number of Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units (sec. 584)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum and maximum number of required units of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps to 3,500 and 4,100, respectively. The requirements of this provision would not take effect until October 1, 2026.

Extension of JROTC programs to the Job Corps (sec. 585)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps programs to be established at Job Corps centers.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Other Awards, Miscellaneous Reports, and Other Matters

Authority to award or present a decoration following a congressionally requested review (sec. 591)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1130 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the award of a decoration following a submission of a favorable recommendation for the award, after a 60-day congressional review period.

Posthumous advancement of General John D. Lavelle, United States Air Force, on the retired list (sec. 592)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the advancement of Major General John D. Lavelle on the retired list to the grade of lieutenant general. This provision is consistent with, and implements the recommendation of, the Honorable William Webster, who after an extensive review of the historical record and Major General Lavelle's service, recommended that he be advanced on the retired list to the grade of lieutenant general.

Authorization for posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross to William D. Owens for acts of valor at La Fiere Bridge (sec. 593)

The committee recommends a provision that would waive the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to William D. Owens for acts of valor at La Fiere Bridge.

Subtitle I—Enhanced Recruiting Efforts

Improved access to high school and college students for recruiting (sec. 595)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 503 of title 10, United States Code, to require substantially equal access to secondary schools for military recruiters as is granted to postsecondary educational institutions and other prospective employers of secondary students. The provision would also amend section 983 of title 10, United States Code, to expand the existing requirement for colleges and universities to provide information about students whose attendance ended during the previous semester. This provision would require colleges and universities to provide students with a choice to consent to having their information released to the Department of Defense for recruiting purposes if such student disenrolls from school. Finally, the provision would make conforming amendments to section 8528 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–10).

National Commission on Quality of Life for the All-Volunteer Armed Force (sec. 596)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish an independent commission in the legislative branch to be known as the Commission on Quality of Life for the All-Volunteer Armed Force. The provision would require the Commission to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than December 31, 2025, a report that includes its initial findings and preliminary recommendations related to improving quality of life for military members and Department of Defense civilian employees, with a final report and legislative proposals to be submitted at a mutually agreed time.

Military entrance processing command processing pilot (sec. 597)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to develop a 2-year pilot program for joint reserve component support to the United States Military Entrance Processing Command to accelerate the review of recruit medical records.

Military accessions standards review (sec. 597A)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a review of military accession standards, and any ongoing plans to modify them, to the congressional defense committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Subtitle J—Automatic Selective Service System Registration

Automatic Selective Service registration (sec. 598–598D)

The committee recommends a series of provisions that would require women to register for selective service under the same conditions as currently applied to men, and it would provide for the automatic enrollment of all citizens and persons subject to selective service. The provision would take effect 2 years after enactment of this Act.

Subtitle K—Other Matters

Evaluation of recruits and officer candidates for drug use (sec. 599)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all prospective recruits and officer candidates undergo testing for controlled substances prior to enlistment or appointment as an officer in the Armed Forces.

Promoting military, national, and public service (sec. 599A)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 15 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 USC 3813) to update the types of information that the Department of Defense may obtain from the Selective Service System.

Course to educate interested individuals about opportunities to contribute to national security (sec. 599B)

The committee recommends a provision that would require Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, by not later than 1 year after enactment of this Act, to develop and begin offering a course on service opportunities within the defense industrial base and as a Federal civilian employee, to individuals who volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces, but who do not meet accession standards.

Items of Special Interest

Access to U.S. products at commissaries in foreign countries

The committee is concerned by the limits placed by other nations on U.S. companies in their ability to provide their products to commissaries on U.S. bases in those countries. In particular, the committee notes that foreign countries have placed undue restrictions prohibiting the transit of poultry to commissaries on U.S. bases in foreign countries based on outbreaks of avian influenza in the United States. These restrictions are stricter than U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) restrictions within the United States. The committee believes that commissaries at foreign bases should be able to transit products from U.S. companies exempt from local restrictions provided those products are deemed safe for commerce by USDA. For example, the Kuwait Ministry of Foreign Affairs allows for the exemption of shipments consigned to the U.S. military from local import regulations as outlined in the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service export library. Products must meet U.S. regulatory standards and be identified for military use.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, to work with the Secretary of Agriculture to negotiate with foreign governments that host U.S. bases to allow exemptions to transit products to the commissaries in such foreign countries. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on its efforts to negotiate these exemptions not later than January 15, 2025.

Active-Duty member food security

The committee commends the Department of Defense for the inclusion of the standardized United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) measure of food security on the 2018 and 2020 Status of Forces Survey of Active Duty Members and the 2021 Active Duty Spouse Survey (ADSS). While the July 2022 release of the report “Strengthening Food Security in the Force: Strategy and Roadmap” and the January 2023 RAND report “Food Insecurity Among Members of the Armed Forces and Their Dependents” provided helpful information, the committee believes that annual reporting of military food insecurity using the standard USDA measure would allow for greater monitoring and surveillance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Defense, working closely with the Economic Research Service at USDA to provide technical assistance, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 15, 2025, on military food security that includes, at a minimum:

- (1) Standard measures of food security;
- (2) USDA food and nutrition assistance program participation;
- (3) Food pantry receipts;
- (4) Adequacy of regular military compensation and additional pays, including the Basic Needs Allowance; and
- (5) A sample size of the data collection large enough to allow for state level estimates by pooling three years of data.

Aeromedical squadrons in the Air National Guard

The committee is concerned about the ability of the Department of Defense and civil authorities to transport and treat individuals wounded or exposed to chemical, biological, or radiological incidents. A conflict with near-peer adversaries would require unique aeromedical capabilities to ensure that warfighters can reach specialized patient care facilities. Domestic incidents such as infectious disease outbreaks or chemical attacks also necessitate particular capabilities to ensure patients can be transported and treated while protecting caregivers and the general population. The National Guard’s status under titles 10 and 32, United States Code, enable it to support both combatant commanders and civil authorities.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Director of the Air National Guard to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on the utility and feasibility of augmenting the number of available aeromedical squadrons and the total number of authorized Active Guard Reserve personnel within the National Guard and reserve components. The briefing

should specifically address the addition of specialized Air National Guard Critical Care Aeromedical Transportation Teams.

Briefing on Air National Guard releveling efforts

The committee is aware that the Air National Guard intends to proceed with planned force structure changes to full-time National Guard support—Active, Guard, and Reserve (AGR) and dual-status military technicians—beginning in fiscal year 2025, in an effort to standardize personnel levels among units performing similar missions. The committee recognizes the potential utility and benefits standardization can bring to the force, particularly in planning and managing the force across all 54 states and territories. Nevertheless, the committee has heard concerns from certain states that the proposed changes may be detrimental to readiness and to airmen and their families. The committee appreciates the Air National Guard's recent decision to move forward with this initiative in a limited way, ensuring that States having expressed concern will maintain their current level of AGRs as the Air National Guard works with the States to affect a seamless and efficient transition to a level set force, giving full consideration to state equities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air force, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to submit a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 1, 2025, on its full-time support re-leveling initiative. The briefing should include detailed data on where and which positions would shift, and how it plans to address concerns raised by states to these plans, together with an estimated cost of full implementations

Briefing on Army Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps consolidation

As the U.S. Army implements a necessary consolidation of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) units, the committee requires additional information to better understand the information and analysis the U.S. Army utilized to determine the units that would be affected by the consolidation plan.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on the planned restructuring of the Army Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The briefing shall include:

- (1) A cost-benefit analysis of the consolidation plan;
- (2) The criteria utilized by the U.S. Army to determine the ROTC units that would be subject for reclassification, merger, and expansion;
- (3) An assessment of whether any planned mergers will negatively affect the recruitment of individuals from a particular geographic area; and
- (4) An assessment of how educational, economic, and demographic trends, and other factors determined by the Secretary are affecting enrollment, retention, graduation, and commission rates throughout Army ROTC.

Briefing on military reassignment policies under compassionate or humanitarian conditions

The committee has heard concerns from military families about the difficulty in securing reassignment under certain circumstances raising compassionate, humanitarian, or safety concerns, where such reassignment is in the best interests of the family. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to each provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on service reassignment policies under circumstances relating to compassionate, humanitarian, or safety concerns of a servicemember or military family. The briefing shall include a description of such policies and the total number of such reassignments requested and granted over the previous 3 years, together with a brief description of the circumstances giving rise to such requests and reassignments. Finally, the briefing shall include an assessment of a servicemember's ability to raise safety concerns within the reassignment or permanent change of station process.

Childcare priority list in certain OCONUS areas

The committee is aware of concerns in some overseas locations regarding implementation of the priority system for Child Development Centers (CDCs) of the Department of Defense (DOD). Specifically, the committee has heard concerns that in the event of contingency operations, essential employees may not be able to receive emergency and necessary childcare due to existing prioritization policies for the childcare waitlist. In this event, some essential employees might not be available to perform their critical work functions at times of urgent need for DOD. The committee believes it is important for DOD to prioritize Active-Duty servicemembers for CDCs in ordinary circumstances. However, the Committee encourages DOD to review existing policies to assess if an additional priority category would be justified for emergency and necessary childcare for designated essential personnel performing duties outside of the continental United States (OCONUS) during contingency operations.

Therefore, the committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2025, on: (1) How DOD currently handles emergency and necessary childcare prioritization; (2) Whether or not certain locations in U.S. Indo-Pacific Command could benefit from a simplified waiver process for emergency and necessary childcare; (3) Whether or not the priority list for CDCs should be updated to reflect a small number of essential personnel in OCONUS locations; and (4) Anything else relevant to the issue that the Secretary determines appropriate.

Comptroller General review of reserve component officer performance evaluations

The critical support that the reserve component provides to the defense of our Nation necessitates the development of a steady pipeline of well-developed leaders. Military officer performance evaluations have the potential to shape individual officers' careers as well as the future leadership of the Department of Defense.

Over time, each military service has developed and implemented unique service-wide systems for evaluating the performance of both their active and reserve component officers. However, the committee notes there may be substantive differences between active and reserve component officers in terms of their work responsibilities, performance competencies, and expectations, and that such factors may affect officer placement, evaluation, and promotion.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of: (1) The ability of the military services to provide timely, fair, and accurate evaluations for reserve component officers, consistent with relevant key practices for performance evaluation; (2) The role of service evaluation systems in developing and promoting reserve component officers; and (3) Any other matters the Comptroller General deems relevant. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide preliminary observations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, with final results to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Comptroller General review of reserve component suicide prevention, response, and coordination with state and local authorities

The committee notes that over one-third of U.S. military service members serve in the reserve component, which provides trained units and qualified personnel in times of war or national emergency, or to fill the needs of the Armed Forces whenever more units and personnel are needed. In 2023, the Department of Defense (DOD) reported that the suicide rate among reserve component personnel was generally similar to that of the U.S. population. At the same time, reserve component personnel may have limited access to military suicide prevention resources, and the military services, including unit commanders, may benefit from coordinating prevention efforts with state and local authorities to minimize suicide risks.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States (GAO) to conduct a review of reserve component suicide prevention and response. The review shall include the following elements: (1) The extent to which DOD and the military services have implemented and overseen suicide prevention and response policies and activities for reserve component personnel; (2) The extent to which DOD and the military services have coordinated such activities with Federal, state, and, local civilian organizations; and (3) Any additional matters the GAO determines appropriate. Furthermore, the committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing of preliminary results by March 31, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with a report to follow at a mutually agreed upon date.

Comptroller General review of reserve component talent management and assignments

As ongoing shifts in the economy and national security environments continue to transform the civilian and military workforces,

the Department of Defense (DOD) needs to better position itself to understand and leverage the value of the talent that exists among its personnel. Amidst changing workforce conditions, the military services have expressed interest in increasing officer career flexibility to allow more ease of permeability between the active and reserve components. One critical aspect of improving officer career component permeability is assessing the adequacy of current reserve component talent management and assignments processes to meet the needs of the services, both now and in the future.

The committee is concerned that current military service processes for reserve component talent management and assignments do not adequately reflect servicemembers' potential, or effectively leverage servicemembers' skills from their Active-Duty military experience or civilian careers. In particular, the committee is concerned that talent management and assignments processes across the reserve components are ad hoc and rely on informal relationships.

Improved reserve component talent management and assignment programs would provide active and reserve component officers more transparency, predictability, and effective career management. Ideal programs would also pursue a whole-person approach to better employ the rich and varied talent across the reserve components.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of the DOD's efforts to: (1) Implement and manage an assignment process that allows reserve component members to manage their military careers without relying on ad hoc relationships; (2) Develop guidance that integrates and leverages reservists' prior military backgrounds and civilian sector experiences and expertise as part of the assignment process; (3) Assess the merits and challenges of allowing greater flexibility to move between the active and reserve components; and (4) Any other matters the Comptroller General deems relevant. The committee also directs the Comptroller General to provide preliminary observations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2025, with final results to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Defense biotechnology workforce

The committee recognizes the importance of biotechnology for future defense capabilities and commends the Department of Defense (DOD) for recognizing biotechnology as a critical technology area. However, the committee is concerned that DOD is not adequately hiring, training, and retaining the workforce necessary to advance its biotechnology objectives.

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 not later than February 1, 2025. The report shall discuss DOD's biotechnology workforce current needs and planned needs for the next 5 and 10 years. The report shall encompass a broad view of the biotechnology workforce, including both personnel working directly on biotechnology, as well as personnel needed to support biotechnology, such as the work-

force involved in program management, acquisitions, investment, and legal matters. The report shall also include the following information:

- (1) The number of biotechnology positions required, and the number of positions filled;
- (2) For the positions required, details about the positions, such as seniority level, education, training, and security clearance requirements;
- (3) An assessment of whether the current workforce codes adequately cover the range of the biotechnology workforce, such as personnel in research, engineering, and testing;
- (4) An identification of mechanisms by which DOD can access outside expertise, especially retaining a bench of experts with necessary security clearances;
- (5) An identification of challenges related to hiring a qualified biotechnology workforce, and proposed solutions to those challenges; and
- (6) Any other matters the Secretary considers relevant.

Degree-granting programs of professional military education

The committee commends the military services for their comprehensive, intellectually rigorous approach to professional military education (PME), and for their constant attention to updating and modernizing the curriculums of PME institutions to make sure they remain relevant, cutting-edge programs of instruction designed to prepare military leaders for twenty-first century conflict.

The committee further recognizes the value of the various statutory authorities to award degrees at the senior level service schools, intermediate level service schools, and joint intermediate level schools, as enumerated in section 2151 of title 10, United States Code, and the National Defense University and its component institutions, as enumerated in section 2165 of title 10, United States Code. Having the authority to issue degrees ensures that these schools operate with the highest intellectual rigor; attract top talent to conduct research, teach students, and administer the programs; maintain parity and facilitate discourse with the broader academic community; bridge the civil-military divide; and produce world-class scholarship.

However, the committee is concerned that the authority to grant degrees could overwhelm or supersede the core mission of the service schools, which is to prepare military and civilian leaders to solve complex problems and to effectively lead our nation's military. By giving the service schools statutory authority to grant degrees, Congress intended for that authority to produce well-educated joint warfighters. Congress did not intend for the granting of degrees to become the service schools' primary mission, nor did Congress intend for the pursuit of graduate degrees to be the only means through which an officer can participate in PME at any level. The committee believes that some military officers may not need to complete the requirements for a master's degree in order to be competently trained in PME and Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) at any given level.

The committee notes that many highly regarded American academic institutions administer rigorous non-degree programs of instruction. Certificates, fellowships, residencies, short courses, and other non-degree programs are common across even the most elite American universities. No legal or long-term historical mandate exists for any of the service schools to award degrees to all enrolled students or even all graduates. The services should take advantage of the full range of educational and instructional models that are available and appropriate for each stage of PME.

Finally, advanced degree programs pose a special challenge to members of the Reserve Component. Reserve component officers often enroll in distance education PME programs at military schools and must complete the required coursework by making time outside of their civilian jobs, other military duties, and family and personal obligations. Although many reservists may want to obtain advanced degrees from military schools, many could also be competently trained in PME at all levels through a shorter, less-than-degree program that offers the essentials of PME and JPME without the added requirement of earning a master's degree.

For these reasons, the military services should strongly consider not requiring every military officer who attends PME or JPME programs to obtain an advanced degree in order to receive the required PME training.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than March 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of offering non-degree pathways for some students at military schools to satisfy PME and JPME requirements as an alternative to advanced degree programs. Such report shall include a proposal to conduct a demonstration program for non-degree JPME and PME-qualifying instruction for select populations at each of the military schools enumerated in section 2151 of title 10, United States Code.

Department of Defense Education Activity quantum education

The committee acknowledges the importance of investing in quantum education for K–12 students. The United States faces a critical shortage of people working in this area, which affects our national security and competitiveness on the global stage. K–12 quantum education focuses on addressing this issue by supporting the infusion of quantum information science and engineering (QISE) concepts and career information into STEM classrooms nationwide at young ages. Similar to how early introduction of computers in classrooms led to U.S. leadership in computing innovation, the early incorporation of quantum technology and its principles will position youth of today to be innovators of the future. The committee notes that there are current early-stage models for implementing quantum education programs in K–12 education. Federally funded examples include: National Q–12 Education Partnership; Preparing Secondary Teachers and Students for Quantum Information Science; TeachQuantum; QUEST: Quantum Education for Students and Teachers; and Quantum Academy. In addition, the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 includes authorized funding for

a pilot program in quantum education to help teachers implement curriculum in their classrooms.

The committee believes that, as the 2022 National Assessment of Educational Progress results showed, Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) students outperform national average test scores by a range of 15 to 23 points on math and reading assessments, and military connected youth are generally more likely to serve in the Armed Forces than their peers. Cultivating basic skills and interest in advanced technology concepts like quantum in the DODEA population could specifically benefit the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than May 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of developing and incorporating quantum education in DODEA schools. The briefing should include: (1) Any benefits associated with developing and incorporating quantum education in DODEA schools; (2) Any challenges associated with developing and incorporating quantum education in DODEA schools; (3) An identification of any existing K–12 quantum education programs and partners who are affiliated with a public university or are federally-funded who could assist with implementing quantum education in DODEA schools; (4) An assessment of resources that would be required to develop and implement quantum education in DODEA schools; and (5) Recommendations for structuring, scaling, and implementing a pilot program for developing and incorporating quantum education in DODEA schools.

Department of Defense-wide suicide prevention training resources

The Department of Defense’s Suicide Prevention and Response Independent Review Committee (SPRIRC) final report, published in February 2023, addresses Department-wide issues pertaining to suicide prevention training, to include lack of standardization and centralization of training requirements, as well as a lack of content applicability. Given the importance of suicide prevention, the committee believes methods and resources must be further assessed to provide the most effective training to members across the Department of Defense (DOD).

The committee recognizes the importance of developing strategies in accordance with identified deficiencies from the SPRIRC report for implementing effective suicide prevention training. Furthermore, the committee encourages the military services and the Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to assess the utilization and incorporation of all available training tools, to include virtual reality simulators and additional scenario-based training resources, to provide a more effective training experience to the individual servicemember. Where scenario-based training resources are available, DOD should seek to maximize resource availability by utilizing virtual reality simulators that are applicable to suicide prevention and other training requirements for servicemember wellness.

Implementing recommendations of the Balanced Assessment Working Group of the Department of Defense Education Activity

The committee has reviewed the October 16, 2023, report of the Comptroller General of the United States entitled “K–12 Education: Better Planning Could Help DOD Schools Implement Changes to Standardized Testing” (GAO–24–106322). This report indicated that students attending Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) schools spent significantly more time taking standardized tests compared to students in non-DODEA schools. Specifically, DODEA students averaged about 24 school days taking standardized tests while students in a comparison group of non-DODEA schools averaged about 16 school days taking standardized tests across grades K–12.

The committee commends the Department for establishing the Balanced Assessment Working Group in 2021, which collaborated with more than 150 educators to assess DODEA’s testing practices and to make recommendations to improve testing and eliminate redundancies. However, the Comptroller General’s October 2023 report noted that DODEA’s plan to implement the Working Group’s recommendations does not follow leading project management practices for ensuring follow-through on these efforts.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, not later than March 1, 2025, on DODEA’s plan to ensure follow-through on the recommendations of the Balanced Assessment Working Group. Such briefing shall include: (1) Information on DODEA’s implementation plan for the Working Group’s recommendations; (2) Planned stakeholder engagement practices throughout the implementation; and (3) The project management tools that DODEA intends to use to monitor and assess progress toward improving its testing system.

Inclusive playgrounds

The committee acknowledges the importance of creating more inclusive and accessible environments for all members of the military community. An often overlooked component of services provided to families enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) is access to inclusive recreational environments, particularly access to inclusive outdoor play spaces. Many EFMP military families would benefit greatly from the presence of playgrounds on military installations that are designed to be accessible and inclusive for children of varying mental and physical abilities.

As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on the extent of inclusive playgrounds currently on Department of Defense installations. Such briefing shall also include an analysis of the feasibility and advisability of expanding the number of inclusive play spaces on military installations across the Department.

Making available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs information about Department of Defense personnel stationed near nuclear weapons testing locations

The committee is aware of concerns that certain veterans of the Armed Forces who were stationed at or near the vicinity of a location where nuclear weapons testing occurred have had difficulty filing for benefits from the Veterans Administration because their Armed Forces service records are classified and do not contain specific information regarding the locations of their assigned duties. The committee understands the importance of national security and recognizes the enduring sensitivity of information related to the design, development, and maintenance of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile. However, all veterans who are entitled to benefits should be able to claim those benefits without unnecessary bureaucracy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, to provide a briefing, not later than February 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on the plan of the Department of Defense (DOD) to make available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs sufficient documentation on DOD personnel who were exposed to radioactive material by virtue of being stationed, or having assigned duties at, or near, the vicinity of a location where nuclear weapons testing occurred so that personnel can claim the Veterans Administration benefits to which they are entitled. The briefing shall protect and preserve the integrity of classified information relating to the design, development, and maintenance of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile.

Monthly suicide data briefings

The committee acknowledges that the Department of Defense (DOD) reports data on servicemember deaths by suicide in quarterly suicide reports (QSR) and an annual suicide report. At present, the DOD QSR provides standardized and official counts of suicide deaths for each quarter. However, Congress requires more expedited information regarding suicides in the military in order to conduct effective oversight of suicide prevention initiatives in the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide monthly briefings to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, on early-stage pending investigations of suspected suicides and unconfirmed suicide reports from the previous calendar month. These briefings shall be in addition to the QSR and annual suicide reports, and they shall provide the most up-to-date preliminary counts of servicemember suicide deaths by service, grade, sex, and installation; as well as any other information or added context that the Secretary deems relevant and appropriate. Such briefings may be marked “For Committee Use Only.”

The committee acknowledges that the Department’s annual report on suicide will remain the authoritative report to convey official suicide rates.

Notifying servicemembers of incidents of friendly fire

The committee was troubled to learn that it took more than 3 years to notify the next of kin that their loved ones were killed in a friendly fire incident in Fallujah on April 12, 2004, and that the Department of the Navy and U.S. Central Command could not find records confirming that some of the servicemembers wounded in this incident had been officially notified of the results of the friendly fire investigation. The Committee is appreciative that the U.S. Marine Corps took steps in late 2023 and early 2024 to rectify these lapses in notifications.

The committee recognizes the important role official notification can have in providing closure and acknowledgement to servicemembers injured in friendly fire incidents. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to strengthen efforts to officially notify those individuals that their wounds were the result of friendly fire.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on each military department's friendly fire notification process, not later than March 30, 2025. At a minimum, this report must include:

- (1) Each service's current friendly fire notification policies and processes for injured and killed servicemembers;
- (2) An audit of friendly fire incidents dating back to September 11, 2001. This audit should include:
 - (a) the number of servicemembers whose service-related injuries were due to friendly fire, to include the reported severity of the injury; and
 - (b) whether and when the injured servicemember was officially notified that their injury was due to friendly fire.
- (3) An assessment of any additional authorities and inter-agency cooperation the Department could leverage to successfully contact these servicemembers and veterans injured by friendly fire; and
- (4) An assessment on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a policy requiring that the Secretaries of the military departments officially notify servicemembers of injuries determined to be due to friendly fire incidents, to include whether Department of Defense-wide or service-specific policies are recommended.

Peer-led modeling in Department of Defense Education Activity schools

The committee commends the Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) for its ongoing efforts in resiliency-building for DODEA school students. Research into primary and secondary student mental health has shown that peer-led modeling programs administered by schools can result in significantly improved mental health outcomes. The committee encourages DODEA to continue its efforts in bolstering student resiliency and improving student mental health.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and

the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on student resiliency programs in DODEA schools. The briefing shall include an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of establishing a peer-led modeling program as a part of comprehensive resiliency-building for DODEA school students.

Rapid response language training

The committee remains concerned about language readiness in the Armed Forces and its necessity in responding to emergent threats. Multiple Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Department of Defense (DOD) reports on language readiness since 9/11 indicate persistent gaps, including an October 2023 GAO report titled “Special Operations Forces: Enhanced Training, Analysis, and Monitoring Could Improve Foreign Language Proficiency” (GAO-24-105849) which found that few special operations force units achieve proficiency goals. As DOD faces an increasingly complex and dynamic environment with multiple new threats and missions, the committee encourages DOD to develop tailored capabilities to plan for, and enable, language readiness in response to emerging language requirements.

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, not later than March 1, 2025, on DOD’s capability and capacity to respond to sudden requirements for skills in new languages where current capability is insufficient including: (1) Existing or projected capability and capacity gaps; (2) The current response time to develop a new language program; (3) How existing programs can augment any new languages; and (4) The average length of time to bring a student up to proficiency.

Report on Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as a service-disqualifying condition for military recruits

The committee is concerned about the impact of strict medical standards on the recruiting enterprise, particularly in light of broad societal trends that have resulted in a decreased propensity to serve in the U.S. military among eligible populations. Currently, under Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 6130.03, “Medical Standards for Military Service: Appointment, Enlistment, or Induction,” Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a service-disqualifying condition if an individual has taken a prescribed medication for this condition in the preceding 24 months, or if the person has documented “adverse academic, occupational, or work performance.”

The percentage of Americans aged 17 to 25 who are diagnosed with ADHD is approaching 14 percent, or 6.3 million people. In many cases, parents and young people seek treatment because of challenges with school or work, which are often documented. But individuals with ADHD are frequently able to overcome these challenges with well-documented treatments using cognitive behavioral therapy or safe and effective medication. Yet both the conditions that give rise to a diagnosis and the most effective treatments for ADHD are considered disqualifying for entry into the military. However, under the Department of Defense’s own military health

care system, more than 40,000 currently serving members of the military receive medical treatment for ADHD every year.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on the following matters:

- (1) A description of current efforts in the Department to review ADHD as a service-disqualifying condition under the medical accessions standards;
- (2) An analysis of the potential benefits and challenges with removing ADHD as a service-disqualifying condition under the medical accessions standards; and
- (3) Recommendations for amending DODI 630.03 and other service-specific policies to reduce enlistment barriers for persons with ADHD who wish to serve in the military.

Report on data collection and effectiveness of sexual harassment prevention programs within the Department of Defense

The committee notes the findings of the recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) report titled “Sexual Harassment: Actions Needed to Improve Prevention Training for Federal Civilian Employees,” identified deficiencies in Department of Defense (DOD) components’ incorporation of GAO and U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission management practices to enhance the effectiveness of their sexual harassment prevention training and also identified the lack of comprehensive evaluation plans.

Recognizing the importance of combating sexual harassment within the military and civilian workforce, including both online and in digital spaces, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress outlining the data collection efforts related to sexual harassment within DOD, to include the combat support agencies, and the effectiveness of existing prevention programs. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Overview of Data Collection: A comprehensive overview of the data being gathered throughout DOD on incidents of sexual harassment involving both civilian and military personnel, including reported numbers of stalking, harassment, and assault;
- (2) Methodology: Description of the methodologies employed by DOD components in collecting and analyzing data related to sexual harassment incidents;
- (3) Reporting Mechanisms: Information on whether DOD agencies rely solely on reported incidents or conduct employee surveys to gauge the prevalence of sexual harassment within the workforce and information on the extent to which exit interviews are used in support of these efforts;
- (4) Training Programs: Detailed description of the sexual harassment prevention training programs in place within DOD, including content, delivery methods, and target audiences; and
- (5) Evaluation of Effectiveness: Assessment of the effectiveness of existing sexual harassment prevention training pro-

grams, including any measures taken to evaluate their impact on reducing incidents of sexual harassment within DOD, and the standards by which effectiveness is measured.

The Secretary of Defense shall submit the report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2025.

Report on transferability of military to civilian certifications

The committee is aware of the Department of Defense's Credentialing Opportunities On-Line (COOL) Program, which provides military personnel across the military services with certification or credentials needed for certain civilian occupations as they transition into civilian life. This program provides servicemembers trained in their military occupational specialties with the certifications necessary to transition to gainful employment in the civilian workforce. The committee is concerned, however, with reports that suggest underutilization and question the effectiveness of the COOL Program.

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, not later than March 1, 2025, that addresses:

- (1) The utilization rate across the military services of civilian credentialing opportunities available through the COOL Program, including information related to the number of servicemembers who complete their respective credentialing and training requirements to obtain a credential;
- (2) The utilization rate of civilian credentialing opportunities available through the COOL Program associated with industries with shortages of skilled labor, including, but not limited to: emergency medical services, medical technicians, manufacturing, and construction; and
- (3) Servicemembers' opinions of the COOL Program, including, but not limited to, the programs' accessibility, ease of use, and utility.

Restore honor to servicemembers outreach

The committee commends the Department of Defense's (DOD) efforts to correct the records of servicemembers discharged under "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" and commends DOD on the rigorous work done to identify all individuals separated under "Don't Ask, Don't Tell." The committee is pleased that DOD estimates its proactive outreach initiative and the certification by the service secretaries of personnel potentially eligible for upgrades should be complete in late 2024.

Upon completion of its review of the records of veterans discharged prior to the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" period beginning February 28, 1994, the committee directs DOD to proactively conduct outreach and seek to review and remedy the records of those also unfairly separated due to similar policies that may have been in place prior to February 28, 1994 and issuance of Department of Defense Instruction 1304.26.

Senior military college teach, advise, and counsel officers

The committee appreciates the important role that senior military colleges (SMC) play in recruiting and educating future military officers, particularly during the military's on-going recruiting challenges. Teach, Advise, and Counsel (TAC) officers mentor and train cadets at SMCs, and are critical to inspiring and motivating these cadets to join the military. Section 2111a of title 10, United States Code, provides authority for the Secretary of Defense to authorize active duty officers to serve as TACs at SMCs. Despite the substantial benefits of having Active-Duty officers with recent, relevant experience serve as TACs for cadets, the committee believes that this authority has been underutilized in recent years. Therefore, the committee encourages the military services to work with SMCs to find innovative ways to increase assignment of Active-Duty officers as TACs at SMCs.

Supporting the commissary benefit

Military commissaries are a vital lifeline for military families. Food inflation greatly impacts military families and it is the most persistent and heightened inflationary factor. The commissary benefit was created and is specifically targeted toward providing relief from high food costs. Commissaries provide consistent savings on groceries for military families, especially for junior enlisted members who are more susceptible to financial distress. The committee and the Department of Defense have recognized the critical role of commissaries, and Congress has moved in recent years to increase their funding to provide pricing relief. At a time of rising food prices, which can have a particular impact on military families, the committee recognizes the critical importance of the commissary benefit and continues its strong support of commissary systems.

Transition Assistance Program

The committee understands that the Transition Assistance Program (TAP), has undergone significant structural and curricula changes in the last few years. The effectiveness of TAP remains a priority, and the committee commends the ongoing efforts to continue improving the program for servicemembers and their spouses. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has completed 3 reports on the DOD's TAP in the last 2 years, which, combined, included multiple recommendations on how to enhance the TAP's application and effectiveness to support servicemember transition.

The Committee highly encourages the Department to implement the recommendations contained in three GAO reports, titled: "Servicemembers Transitioning to Civilian Life: DOD Could Enhance the Transition Assistance Program by Better Leveraging Performance Information" published on May 17, 2023, (GAO-23-106793); "Servicemembers Transitioning to Civilian Life: DOD Can Better Leverage Performance Information to Improve Participation in Counseling Pathways" published on December 12, 2022, (GAO-23-104538); and "Military and Veteran Support: Programs to Help Servicemembers and New Veterans Transition to Civilian Life Could Be Enhanced" published on October 18, 2023, (GAO-24-107083). The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense,

not later than July 1, 2025, to submit a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the Department's progress on implementing all outstanding GAO recommendations on TAP and a plan and timeline for implementing any recommendations still open at the time of the briefing.

Transition Assistance Program curriculum

The committee appreciates the significant investment that the Department of Defense has made in developing the shipbuilding workforce over the past few years. The COVID-19 pandemic, the changing nature of shipyard work, and a lack of resilience and redundancy in critical supply chains have had a significant negative impact on the nation's shipbuilding capacity. Workforce investments are critical for reversing some of these trends, and must be made if the United States is to meet its own national security obligations, as well as its commitments to allies and partners.

In response to this demand, a variety of industry, academic, and non-profit institutions have established training programs to develop our shipbuilding workforce. The committee also notes that thousands of servicemembers separate from the service every year. This population has a demonstrated propensity to serve and contribute to national security, and many would be well-suited to jobs throughout the shipbuilding industry, both at prime contractors and lower-tier suppliers. However, there is no streamlined process for connecting transitioning servicemembers to opportunities that support the shipbuilding industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report, not later than March 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on how transitioning servicemembers can be made aware of opportunities that address workforce shortfalls in areas critical to national security, especially the shipbuilding industrial base, during the Transition Assistance Program or at other points during servicemembers' separation process.

U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps

The U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps is an exemplary, cost-effective program that assists the U.S. Navy by creating a favorable image of the Navy on the part of American youth and ensuring a high-quality source of future sailors, soldiers, airmen, marines, and coast guardsmen for both enlisted and commissioned service. To ensure the viability of this valuable youth military program, the committee strongly urges the Secretary of the Navy to publicly reveal in future budget submissions the funding request for the U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps, as is revealed for other Navy training, recruiting, and youth programs.

At a time when military recruiting and the merchant marines are struggling to find qualified candidates, it is critical to build on successful programs like the U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps. Therefore, the committee urges the Department of Defense to fully fund the U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps in future Presidential budget requests.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

Reform of basic pay rates (sec. 601)

The committee recommends a provision that would reform basic pay rates by increasing monthly basic pay for junior enlisted servicemembers in the grades of E-1 through E-3. The increase in pay rates established by this provision would be in addition to the increase in monthly basic pay authorized by section 1009 of title 37, United States Code.

Authority to pay higher rates of partial basic allowance for housing for unaccompanied housing (sec. 602)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2882 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to prescribe and pay to members of the Armed Forces without dependents in military unaccompanied housing higher rates of Partial Basic Allowance for Housing than the rate authorized for under subsection (o) of such section, not to exceed the full rate of Basic Allowance for Housing for the military housing area concerned.

Authority to pay basic allowance for housing to junior enlisted members on sea duty (sec. 603)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 403 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the military department concerned to authorize the payment of a basic allowance for housing to a member of the uniformed services without dependents who is serving in a pay grade below E-6 and is assigned to sea duty.

Extension of travel allowance for members of the Armed Forces assigned to Alaska (sec. 604)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 603 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to reauthorize a travel allowance for military personnel assigned to Alaska during the period of December 1, 2024 to December 1, 2025.

Subtitle B—Bonus and Incentive Pays

One-year extension of certain expiring bonus and special pay authorities (sec. 611)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 351, 352, 353, 355, 403, and 910

of title 37, United States Code, as well as sections 2130a and 16302 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize a one-year extension of certain expiring bonus and special pays. The expiring bonus and special pays are for health professionals, nuclear officers, enlisted members, commissioned officers, cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, members receiving hazardous duty pay and assignment pay, members receiving skill incentive pay and proficiency bonuses, members in critical military skills and assigned to high priority units, members receiving Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) in areas affected by a major disaster, and members receiving BAH in areas in which actual housing costs differ from current BAH rates by more than 20 percent.

Increase in maximum skill proficiency bonus amount (sec. 612)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 353(c)(2) of title 37, United States Code, to increase the maximum annual skill proficiency bonus authorized under such section to \$55,000.

Increase in accession bonus for health professions scholarship and financial assistance program (sec. 613)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2128 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the maximum accession bonus for the health professions scholarship and financial assistance program from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Extension of authority to pay one-time uniform allowance for officers who transfer to the Space Force (sec. 614)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 606 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) to extend the authority for the Secretary of the Air Force to pay a one-time uniform allowance to officers who transfer to the Space Force.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Calculation of retired pay for certain officers who served in grade O-9 or O-10 and retired in grade O-8 (sec. 621)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1407 of title 10, United States Code, to create a special rule for officers having served in the temporary grades of O-9 or O-10 and who receive a conditional or permanent retirement in the grade of O-8. The provision would require that such officer's final retirement pay be the lower of the amount calculated under the high-three year average formula pursuant to section 1407, or the final pay formula for members of the armed forces under section 1406 of title 10, United States Code, as if such officer first became a member of the Armed Forces prior to September 8, 1980.

Extension of time for minor survivors to file death gratuity claims (sec. 622)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1480 of title 10, United States Code, to extend the time of eli-

gibility for certain minor survivors to file death gratuity claims for survivor compensation to the date that is the later of 3 years after the affected individual reaches 21 years of age, or 6 years after the death with respect to which the claim is made.

Access to high-speed internet and wireless network connections for certain members of the Armed Forces (sec. 623)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to provide, without charge, high-speed internet access and wireless network connections to members of the Armed Forces who reside in unaccompanied housing within the United States.

Extension of exclusion of certain employees from Government lodging program (sec. 624)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 914 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to extend the termination date of the pilot program established under that section to December 31, 2029; to exempt certain public shipyard workers from the Department of Defense Government Lodging Program; and to require annual briefings on the use of the exemptions under the program through February 1, 2030.

Restrictions on retired and reserve members of the Armed Forces receiving employment and compensation indirectly from foreign governments through private entities (sec. 625)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 908 of title 37, United States Code, to prohibit retired and reserve members of all branches of the Armed Forces, except the Coast Guard, from accepting employment, and compensation related to that employment, or payments or awards indirectly from a foreign government through a private entity.

Retroactive effective date of promotions of senior officers of Armed Forces that were delayed as a result of suspension of Senate confirmation (sec. 626)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the provision of back pay to certain military officers who were confirmed by the Senate between December 5, 2023, and December 31, 2023. The provision would authorize pay starting from that date which is later: the date that is 30 days after the officer was placed on the Senate Executive Calendar, or the date on which the Secretary determines the officer would have been appointed to the grade for which they were nominated.

Fertility and adoption demonstration program (sec. 627)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a fertility and adoption demonstration program to assess the feasibility and advisability of providing cash reimbursement and covered pharmacy benefits to eligi-

ble active-duty members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

Selling certain consumer routers and modems on military installations (sec. 628)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that routers and modems sold in any commissary or exchange store are appropriately labeled to inform customers whether or not the router or modem is designed, manufactured, or developed by persons owned, controlled by, or under the influence of a covered nation.

Prohibition on sale of garlic from the People's Republic of China at commissary stores (sec. 629)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2484 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of certain garlic originating from, or processed in, the People's Republic of China in commissary stores.

Items of Special Interest

Briefing on adequacy of basic allowance for housing and Department of Defense civilian employee locality adjustments in certain real estate markets

The committee has heard concerns about the sufficiency of basic allowance for housing (BAH) and locality adjustments for military members and Department of Defense (DOD) Federal civilian employees. The committee is especially concerned that insufficient BAH and locality pays may negatively impact readiness, recruitment, and retention of uniformed and civilian employees in highly specialized, technical, and scientific fields who are employed at military installations located in certain real estate markets with higher shares of single-family housing and seasonal population swings that drive higher housing costs.

These installations, such as Marine Corps Air Station Yuma and Army Yuma Proving Ground in Yuma County, Arizona as well as Camp Navajo and the U.S. Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station in Coconino County, Arizona, face significant cost-of-living challenges due to unique local housing market dynamics that affect the cost of housing. These factors include significant seasonal population changes and the high prevalence of second homes.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2025, on the adequacy of BAH and locality pays for uniformed servicemembers and DOD civilians, respectively, in markets where both significant seasonal population changes and a high prevalence of second homes negatively affect the cost of living. The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to brief such committees on any recommended changes to BAH or locality pays to address pay gaps in these unique housing markets.

Defense Commissary Agency utilizing local produce to improve value for servicemembers

The committee is aware of several commissaries outside of the continental United States (OCONUS) that want to use local produce to provide fresh and quality items for servicemembers at a reduced cost, and some commissaries already use this authority. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than April 1, 2025, on: (1) The existing process for a commissary to move to a local produce contract; (2) Data on which OCONUS commissaries utilize local produce; (3) Any improvements that can be made to existing processes for broader consideration of goods; (4) Any available data on the cost savings of utilizing local produce; and (5) Any additional information the Under Secretary determines is appropriate.

Incentive pay feasibility study

The committee is aware that there are numerous stressors associated with life at remote or isolated installations. Servicemembers and military families stationed at remote or isolated installations can often expect to travel multiple hours for medical care, have limited to no childcare options, and find minimal housing available in the local area, leading to extended commute times. The committee is concerned with the challenges of these stressors and the associated financial strain placed on servicemembers and their families, which can lead to worsened quality of life.

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, not later than March 1, 2025, that addresses:

- (1) The feasibility and advisability of paying assignment incentive pay under section 307a of title 37, United States Code, to servicemembers assigned to remote or isolated installations;
- (2) An assessment of the financial stress experienced by such members, especially junior members with families, associated with:
 - (a) the daily commute to and from the duty station;
 - (b) limited access to essential services, including child care, housing, and readily accessible health care; and
- (3) An assessment of the overall cost to the United States, and projected financial relief which would be provided by, such assignment incentive pay to personnel assigned to remote or isolated installations.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Tricare and Other Health Care Benefits

Health care licensure portability for TRICARE network providers providing mental health services to members of the Armed Forces and certain family members (sec. 701)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1094 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to allow mental health providers, who provide care under the TRICARE program, to provide tele-mental health care services to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents without regard to the location of the provider or the patient.

Reduction or waiver of cost-sharing amounts under TRICARE pharmacy benefits program for certain dependents enrolled in TRICARE Prime Remote program (sec. 702)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1076(g), United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive or reduce cost-sharing amounts under the TRICARE pharmacy benefits program for dependents of servicemembers who are enrolled in the TRICARE Prime Remote program and who accompany the member at the expense of the Federal Government.

Implementation of authority to provide travel and transportation allowances for specialty care under exceptional circumstances (sec. 703)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to implement the authority of the Secretary under section 1074i(b) of title 10, United States Code, within 1 year of the date of the enactment of this Act. The underlying statute authorizes the Secretary to provide travel and transportation allowances to servicemembers and their families to see a specialty health care provider in exceptional circumstances where such allowances are not otherwise authorized.

Expansion of eligibility for hearing aids to include children of retired members of the Uniformed Services enrolled in family coverage under TRICARE Select (sec. 704)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1077 of title 10, United States Code, to expand eligibility for hearing aids to include children of retirees enrolled in family coverage under TRICARE Select.

Fertility treatment for certain members of the uniformed services and dependents (sec. 705)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to require that fertility treatments be covered under TRICARE Prime or TRICARE Select without regard to the sex, sex characteristics, gender identity, sexual orientation, diagnosis, or marital status of a servicemember or dependent.

Access to specialty behavioral health care under TRICARE Prime (sec. 706)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to continuously monitor access standards for specialty behavioral health care. If the Secretary determines that behavioral health care access in a state does not meet or exceed prescribed access standards for more than 12 consecutive months, the Secretary would be required to expand health care accreditation standards in that state to include credentials issued by state-level organizations.

Assessment on options for inclusion of assisted reproductive technology as services covered under the TRICARE program for members of the Armed Forces and dependents (sec. 707)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of options for establishing within the military healthcare system a benefit program for in vitro fertilization and associated services for active-duty members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. The provision would also require the Secretary to deliver a report on the results of the assessment to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than one year after the enactment of this Act.

Restriction on performance of sex change surgeries (sec. 708)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the use of funds available to the Department of Defense and any Department of Defense facility to perform or facilitate sex change surgeries.

Prohibition on coverage under TRICARE program of certain medical procedures for children that could result in sterilization (sec. 709)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1079 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit TRICARE from providing to a child, under age 18, affirming hormone therapy, puberty blockers, and any other medical intervention for the treatment of gender dysphoria that could result in sterilization.

Subtitle B—Brain Health Matters

Modifications to Brain Health Initiative of Department of Defense (sec. 711)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 735 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by adding additional requirements and responsibilities of the Department of Defense’s Brain Health Initiative. The provision would also require annual reporting on the activities of the Brain Health Initiative for a period of 5 years.

Establishment of Defense Intrepid Network for Traumatic Brain Injury and Brain Health as program of record (sec. 712)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish the Defense Intrepid Network for Traumatic Brain Injury and Brain Health (Network) as a program of record subject to milestone reviews and compliance with the requirements established by the provision. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide annual briefings for 5 years on the populations of patients that are treated at such Network.

Brain health and trauma demonstration program (sec. 713)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an intensive comprehensive brain health and trauma demonstration program to provide coordinated, integrated, multi-specialist evaluations, treatment initiation, and aftercare coordination in a highly condensed model for members of the Armed Forces and their families. This provision would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the establishment and progress of the program.

Subtitle C—Health Care Administration

Establishment of Indo-Pacific medical readiness program (sec. 721)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a medical readiness program to partner with countries in the Indo-Pacific region to gain access to foreign medical facilities during peacetime and wartime operations and to maintain military-wide strategies for medical readiness in the region. The provision also requires the Secretary to submit an annual report, until October 1, 2035, on the program to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Improved implementation of financial relief for civilians treated in military medical treatment facilities (sec. 722)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue a final rule, or interim final rule, to implement section 1079(b) of title 10, United States Code, relating

to financial relief for civilians who receive medical care in a military medical facility. The provision would also require the Secretary to hold in abeyance certain claims under this statute until the final rule, or interim final rule, is in effect.

Extension of time for modifications to premium sharing plans under TRICARE dental program (sec. 723)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1076a of title 10, United States Code, to extend from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2027, the time to implement required modifications to the premium sharing plans of the TRICARE dental program.

Medical countermeasures for overseas personnel of the Department of Defense for acute radiation syndrome and thermal burns (sec. 724)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to develop requirements for the procurement, pre-positioning, and maintenance of medical countermeasures approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized by the Food and Drug Administration to diagnose, prevent, and treat acute radiation syndrome and thermal burns for use by Department of Defense personnel deployed outside the United States.

Establishment of public user satisfaction targets related to electronic health record of Defense Health Agency (sec. 725)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to establish: (1) Public user satisfaction targets for the electronic health records of the Defense Health Agency (DHA); and (2) Continuous customer feedback mechanisms to better understand issues relating to electronic health records of DHA. The provision would also require the Director to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter until the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, on the progress toward achievement of the public user satisfaction targets.

Plan of Department of Defense to address recruitment processing delays relating to health record system (sec. 726)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, to establish a plan to address recruitment processing delays associated with the electronic health record system of the Department of Defense, and to implement the recommendations of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Defense in its report entitled, "Review of the Military Services' Policies and Procedures on the Medical Waiver Process for Recruiting" (DODIG 2023 072).

Subtitle D—Access to Contraception

Contraception coverage parity under the TRICARE program (sec. 731)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1074g of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from imposing cost share requirements for any covered beneficiary to procure any prescription contraceptive on the uniform formulary, effective October 1, 2034.

Pregnancy prevention assistance at military medical treatment facilities for sexual assault survivors (sec. 732)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to promptly furnish to sexual assault victims at each military medical treatment facility information about emergency contraceptives approved by the Food and Drug Administration, as well as additional information about contraception and the rights of sexual assault survivor confidentiality.

Education on family planning for members of the Armed Forces (sec. 733)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than October 1, 2035, to establish a uniform standard curriculum to be used in education programs on family planning for all members of the Armed Forces.

Inclusion of comprehensive contraceptive counseling in health assessment forms (sec. 734)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to revise the periodic health assessment and pre-deployment health assessment forms of the Department of Defense to include an opt-in for members of the Armed Forces to receive comprehensive contraceptive counseling.

Subtitle E—Reports and Other Matters

Extension of authority for joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility demonstration fund (sec. 741)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1704(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to extend the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund from September 30, 2024, to September 30, 2025.

Treatment of expert medical opinions with respect to medical malpractice claims by members of the uniformed services (sec. 742)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2733(a) of title 10, United States Code, to require that a medical expert be board-certified in the medical specialty related to the

claim for which the individual is providing an expert medical opinion.

Expansion of license reciprocity for veterinarians of Department of Defense (sec. 743)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1060c of title 10, United States Code, to authorize Department of Defense (DOD) veterinarians to provide veterinary services in any state, the District of Columbia, or a territory or possession of the United States, if the provision of such services is within the scope of the veterinarian's authorized DOD duties.

Plan to ensure access of members of the Armed Forces to safe, high-quality pharmaceuticals (sec. 744)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a plan to ensure access by members of the Armed Forces to safe, high-quality pharmaceutical products and eliminate or mitigate risks in the pharmacy supply chain. The provision would require the Secretary to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the plan not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Pilot program on delegation of authority to approve recruits with certain medical conditions (sec. 745)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to implement a pilot program and issue policy guidance that authorizes and directs the Secretaries of the military departments to delegate authority to the United States Military Entrance Processing Command to approve a service medical waiver for a set list of otherwise disqualifying conditions.

Infectious disease wastewater surveillance system of Department of Defense (sec. 746)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the development and implementation of an infectious disease wastewater surveillance system of the Department of Defense.

Report on suicide among members of the Armed Forces and suicide prevention programs and activities of the Department of Defense (sec. 747)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 741 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), as amended by section 742 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), by extending the requirement for the Secretary of Defense to submit annual reports on suicide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives through January 31, 2031. The provision would also add a requirement to these annual reports to include statistics on the number of suicides, attempted suicides, or known cases of suicidal ideation to be reported by military job code.

Report on plan for testing for helicobacter pylori for certain members of the Armed Forces (sec. 748)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on a plan, cost estimate, and feasibility study for testing for helicobacter pylori among certain members of the Armed Forces.

Report on non-covered expenses related to cancer treatments for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents (sec. 749)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, evaluating the feasibility of establishing a program to facilitate access to supplementary insurance designed to help servicemembers and their dependents with financial expenses not currently covered by existing programs related to screening, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer.

Items of Special Interest

Accelerating care transformation in military treatment facilities

The committee appreciates the care model change initiatives introduced by the Defense Health Agency at five military medical treatment facility (MTF) venture sites in 2024.

The committee supports the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to change to a human-centered care model, in part through digital health modernization, and recognizes that these investments will change the value equation for military medicine by providing tools for patients to better manage their own health. These investments also support establishing the framework for the intelligent and actionable use of data, which may result in the ability of the Military Health System to sustain the readiness of the force. The committee urges DOD to conduct timely evaluations of successes or shortcoming in these venture site initiatives and to expand this new care model across all MTFs worldwide. Close communication and feedback from stakeholders should be solicited and considered in the evaluations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on the impact these initiatives have on: (1) Patient satisfaction; (2) Utilization of health care services, to include any effect on utilization of virtual health services, emergency rooms, and urgent care centers; (3) Quality of care; (4) Military readiness; and (5) Projected costs to expand the new care model system-wide over the coming two fiscal years, and ongoing costs to maintain the change.

Biometric health data

The committee notes the importance of biometric health information and the development of new technologies to monitor such data. A better understanding of servicemember biometric health data may lead to improved individual health readiness, lower long-term health care costs, and perhaps assist in identifying trends associated with mental health conditions. More specifically, remote health monitoring tools that utilize facial detection technology may allow for rapid assessment of servicemember health status at lower costs than wearable technology.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) An explanation of how the Department of Defense (DOD) uses wearable technology and biometric health data to measure servicemember heart rate, blood pressure, heart rate variability, blood oxygen, respiratory rate, blood glucose, and body temperature;
- (2) An assessment of commercially available technologies that remotely measure biometric health data, and associated costs;
- (3) An explanation of how DOD views the utility of servicemember biometric health data to improve individual health readiness metrics;
- (4) An analysis of whether consistent heart rate variability monitoring, especially pre-, mid-, and post-deployment, can inform mental health treatment;
- (5) An analysis of the feasibility and advisability of developing a data collection and tracking system to provide commanders with insights into servicemembers' readiness and well-being, incorporating biometric health data for descriptive analysis and accessibility to servicemembers, to include a discussion the role such system would play in enabling commanders to identify physiological and psychological changes to assess the mental health of individual servicemembers; and
- (6) A summary of any existing contract vehicles that may be suitable for the deployment of health monitoring tools in Fiscal Year 2025.

Blood platelets

The vulnerability of the blood supply is a known risk to national preparedness. Bleeding from trauma is the leading cause of death on the battlefield. Successful operations require adequate available blood product inventory for a surge and a sustained response to military deployments.

Freeze-dried hemostatic platelets (FPH) could fill the unmet medical need and increase survivability both on the battlefield and in civilian disaster response events. FPH are easy-to-use and shelf-stable for 3 years at room temperature; rapidly stop bleeding; and can be relatively easily stockpiled.

The committee notes the ongoing blood shortage's potential impact on military readiness. Based on the requirements of a near-

peer conflict, it remains important for the Department of Defense to explore innovative solutions to increase survivability for the warfighter throughout the continuum of care, including solutions to control hemorrhage and support prolonged field care. The committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the Defense Health Agency to consider options and programs for the planning and execution of clinical trials and demonstration projects including the adoption of freeze-dried platelet hemostatics.

Board certification for medical providers in the Military Health System

The committee notes the value in ensuring military and civilian physicians in the Department of Defense (DOD) are highly qualified to provide care to military personnel, retirees, and their families. Board certification of physicians is an important part of examining and certifying clinical qualifications.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, containing the following elements: (1) The purpose of board certification for medical providers operating in the Military Health System; (2) The methodology used by the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to determine which organizations that provide board certification for physicians and health care providers are acceptable to DOD; (3) A summary of the board certification organizations that are recognized by DHA that includes an explanation for why those organizations were selected; and (4) The process utilized by DHA to review organizations that would like to be considered as an approved physician board certification organization.

Briefing on civilian nurse shortages in the military health system

The committee is concerned by the severe nursing shortage and its impact on the military health system (MHS), threatening the ability of servicemembers and their families to receive timely and high quality care. The committee is concerned with current hiring requirements for existing civilian nurses within the MHS, which mandate certain levels of qualifying experience in an equivalent position in order for a civilian nurse to be hired at the General Services (GS) level commensurate with that level of experience. The committee is concerned these current hiring requirements for existing nurses is leading many nurses in the MHS, specifically licensed practical nurses, to transfer to the civilian market after receiving additional professional development or obtaining a new degree, and not return to the MHS.

The committee recommends that the Department of Defense (DOD) utilize its existing authorities to waive certain qualifications standards when nurses seek positions at a higher GS level within DOD after completing education or certifications, or to work with the Office of Personnel Management to implement changes to hiring authorities so that civilian nurses within the MHS do not have to depart government service before receiving a promotion.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on nursing shortages, specifically civilian nursing shortages, in the MHS, the advisability and feasibility of waiving certain qualifications standards relating to work experience for civilian nurses at military treatment facilities, and any legislative changes necessary to promote nurses within the MHS without having to depart government service for at least a year.

Briefing on pregnancy as a qualifying life event for TRICARE

The committee recognizes that pregnancy is a life-changing event for military families, and that high-quality health care is essential for the health and well-being of expectant mothers. The committee also recognizes that TRICARE must be administered with an eye toward efficiency and effectiveness, in addition to providing world-class care to military members and their families.

The committee has heard concerns that pregnancy should be added as a qualifying life event for purposes of TRICARE enrollment, and therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing pregnancy as a qualifying life event for the purposes of TRICARE enrollment.

Comptroller General evaluation of T5 managed care support contract requirements

The committee is concerned about the ability of the TRICARE purchased care network to meet the health care needs of TRICARE beneficiaries. In a November 2023 Management Advisory, the Department of Defense Inspector General reported that, in some locations, the TRICARE network is not robust or adequate enough to meet beneficiaries' needs.

The committee notes that Section 701 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) established TRICARE Select and required the Secretary of Defense to develop an implementation plan to improve access to care for TRICARE beneficiaries. The committee understands that the next generation of TRICARE managed care support contracts, known as T5, is scheduled to begin in 2025 and the new contract includes provisions to address issues with network capacity.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a review of the Department of Defense's oversight and enforcement of contractors' network adequacy requirements in the T5 next generation TRICARE contracts and related metrics, including an assessment of the reliability of the contractors' data used in the metrics. The report shall also include an assessment of any T5 network adequacy requirements related to pediatric primary care and obstetrics care. 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 six months after

the start of health care delivery under T5 contracts, with a report to follow on a mutually agreed upon date.

Comptroller General Review of blast-related brain injury research and other efforts of the Department of Defense

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the research and other efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) on traumatic brain injury, including injuries related to blast overpressure or blast exposure.

The review shall include the following items:

(1) A description of the research conducted by DOD on traumatic brain injury, the entities involved in that research, and efforts to coordinate that research internally and externally;

(2) A description of any improvements identified by that research related to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of blast-related brain injuries and an assessment of the implementation of those improvements;

(3) An evaluation of the efforts by DOD to protect members of the Armed Forces from retaliation for seeking care for the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of traumatic brain injury, blast overpressure, or blast exposure, including any gaps in or barriers to those efforts; and (4) Evaluation of DOD's list of most at-risk military occupational specialties for blast overpressure and blast exposure and whether additional at-risk occupational specialties should be included.

The Comptroller General shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on the review with a report to follow on a mutually agreed upon date.

Data analytics for traumatic brain injuries

The committee encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) to continue, and expand, medical research and development efforts related to traumatic brain injuries (TBI) to support the health and readiness of servicemembers experiencing TBIs. Understanding the future operational and logistical challenges the Joint Force will experience in multi-domain and joint all-domain environments, the committee supports DOD's efforts through the Warfighter Brain Health Initiative to ensure servicemember cognitive and physical capabilities are optimized through research and development focused on brain health, including the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of TBI. To maximize effectiveness of the DOD's efforts to improve understanding of TBI and optimize medical care for servicemembers experiencing TBI, the committee recognizes that the military health system requires modernized data analytics platforms to develop and deploy evidence-based assessment, diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation strategies for TBI.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to increase investments in medical research and development activities focused on data analytics platforms capable of integrating clinical datasets and providing decision support to the military health system for servicemembers with TBI, as a complement to other initiatives designed to improve understanding and treatment of TBI.

Defense Health Agency service-specific applied behavioral analysis provider availability report

The committee appreciates the United States Marine Corps' Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) August 2023 study on the prevalence of autism and the availability of Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA) providers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to consult with the Marine Corps and commission a similar study assessing the prevalence rate of autism within the EFMP-enrolled population over a 5-year period and determine whether the existing TRICARE network of ABA providers located near installations is sufficient to accommodate the existing and projected needs based on prevalence, enrollment data, and trends for each of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Space Force, respectively. The study should include a comparison of TRICARE's online provider directory and relevant EFMP data for those who have provided services in the last 3 months and last 6 months, respectively.

The committee also directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing to the the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than May 1, 2025, on the results of the study.

Department of Defense Nutritional Committee

Several elements in the Department of Defense (DOD), the military departments, and other DOD components have roles and responsibilities associated with nutrition policy, programs, and related research and education. The DOD Nutrition Committee was established by DOD in February 2011 as a joint effort to identify and recommend nutrition research priorities and to support nutrition education programs. The committee commends the ongoing work of the Nutrition Committee and encourages the important DOD-wide initiatives of the Nutrition Committee be overseen and managed by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

Limb Loss and Preservation Registry

The committee is pleased with the progress the Department of Defense has made in collecting data and information about amputees by establishing the Limb Loss and Preservation Registry (LLPR) with the National Institutes of Health. However, the committee recognizes the lack of long-term data on active duty and former servicemembers with limb loss and limb difference, which hinders the assessment of their functional status and health issues. Advanced technology, such as Food and Drug Administration and Federal Communications Commission-approved wearable sensors, can improve patient care by collecting real-world patient data as they go about their daily activities.

The committee is also aware that the LLPR initially received funding from the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Defense. As it moves towards becoming an independent non-profit organization, LLPR will need additional resources.

To address these concerns, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, that outlines (1) The re-

sources needed to transition the LLPR to an independent non-profit organization and potential gaps during this transition; (2) The resources needed to develop and maintain a patient portal and carry out data collection efforts via patient wearable sensors; and (3) Any other information the Secretary deems appropriate.

Medical defense against vector-borne and infectious diseases

The committee recognizes the value of the development by the Department of Defense (DOD) of medical countermeasures for naturally occurring infectious diseases encountered by servicemembers. These diseases pose a significant threat to the strategic access and operational effectiveness of forces deployed outside the United States. Domestically, the risk to servicemembers is increasing, as notably demonstrated last year with the first domestic locally transmitted cases of malaria in decades, along with the continued threat of tick-borne diseases like Lyme disease, and emergence of new threats like Alpha-gal syndrome. The committee commends DOD's research on infectious diseases, especially malaria, and encourages continued research to develop drugs, tests, vaccines, and other medical countermeasures for malaria, leishmaniasis, other vector-borne diseases, diarrheal diseases, and health security threats. The committee encourages DOD to partner with non-profit organizations, academic institutions, Federal agencies, foreign governments, and international agencies that have infectious disease research programs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2025, on DOD malaria, vector-borne disease, and infectious disease threat priorities work. The briefing shall include:

- (1) DOD's threat assessment of malaria, how that has changed since 2018, and how the evolution of the malaria parasite and mosquito has changed DOD's threat assessment and related research priorities for Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) and Naval Medical Research Command (NMRC);
- (2) The governance structure as it relates to vector-borne and infectious diseases to include the roles and missions of the Defense Health Agency, Biodefense Council, WRAIR, and NMCR;
- (3) The lines of effort of the DOD's infectious disease research and development programs relative to development of medical countermeasures for naturally occurring infectious diseases, such as malaria, dengue, and yellow fever, including interventions around prevention, diagnosis, and treatment;
- (4) Identification of current and planned collaborations with other Federal entities supportive of global health security related to research and development for vector-borne disease programs, malaria programs, and tick-borne disease programs;
- (5) Identification of and recommendations for addressing research, development, and procurement capability gaps across DOD related to infectious diseases that pose a threat to U.S. servicemembers; and

(6) Any additional matters DOD considers necessary to include in the briefing.

Military medical research partnerships

The committee commends the Department of Defense (DOD) for its continued medical research and development efforts to support the health and readiness of servicemembers. The committee appreciates the DOD's activities to engage small businesses, academic institutions, and industry partners to facilitate the advancement of medical concepts and prototypes to protect, treat, and optimize servicemember health and performance.

The committee is aware of the future operational and logistical challenges the Joint Force will experience in multi-domain and joint all-domain environments and supports the DOD's efforts to mitigate the impacts on medical readiness through partnerships and agile contracting methods such as other transaction agreements (OTAs). The committee understands that OTAs, such as those conducted through consortia, can offer a forum for the expeditious development of medical prototypes to support end-user testing and evaluation. The committee encourages the Department to continue to review and utilize all contracting methods to ensure servicemembers can receive timely and high-quality medical countermeasures, including for such activities as the procurement of certain generic drugs used by DOD.

Military medical treatment facility workload to support a ready medical force

The committee commends recent actions by the Department of Defense (DOD) to increase the availability of services in military medical treatment facilities (MTFs) that are most relevant to the medical force and their ability to achieve and maintain skills needed for military operational readiness. To maintain the momentum generated by these actions, it is essential that DOD completes a comprehensive review of all medical manpower and staffing, and that the military services prioritize assignment of uniformed medical personnel to MTFs to meet the goal of attracting 7 percent of available civilian provider network care back to those facilities. Additionally, the committee encourages DOD to consider other means to attract patients to MTFs, such as improving specialty care referral procedures from civilian networks to MTFs and enhancing MTF productivity.

Military-civilian partnerships at military treatment facility trauma centers

The committee urges the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to carefully analyze the value of military-civilian partnerships to promote the readiness of operational and medical forces, including an assessment of currently active military-civilian partnerships at Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) with a trauma center designation.

The committee directs DHA to complete a study of active military-civilian partnerships at MTFs designated as trauma centers. The study should: (1) Identify and define active military-civilian partnership models through which civilians receive care in the mili-

tary health care system; (2) Assess the costs borne by the Department of Defense for providing care in these partnerships; (3) Identify metrics and best practices for tracking and evaluating military clinicians' skills and readiness gained through these partnerships; and (4) Identify policies, processes, and needed expertise in order to bill civilian health insurance, other government programs and, when appropriate, patients. The committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the results of this study, not later than May 1, 2025.

National Disaster Medical System pilot program

Section 740 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), as amended by Section 741 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), directed a pilot program to establish civilian and military partnerships to enhance interoperability and medical surge capability and capacity of the National Disaster Medical System. While the committee continues to support implementation of this pilot program, the Department of Defense has been inconsistent in providing the committee with timely updates on the execution of the program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency (DHA), in consultation with Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on the implementation of the pilot program, including an overview of the implementation plans for the five pilot sites and how DHA plans to test and scale effective site-specific projects.

National Disaster Medical System pilot program expansion

The committee recognizes the importance of the ongoing work of the National Disaster Medical System pilot program on civilian and Federal partnerships to enhance the interoperability and medical surge capability and capacity of the National Disaster Medical System. This pilot program, authorized in section 740 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), is a key effort in line with improving overall national medical innovation, preparedness, disaster response, and integration efforts. The committee believes that progress towards these objectives could be bolstered by broader inclusion of new entrants into the pilot program, and encourages such an expansion, if practicable, particularly in currently underserved regions like the Southeastern United States and the Pacific.

Report on measuring, tracking, and treating traumatic brain injury among servicemembers

The committee commends the Department of Defense (DOD) for its efforts to implement measures consistent with modern science to limit the occurrence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) among servicemembers and facilitate the treatment and rehabilitation of servicemembers who are diagnosed with TBI.

However, the committee continues to be concerned that DOD has not yet implemented adequate programs or systems to baseline and

track TBI or to effectively care for servicemembers diagnosed with TBI. In the March 28, 2023, report titled “Evaluation of the DoD’s Management of Traumatic Brain Injury” (DODIG–2023–059), the DOD Inspector General found that the Department “did not consistently implement policies and procedures to determine the care needed for Service members with TBI.”

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, not later than March 1, 2025, on the following:

- (1) DOD’s current practices and future plans to integrate TBI baseline, triage, and measurement across all servicemembers from the time of entry into service until completion of service and transition to veteran status;
- (2) Programs and policies currently in place to treat servicemembers who are diagnosed with TBI;
- (3) Recommendations for increasing the availability of treatment for servicemembers diagnosed with TBI; and
- (4) Any additional budget requirements associated with implementing a TBI baseline, triage, and measurement program for all servicemembers and increasing the availability of treatment for servicemembers diagnosed with TBI.

Report on TRICARE payments for drugs on the Federal Supply Schedule

The committee is concerned by the lack of transparency into how pharmacy benefit managers are profiting from selling to TRICARE. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report and briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than February 1, 2025, on the pricing data in the Federal Supply Schedule on a drug-by-drug basis and the price that TRICARE paid for the drugs. This report should include annual profitability data from the past 5 years and be on a contract by contract basis.

Resource sharing in the military treatment facilities

The committee strongly supports the determination by the Department of Defense (DOD) that the Military Health System (MHS) must be stabilized and improved to ensure medically ready forces, ready medical forces, and to deliver high quality care to DOD beneficiaries, including military family members and retirees.

This imperative cannot be fully realized without properly staffed military medical treatment facilities (MTFs). Presently, chronically understaffed MTFs cannot deliver timely care to beneficiaries nor ensure sufficient workload to maintain and sustain clinical skills, resulting in increased overall DOD health care costs and missed readiness opportunities.

Recognizing that existing civilian staffing options available to MTFs have failed to deliver the necessary results for the government and TRICARE beneficiaries, the upcoming TRICARE-managed care support contract, scheduled to begin January 1, 2025, offers a resource sharing option that the committee believes should be utilized. Historically, resource sharing has proven to be an effective MTF staff augmentation model, and with the challenges DHA

faces in re-attracting beneficiaries, the committee believes that resource sharing can be a valuable tool for the MHS.

Review of personality disorder discharges

The committee recognizes that discharge papers labeling veterans with a personality disorder have had a devastating impact on veterans' lives, undermining their self-esteem, excluding them from education and employment opportunities, excluding them from health care, and in some cases being used against them in child custody proceedings. Because a personality disorder comes into existence at adolescence and is a permanent condition, a doctor's later diagnosis stating that the veteran does not have a personality disorder ensures that the earlier characterization was a mistake.

To understand the scale of this issue and the challenges veterans face in correcting discharge paperwork, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in consultation with the Services, to submit a briefing no later than March 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The briefing shall include: (1) The prevalence of discharges for which a personality disorder, or a related pre-existing disorder, is listed as the narrative reason for the discharge; (2) How many veterans have applied for corrections to their discharge paperwork to remove such a narrative in each of the last five years; (3) What standard is used to evaluate and what evidence is required for such requests; (4) The actions the Services took on such requests; and (5) The length of time it took to make a determination on those requests.

Safe use of dietary supplements

The committee commends the Secretary of Defense for issuing Department of Defense Instruction 6130.06 to educate servicemembers on safe dietary supplement use through the Operation Supplement Safety education program.

The committee remains concerned about illegal products marketed as dietary supplements to servicemembers that include ingredients such as tianeptine, andarine, galantamine, and dimethylamine, among others. To ensure the health and safety of our servicemembers, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 9, 2025, on the implementation of the Operation Supplement Safety education program by each military department.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

Modifications to other transaction authority (sec. 801)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4022 of title 10, United States Code, to designate the head of contracting activity as the approval authority for the use of other transaction authority (OTA) between \$100.0 million and \$500.0 million, and the service acquisition executive as the approval authority for OTAs in excess of \$500.0 million. The provision would also extend the OTA pilot program for installation or facility prototyping to 2030.

The committee believes OTAs provide the Department of Defense additional flexibility over Federal Acquisition Regulation-based contracting for certain types of research, prototyping, and production efforts.

Streamlining of Milestone A requirements (sec. 802)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4251 of title 10, United States Code, to streamline the Milestone A approval process for a Major Defense Acquisition Program to enter the technology maturation and risk reduction phase. This provision would also eliminate the requirement for a life-cycle cost estimate approved by the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation at Milestone A, instead requiring a life-cycle cost estimate conducted by the military service. These changes support the tailoring of the acquisition process by focusing decisions on key issues and risks in each program, and reducing redundant and unnecessary documentation burdens on the program manager responsible for demonstrating that the program is eligible for Milestone A approval.

Streamlining of Milestone B requirements (sec. 803)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4252 of title 10, United States Code, to streamline the Milestone B approval process for a Major Defense Acquisition Program to enter the engineering and manufacturing development phase. These changes support the tailoring of the acquisition process by focusing decisions on key issues and risks in each program, and reducing redundant and unnecessary documentation burdens on the program manager responsible for demonstrating that the program is eligible for Milestone B approval.

Modification of major defense acquisition program definition (sec. 804)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4201(a) of title 10, United States Code, to remove the exemption of Special Access Programs from the definition of a major defense acquisition program, and from the Nunn-McCurdy determination and analysis process.

Special Access Programs of the Department of Defense have been excluded from the definition of a major defense acquisition program. As a result, they are exempt from the Nunn-McCurdy process as defined in chapter 325 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretary of Defense should report information related to the analysis of a Nunn-McCurdy breach to the congressional defense committees under section 119 of title 10, United States Code, which is a well-established process. The Nunn-McCurdy process requires the Department of Defense acquisition community to consider cost growth independently from any biases of any single program manager or Service Acquisition Executive and serves as a critical independent congressional oversight tool.

Middle tier of acquisition for rapid prototyping and rapid fielding (sec. 805)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 253 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to establish guidance for a middle tier of acquisition (MTA) authority for rapid prototyping and rapid fielding. The provision would also create an expedited process within the rapid prototyping pathway as long as operational capability is fielded within a five-year period.

The committee believes the use of the MTA pathway, which was created by section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), has provided the Department of Defense (DOD) with a flexible acquisition pathway to reduce bureaucratic processes and deliver new capabilities with speed. The committee emphasizes the need for a streamlined approach for program documentation and stakeholder reviews under this pathway to strengthen Program Managers' ability to make cost, schedule, and performance tradeoffs throughout iterative cycles in order to innovate and rapidly deliver capabilities. However, the streamlining of bureaucratic processes requires thoughtful tailoring to ensure successful management of programs. Moreover, the MTA pathway is not a shortcut for large, complex programs DOD has traditionally pursued. The committee encourages DOD to scope requirements and utilize mature technologies in a manner that harnesses rapid prototyping and rapid fielding procedures across a broader range of the defense acquisition portfolio, where applicable.

Advisory panel on the requirements process of the Department of Defense (sec. 806)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an advisory panel to provide recommendations on the effectiveness of the Department of Defense requirements process and develop options for reform. This provision would require the advisory panel to provide annual reports to

the Secretary of Defense and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The committee encourages the advisory panel to consider all options for reform of the requirements process, including a clean-sheet approach.

Modification to submission of certified cost or pricing data (sec. 807)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3705 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to provide a notification if contractors have multiple instances of denying the Department cost or pricing data when requested in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System used by contracting officers. The committee believes this will increase contracting officers' awareness of any contractors that have a history of this practice.

Autonomous system acquisition pathways (sec. 808)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, acquisition programs for autonomous unmanned aerial systems utilize separate, parallel acquisition pathways for hardware and software.

Designation of program executive office for acquisition of open-source intelligence tools for Army (sec. 809)

The committee recommends a provision that would identify responsibilities for a Program Executive Office (PEO) for acquisition of open-source intelligence tools for the U.S. Army, should the Secretary of the Army designate an existing PEO to be responsible for open-source intelligence.

Ensuring competition in AI procurement (sec. 810)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to implement new contracting provisions for security and interoperability requirements for multi-cloud computing, as well as for the protection and unauthorized disclosure of government-furnished training data for artificial intelligence systems.

Prohibition on the transfer of certain data on employees of the Department of Defense to third parties (sec. 811)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4662 of title 10, United States Code, to tighten the restrictions on a defense contractor's ability to sell or transfer certain data on Department of Defense employees to third parties by narrowing the Secretary of Defense's authority to waive the general restriction. Under this amendment, the Secretary could waive the general prohibition only on a case-by-case basis as necessary in the interest of national defense, while ensuring such waiver poses minimal privacy risk to the employee.

**Subtitle B—Amendments to General Contracting
Authorities, Procedures, and Limitations**

Limitation on certain options for cost contracts (sec. 821)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3322 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize only one low-rate initial production lot using fixed-price type options on cost-type contracts. The committee is concerned that the use of multiple fixed-price type options for low-rate production can put undue risk on the contractor when initial development and production costs are not well defined.

Treatment of unilateral definitization of a contract as a final decision (sec. 822)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3372(b) of title 10, United States Code, to treat the unilateral definitization of a contract by the Department of Defense (DOD) as the final decision for the purposes of any future appeal by a contractor at the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals (ASBCA) or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

When the Department of Defense and a contractor cannot agree upon contract terms in time to meet Government requirements, DOD and the contractor can use undefinitized contract actions (UCAs) or letter contracts to start performance on a contract without terms and prices that are finalized or definitized. Under an UCA, contractors work at risk, on the assumption that the Government will later work with the contractor to establish fair and reasonable prices in a timely manner. However, it can take years to definitize an UCA, and sometimes DOD and the contractor are unable to agree on terms and DOD elects to unilaterally definitize the contract without agreeing to terms with the contractor.

The ASBCA or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims are the forums for a contractor to appeal the terms of any contract with the Government, including the definitization of an UCA. For the ASBCA or the Court of Federal Claims to hear an appeal, there must be a disagreement over a contracting officer's final decision. However, when a contracting officer has elected to unilaterally definitize a contract without agreeing to terms with a contractor, this has not been treated as a final decision by either the ASBCA or the Court of Federal Claims, and as such, a decision cannot be appealed until the contractor initiates and follows the disputes process. This provision would clarify that a decision by a contracting officer to definitize an UCA without coming to agreement on terms with the contractor shall be treated as the final decision for the purposes of any appeal by a contractor in the ASBCA or the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

Updates to earned value management system requirements (sec. 823)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to update the appropriate policies for earned value management (EVM) to increase contract

value thresholds associated with requiring EVM on cost or incentive contracts from \$20.0 million to \$50.0 million, and increase the contract value threshold for a contractor to use an EVM system from \$50.0 million to \$100.0 million. EVM is a project management and reporting system that develops a baseline cost and schedule estimate for defined work scope and tracks progress and actual costs compared to the baseline. The committee appreciates the rigor this tool brings to contracts for major hardware systems. However, the committee recognizes the limited value it provides to smaller projects, and the burden it places on small businesses and non-traditional defense contractors that must make significant internal investments to create a compliant EVM system.

Pilot program on capability-based analysis of price of goods or services offered by nontraditional defense contractors (sec. 824)

The committee recommends a provision that would create a pilot program to allow Department of Defense (DOD) contracting officers to consider a wider range of analyses in their price reasonableness determinations for products and services offered by small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors (NDCs). The committee recognizes that companies that do not have approved cost accounting systems in accordance with Cost Accounting Standards often cannot adequately justify the cost of military-unique products and services under traditional cost or price analysis, particularly under sole source environments, that accurately reflect cost absorption rates, self-funded risk, and non-cost factors such as potential cost avoidance to DOD.

Therefore, the committee recommends the establishment of a pilot program for alternative capability-based pricing that considers the opportunity cost, or potential benefit received compared to other available alternatives, using information sources from the contractor and DOD. The Department may still use traditional forms of cost or pricing data in addition to methods defined in the pilot program. The committee intends the pilot program to aid DOD contracting officers' ability to treat innovative products and services offered by NDCs as commercial, where possible. Finally, the provision requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, prior to the expiration of the pilot program, on the effectiveness of the alternative methods for determining price reasonableness evaluated in the program.

Extension of the pilot program for streamlining awards for innovative technology projects (sec. 825)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 873 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) to extend the pilot program for streamlining awards to small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors for innovative technology projects to 2029. The provision would also add to the pilot program multiyear procurements, as well as block buys and multi-ship buys authorized by Congress.

Use of fixed-price type contracts for certain shipbuilding programs (sec. 826)

The committee recommends a provision that 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 ships that can be procured under fixed-price type options to no more than two if the contract includes detail design and construction for the lead ship.

The committee recognizes that existing limitations on fixed price contracts for Major Defense Acquisition Programs to no more than one Low-Rate Initial Production lot if the scope of work includes post-Milestone B development do not apply to U.S. Navy shipbuilding. Unlike other classes of weapon systems, Milestone B for U.S. Navy ships authorizes production. The committee notes that the U.S. Navy has awarded fixed price detail design and construction contracts with several fixed price option ships on programs which have led to extensive schedule delays and financial difficulties for the contractors. The committee intends for the recommended provision to align limitations on U.S. Navy shipbuilding with the existing statute for fixed-price type low-rate initial production contracts for other classes of weapon systems included in section 808 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

The committee further encourages the Secretary of the Navy to review existing contracts that include the lead ship and multiple follow-on ships under a fixed price arrangement to evaluate whether industrial base stability should be supported with cost-to-complete funding, particularly for smaller or dual-use shipyards. The committee notes that shipbuilding has traditionally been a low-margin business, making it difficult for smaller shipyards to remain viable when they are required to take on excessive risk to win U.S. Navy programs. Moreover, these shipyards often do not have a large engineering workforce to handle the volume of instructions from the U.S. Navy related to design maturity, incentivizing the shipyard to prematurely initiate construction in hopes that concurrent effort will save on cost and schedule. Often, this can exacerbate cost and schedule problems. The Government Accountability Office report titled “Navy Shipbuilding Past Performance Provides Valuable Lessons for Future Investments” (GAO-18-238SP) found that recent Navy lead ships experienced significant cost growth, concurrency, schedule delays, and deficiencies during sea trials. These systematic issues suggest that the U.S. Navy plays an important role in shipbuilding challenges. However, smaller shipyards are more likely bear to the burden under fixed price arrangements. As a result, the committee encourages cost-to-complete funding for challenged fixed price contracts that include the lead ship and several fixed price option ships, including the modification of contracts to accommodate reasonable change orders given shifts in economic conditions or design choices, in order to preserve a competitive shipbuilding industrial base.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than May 1, 2025, on all open contracts that include fixed price detail design and construc-

tion as well as follow-on ships and provide information on target price at the time of award, cost-to-complete provided subsequent to award, and original production schedules compared to current estimates.

Modifications to commercial product and commercial service determinations (sec. 827)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 3456 and 3703 of title 10, United States Code, to: (1) Require Department of Defense (DOD) contracting officers to submit a written memorandum to a contractor summarizing the determination of the commerciality of a product or service within 30 days of the determination being made, rather than 30 days after contract award; (2) Extend a determination of commerciality to items procured under subcontracts, provided that the DOD contracting officer approves the determination; and (3) Extend a determination of commerciality to products that may have changed a part number, but provide substantially the same functionality. The provision would also require contracting officers to make determinations of non-commerciality in addition to commerciality.

Requirement for contractors to provide reasonable access to repair materials (sec. 828)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering into a contract for the procurement of a good or service unless the contractor agrees to provide fair and reasonable access to all repair materials, including parts, tools, and information.

Subtitle C—Industrial Base Matters

Domestic nonavailability determinations (sec. 841)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to disclose publicly all domestic nonavailability determinations (DNADs) on an annual basis, and would establish a process for the periodic reevaluation of DNADs.

The committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense (DOD) domestic manufacturing capability for Berry Amendment-compliant clothing, textiles, and equipment is insufficient to meet current military services needs and future surge demands. The committee is aware that the Defense Logistics Agency recently conducted a wargame simulation that demonstrated severe domestic production capability gaps in the textile industry. The committee understands that DOD is reviewing a Presidential Determination to authorize Title III of the Defense Production Act (DPA) (Public Law 81-774) for certain warfighter clothing, textiles, and equipment. The committee encourages DOD to use available tools to support increased domestic production of Berry Amendment-compliant textiles, including the use of DPA and the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program.

Furthermore, the committee believes a periodic re-evaluation of DNADs is necessary to review the industrial base and determine if there is a domestic source that can provide the product at a simi-

lar quality and quantity. For instance, the committee is aware of changes in the textile domestic industrial base related to fire-resistant rayon, and therefore directs the Secretaries of the military departments to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2025, on: (1) Whether there is a domestic fire-resistant rayon product of similar quality and similar manufacturing capability as the non-domestic alternative; (2) The consequences of repealing the DNAD from section 829 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181); and (3) Any additional information the secretaries of the military departments determine is required.

Pilot program for the qualification of alternative sources (sec. 842)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to establish a pilot program to expedite the qualification of key technologies critical to weapons programs, such as energetics and solid rocket motors. The provision would also direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the implementation of this pilot program and annual reports detailing the streamlined qualification process and programs that are utilizing this process.

The committee notes the consolidation of the defense industrial base and prevalence of sole source suppliers. For example, the Department of Defense (DOD) Fiscal Year 2020 Industrial Capabilities Report to Congress found that 98 percent of second- and third-tier suppliers of munitions are single or sole source, and that more than 20,000 shipbuilding suppliers have left the industrial base. DOD spends billions of dollars each year mitigating problems associated with diminishing manufacturing sources and material shortages. These challenges result in reduced readiness rates, lengthened procurement timelines, and higher costs.

The committee recognizes that one of the major hurdles to expanding production capacity has been the process of qualifying new sources of supply, which often takes multiple years and can require a significant investment in testing resources to include a unique set of standards, review boards, and processes that are difficult for suppliers to navigate, can be duplicative in nature, and often fail to incorporate modern practices. Moreover, the qualification process for new supply sources is currently performed on individual parts, whereas advanced manufacturing creates the opportunity of qualifying materials and processes. Therefore, the committee intends this pilot program to allow engineering authorities, program officials, and other participants to consider qualification and testing holistically in order to streamline existing or outdated practices to accelerate production or transition of items critical to national security.

Domestic production of stainless steel flatware and dinnerware (sec. 843)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4862 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to purchase domestically produced stainless steel flatware and dinnerware.

Inclusion of recycled and reused minerals and metals in preference for sourcing of strategic and critical materials (sec. 844)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 848 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to prioritize strategic and critical materials derived from recycled or reused minerals or metals as a statement of policy for the Department of Defense (DOD) sourcing preferences. The committee remains interested in ensuring DOD reviews and prioritizes its critical materials recycling policy. Section 367 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) required DOD to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the electronic waste policy of the Department. Additionally, the Defense Logistics Agency has conducted smaller scale efforts to recycle gallium and germanium from end-of-life items. As DOD continues efforts to source critical and strategic materials domestically and from allies and partners, focusing on the provenance of magnets and other critical items, using materials that could be recycled domestically for these purposes can help buoy the existing efforts.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to review existing policies and efforts to determine how the provenance of recycled materials could be defined and how this could aid in expanding supply chain options for critical items. The Under Secretary should provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, with guidance or a definition determining if recycled rare earth elements or critical and strategic materials qualify as having United States or North American provenance for DOD acquisition purposes and requirements.

Process for consulting on national security import reviews (sec. 845)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a process for investigating and reporting on the national security implications of imports when asked to consult by another Federal agency. The provision would also require the Secretary to submit an annual report to congressional defense committees regarding the national security risks posed by the reviewed imports.

Solid rocket motor industrial base (sec. 846)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, act-

ing through the Director of the Joint Production Accelerator Cell and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, to develop a roadmap for the desired state of the solid rocket motor (SRM) industrial base to support existing and planned munitions programs. The provision also requires that roadmap be submitted to the congressional defense committees.

The committee remains concerned about insufficient capacity and capability within the industrial base for solid rocket motors, and the lack of clear guidance to strategically design and evolve to a resilient, competitive, and effective SRM industrial base. The committee notes that significant U.S. Government funding over the past three fiscal years has begun to stabilize the existing SRM industrial base of Aerojet Rocketdyne and Northrop Grumman (formerly Orbital ATK). The U.S. Government has also provided funding for at least three new domestic entrants into the SRM industrial base, but no programmed funding exists to provide qualification and long-term production for these new SRM manufacturers.

The committee is concerned that while private investment has supported innovation in, and expansion of, the SRM industrial base, no clear U.S. Government roadmap exists to link SRM industrial base capability and capacity to the needs of Department of Defense (DOD) munitions or hypersonics programs. As the 2024 National Defense Industrial Strategy states, “Encouraging defense suppliers to build substantial spare production capacity will require a coordinated effort by industry, Congress, DOD, and other federal departments and agencies.”

The committee encourages DOD to make significant investments, weighted and targeted to support companies that offer the most promising paths to expand near-term production of SRMs, through the authorities and programs within DOD’s Office of Manufacturing Capability Expansion and Investment Prioritization. In making those investment decisions, the committee encourages DOD to prioritize industry-backed proposals that have received determinations of Government interest for purposes of title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–774), but have not yet received substantial funding. The committee believes that DOD should take action now to ensure that missile programs are able, within the next 3 years, to pursue multi-source acquisition strategies with competition among at least three SRM contractors.

Pharmaceutical supplier compliance with data submission requirements (sec. 847)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency to require, to the extent feasible, every contractor supplying pharmaceuticals to the Department of Defense to be compliant with the submission of the amount of each listed drug manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed for commercial distribution to the Food and Drug Administration, as required by section 510(j)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Public Law 117–9), as added by section 3112(e) of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136). The provision would also require the Director to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on implementation,

including any challenges or recommendation for improving implementation.

Report and updated guidance on continued risk management for pharmaceutical supply chains of Department of Defense (sec. 848)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on existing information streams related to key starting materials for pharmaceuticals the Department of Defense (DOD) relies on, including any limitations on the ability of the Secretary of Defense to obtain, analyze or monitor such pharmaceutical supply chains. The provision would also require an update of DOD's risk management guidance for pharmaceutical supply chains based on the findings of this report.

Report on impact of mergers and acquisitions on the defense industrial base (sec. 849)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 15, 2025, on the policies and procedures of the Department of Defense relating to mergers and acquisitions and how these impact the defense industrial base.

Defense industrial revitalization (sec. 850)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into voluntary agreements with senior executives of traditional and nontraditional defense contractors, including executives from the supplier base, to advise the Secretary on the health of the defense industrial base, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Transparency in acquisition waivers issued by the Department of Defense (sec. 851)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to publish all non-sensitive information regarding acquisition waivers granted by the Department of Defense on a publicly accessible website and provide an annual briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than October 1, 2025, on all waivers granted by the Department of Defense in the previous calendar year.

Report on capacity to increase domestic industrial production and procurement of strategic and critical materials (sec. 852)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, that assesses the capacity to increase domestic industrial produc-

tion and procurement of strategic and critical materials during peacetime and in the event of a national emergency.

Employment transparency regarding individuals who perform work in the People’s Republic of China (sec. 853)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 855 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to add a new disclosure requirement for reporting any software vulnerability to the U.S. affiliate at the same time.

Department of Defense manufacturing authorities (sec. 854)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into contracts for the domestic manufacture of certain prescription drugs if Department of Defense requirements for the drugs cannot be met by other means.

Subtitle D—Small Business Matters

Pilot program for tracking awards made through other transaction authority (sec. 861)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to establish a pilot program that would enable the Department of Defense (DOD) to track the number and funding amounts of awards to small businesses and non-traditional defense contractors through the use of other transaction authorities (OTAs), including those carried out through consortia.

The committee encourages the use of OTAs, but believes that DOD should better understand the range of companies, especially small businesses and non-traditional defense contractors, that participate in the defense industrial base through OTAs, rather than only through Federal Acquisition Regulation-based contracting.

Small Business Bill of Rights (sec. 862)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, through the Small Business Integration Working Group, to develop and adopt a Small Business Bill of Rights for the Department of Defense to ensure small business customer service issues and conflicts are resolved expeditiously.

Pilot program for the participation of military research and educational institutions in STTR program (sec. 863)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to enable military research and educational institutions to participate in the Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program of the Department of Defense in order to foster technology transitions from these institutions.

Department of Defense pilot program for preliminary calculation estimates for certain programs (sec. 864)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program for calculating re-

quired budget expenditures for certain programs of the Department of Defense that only receive their funding allocations after a final appropriations bill is enacted.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Small uncrewed aerial systems supply chain strategy (sec. 871)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit to the congressional defense committees a strategy to develop a secure domestic and allied supply chain of critical components for small uncrewed aerial systems (sUAS).

The committee notes the interest throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) in acquiring and utilizing sUAS. The war in Ukraine has demonstrated the significance of sUAS on the modern battlefield. The committee also notes that Congress has enacted several provisions to limit Federal procurement of sUAS and associated components produced in the People's Republic of China, and to incentivize domestic production of sUAS. The ability to produce sUAS at scale to meet the demands of DOD depends on having access to a robust supply of critical components from domestic and allied sources. The committee understands that affordability is critical for procurement at scale. The committee believes that DOD should consider leveraging programs such as the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–774), Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment, loans and loan guarantees, and other methods to support the development of this supply chain.

Modification to extramural acquisition innovation and research activities (sec. 872)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4142 of title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the government position of the director for extramural acquisition innovation and research activities.

Modifications to contractor employee protections from reprisal for disclosure of certain information (sec. 873)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4701 of title 10, United States Code, to enhance protections for whistleblowers by ensuring that they are fully informed of the final disposition of their reprisal allegation, and what actions, if any, have been ordered to make them whole.

Modifications to Comptroller General assessment of acquisition programs (sec. 874)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3072 of title 10, United States Code, to modify the Comptroller General of the United States' annual assessment of Department of Defense acquisition programs, which is provided to the congress-

sional defense committees, to expand the purview of programs and initiatives reviewed by the Comptroller General.

Modifications to guidelines and collection method for acquisition of cost data (sec. 875)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3227 of title 10, United States Code, to change the threshold on the requirement to collect cost data from acquisition programs greater than \$100.0 million to acquisition programs that exceed the major systems threshold defined in section 3041 of title 10, United States Code. The committee recognizes the importance of contractor cost data collected by the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, and seeks to align the threshold with program thresholds that are tracked and managed by the acquisition enterprise.

Program for distribution support and services for contractors (sec. 876)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 833 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to authorize a permanent program for the Department of Defense to provide distribution support and services for contractors. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide annual briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the effectiveness of this program for 5 years.

Inclusion of Japan and the Republic of Korea in contested logistics demonstration and prototyping program (sec. 877)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 842(h)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) by adding Japan and the Republic of Korea to the contested logistics demonstration and prototyping program.

Modification to limitation on acquisition of excess supplies (sec. 878)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3070 of title 10, United States Code, to change the limitation on the obligation against a stock fund that would likely result in on-hand inventory of supplies from 2 years of operating stocks to 5 years for supplies related to ship maintenance, repair, and overhaul.

The committee recognizes that lead times for ship parts have grown in many cases to 3 years which creates a forecasting problem that may contribute to a deficiency of on-hand supplies resulting in excessive cannibalization of parts. As the 2022 National Defense Strategy shifts focus towards strategic competition, the committee believes resilience of sustainment activities should take precedence over just-in-time supply chain management.

Technical edits to sourcing requirements for strategic materials and sensitive materials (sec. 879)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 4863 and 4872(c)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to clarify waiver authorities regarding the sourcing requirements for strategic and sensitive materials and better align these sections of code.

Technical amendments to title 10, United States Code, and other provisions of law (sec. 880)

The committee recommends a provision that would make technical amendments to sections 3221, 3225, 3671, 4141, 4204, 4211, 4505, and 4816 of title 10, United States Code, by repealing outdated sections of code. This provision would also make technical amendments to section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108–136), section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163), sections 886 and 892 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), section 127 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383), sections 828 and 1056 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92), and sections 235 and 1692 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), by repealing outdated sections of code.

Finally, this provision would amend section 863 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383), section 844 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81), section 913 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), and section 862 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to make technical changes to add the Chief of Space Operations to existing statute.

Pilot program for commercial production of munitions (sec. 881)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program for the licensed production by commercial companies of munitions, munitions test platforms, and mission systems for munitions.

Pilot program on use of reverse engineering for production of parts (sec. 882)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments and the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, to carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of producing parts through reverse engineering or re-engineering.

Prohibition on operation, procurement and contracting related to foreign-made light detection and ranging technology used on manned or unmanned systems (sec. 883)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from operating or entering into contracts for procurement of light detection and ranging technology from covered foreign countries.

Reports on Joint Warfighter Cloud Capability contracts (sec. 884)

The committee recommends a provision that would require biannual reports until 2030 on task order information related to the Joint Warfighting Cloud Capability.

Phase-out of computer and printer acquisitions involving entities owned or controlled by China (sec. 885)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to phase out the procurement of computers and printers that are manufactured by an entity that is owned by the government of the People's Republic of China or under the influence of the government of the People's Republic of China.

Prohibition on Department of Defense contracts with Chinese-owned online tutoring services (sec. 886)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to terminate any existing contracts as soon as legally possible, and not to contract in the future with any company who provides online tutoring services that is owned or controlled by nationals of the People's Republic of China.

Requirement to procure domestically produced generic drugs (sec. 887)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the purchase of certain generic drugs needed by the Department of Defense from non-domestic or non-Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (Public Law 96–39) compliant sources after October 1, 2025, unless a determination is made that such drugs are not otherwise available in satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity to meet military needs, or when needed at market prices.

Procurement of Department of Defense advanced chemistry batteries (sec. 888)

The committee recommends a provision that would set certain procurement requirements and sourcing conditions for the Department of Defense regarding advanced chemistry batteries. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than December 1, 2025, and annually thereafter for 3 years, on the status of meeting these procurement requirements and sourcing conditions.

Prohibition on procurement and commissary sales of sea-food originating or processed in China (sec. 889)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering into a contract for the procure-

ment of seafood that originates or is processed in the People's Republic of China for use in military dining facilities. The provision would also amend section 2484 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of seafood originating in the People's Republic of China in commissary stores. Such prohibition would not take effect until 90 days following the date of enactment of this Act.

Extension of post-government restrictions on senior Department of Defense officials seeking employment with defense contractors (sec. 890)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to increase the length of time from 2 to 4 years that certain Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition officials and former acquisition officials must obtain a written opinion on post-Government employment restrictions before accepting employment with a DOD contractor.

Items of Special Interest

Acquisition Innovation Research Center

The committee commends the work conducted by the Acquisition Innovation Research Center (AIRC) on issues relating to Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition policies and practices. In the short time since its establishment, AIRC has provided insightful reports on digital engineering, modeling and simulation, requirements development, and testing and evaluation. This work is a valuable tool for the education and training of the defense acquisition workforce, and provides new ways to approach both longstanding and emerging acquisition issues.

The committee encourages the Department to socialize this work broadly across DOD components, as many of the topics cut across functional and organizational lines. The committee believes there are organizations outside of the acquisition functional area that would benefit from the products of acquisition innovation. The committee looks forward to future views offered by AIRC on a range of DOD acquisition and acquisition-adjacent issues.

Addressing biological risks with greatest pandemic potential

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) is working to create an effective, collaborative approach to bio-defense through the establishment of the Biodefense Council. The committee also understands that DOD is working to improve synchronization, coordination, and integration among its existing component authorities and responsibilities to support the Biodefense Council. Therefore, the committee encourages the Biodefense Council to include the following lines of effort in fulfilling its duties: (1) Develop medical countermeasures for viral families with the greatest pandemic potential; (2) Ensure defensive readiness and posture against potential global catastrophic biological risks and viral families with the greatest pandemic potential; and (3) Ensure compliance across DOD with all federal guidelines related to high-con-

sequence research, such as research with enhanced potential pandemic pathogens.

American-made combat boots

The committee is aware that current service regulations allow servicemembers to purchase foreign-made combat boots to be worn as part of a uniform. The committee also acknowledges that commissaries and exchanges are exempt from the domestic-sourcing requirement for Berry-compliant clothing and footwear, and that servicemembers may choose to buy their boots at these locations. The committee believes that servicemembers should have access to the highest quality combat boots and footwear to ensure comfort, health, and combat effectiveness. However, a growing reliance on foreign products may cause further erosion in the domestic footwear industrial base, potentially posing a risk to future supply.

To address these concerns, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of changing regulations to ensure that boots worn by servicemembers are entirely manufactured in America. This briefing shall include: (1) A review of service regulations authorizing the use of non-domestic-made footwear; (2) The benefits and risks of the use of foreign-made optional combat boots as part of a military uniform; (3) A review of the consequences of imposing a prohibition on the sale of non-domestic-made footwear in exchanges, including impacts on domestic manufacturing and impacts on the health and wellbeing of servicemembers; (4) A review of the policy for on-installation sales of such products; and (5) Any other elements the Secretaries consider appropriate.

Assessment of permitting for critical supply chain projects

The committee notes that onshoring advanced manufacturing projects, like semiconductor manufacturing, enhances the resilience of the defense industrial base and supports economic and national security objectives. Ensuring that these new manufacturing projects effectively and efficiently complete environmental reviews must be a priority of the Department of Defense and interagency partners.

Therefore, not later than June 30, 2025, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall provide an assessment to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, on the resources available to the Under Secretary to facilitate environmental reviews by other Federal agencies under federal environmental protection laws and regulations for the purpose of enabling an efficient onshoring of critical industries important to the national defense.

Briefing on adequacy of price competition

The committee is concerned that the requirement for a contractor to submit certified cost or pricing data under a competitive contract solicitation, where only one responsive and viable bid is received, may result in longer procurement lead times and potentially higher

prices paid by the Department of Defense. The definition of adequate price competition that results in two or more responsive and viable bids is unique to the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Therefore, the committee directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing, not later than March 1, 2025, that contains the following elements: (1) A representative analysis of contract pricing proposed by a contractor under a competitive solicitation that resulted in only one responsive and viable bid in relation to the subsequent pricing negotiated with the contractor under certified cost or pricing data; (2) The estimated bid and proposal cost for covered contractors at all tiers to submit certified cost and pricing data and the government's cost to analyze such data; (3) The change in procurement administrative lead time resulting from a shift from competitive procedures to certified cost or pricing data; and (4) Efforts the Department of Defense can take to ensure contract solicitations are drafted and awarded in a manner that promotes multiple competitive bids.

Broad-spectrum indirect antivirals

The committee commends the Department of Defense (DOD) for issuing its inaugural Biodefense Posture Review in August 2023, which provided a comprehensive analysis of all strategic, operational, and material components necessary for fighting in a biological threat environment as well as supporting the national biodefense enterprise at home and around the globe. With regard to the research, development, and acquisition of medical countermeasures needed for any future biological threat environment, the Biodefense Posture Review cites the strategy of developing “pathogen agnostic capabilities,” including broad-spectrum medical countermeasures, for initial response to unknown threats, which would then be followed by narrow-spectrum, targeted responses once the threats are fully characterized. This two-tiered approach was formalized by DOD in 2022 and endorsed by the committee in 2023. In support of this strategy, the committee urges DOD to continue research and development of broad-spectrum indirect antivirals to support the first line of defense for forces facing emerging and unknown threats.

Civilian oversight of United States Special Operations Command acquisitions

The committee notes that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD(SOLIC)) is intended to serve as the “service secretary-like” civilian with responsibility for the oversight and advocacy of U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and the organization, training, and equipping of special operations forces (SOF). The committee further notes the SOCOM Commander is responsible for the development and acquisition of special operations-peculiar equipment. The committee is concerned about the current ability of the ASD(SOLIC) to effectively exercise their service secretary-like role in providing over-

sight and support of SOCOM's acquisition programs, especially those that involve special operations-peculiar platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of civilian oversight of SOCOM's acquisitions by assessing:

- (1) What are the ASD(SOLIC) and SOCOM Commander's respective authorities, roles, and responsibilities for SOCOM acquisitions, to include the development of technologies to enhance SOF support to wider Department of Defense strategies;
- (2) To what extent do SOCOM's costliest and most complex acquisition programs proceed as planned, including following initial cost, schedule, and performance goals;
- (3) What challenges do SOCOM and ASD(SOLIC) face in managing SOF acquisition programs;
- (4) To what extent do SOCOM's costliest and most complex acquisition programs reflect leading practices for product development; and
- (5) To what extent has SOCOM learned lessons from SOF acquisition authorities and processes that could be replicated by the military services and other combatant commands.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a preliminary briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2025, and to provide final results of the review to these committees on a mutually agreed-upon date.

Comptroller General report on lowest price technically acceptable contracting procedures

The committee is concerned that the U.S. Navy is inadequately applying the use of lowest price technically acceptable source selection procedures for the pricing of labor rates for professional support services. By doing so, the committee is concerned the Navy has depressed the professional support services marketplace, creating challenges to executing professional support services contracts in support of Navy missions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide an assessment to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, on the health of the professional support services providers of Naval Sea Systems Command and its supporting Warfare Centers. The assessment shall include, at a minimum, the following for contracts awarded over fiscal years 2010–2023:

- (1) An assessment of the current procurement policies, how they are implemented and how they are evaluated, including information on the evaluation criteria for how best value is determined; whether additional documentation or approval is required to make an award to any offer other than the lowest price; the degree to which technical representatives were included throughout the process; and variations in the process by location or activity;
- (2) The number of contracts awarded to the lowest priced offeror, and of those, the number and proportion documented in the contract file or otherwise coded as lowest price technically acceptable and the number and proportion of successful offerors whose rating exceeded "acceptable;"

(3) An analysis of average dollar labor rates on awarded contracts and labor escalation rates in multi-year contracts, over fiscal years 2010–2023, and how they compare to professional services contracts awarded in another service over this period in addition to benchmarking against data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(4) An analysis of actual or billed labor rates on expiring contracts compared to awarded labor rates;

(5) An analysis of obligations and expenditures over the contract period of performance relative to the awarded contract ceiling and total estimated cost, including documented reasons for raising the contract ceiling or increasing the total estimated cost if applicable;

(6) Recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy, including objectives and metrics that can be reported to the committee; and

(7) Any other relevant matters the Comptroller General of the United States deems appropriate.

Critical precursor chemicals supply chain vulnerabilities

The committee is concerned that our dependence on importing critical active and critical inert precursor chemicals for energetic materials and munitions from adversarial nations presents significant risk to national security. Of note, more than one-third of critical precursor chemicals are sourced from China, threatening the supply chains and readiness of the Department of Defense (DOD). The committee urges DOD to identify vulnerable active and inert precursor chemical supply chains for energetic materials and munitions, and to work with industry to identify and expand domestic production.

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, not later than March 1, 2025, on critical precursor chemicals supply chain vulnerabilities. The report shall be unclassified, but may include a classified annex if necessary, and shall include:

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

(2) A review of the volumes of those active and inert precursor chemicals which were consumed by DOD and the defense industrial base in the last 5 years;

(3) An analysis of domestic manufacturing capabilities and projected future demand for the precursor chemicals; and

(4) A range of options to incorporate domestic manufacturing capabilities, including new manufacturing processes such as biomanufacturing, to cover the identified vulnerabilities.

Defense Civilian Training Corps

The committee applauds the Department of Defense (DOD) for quickly implementing the Defense Civilian Training Corps (DCTC) program established by section 860 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). The committee believes DCTC provides a unique pathway for DOD to intro-

duce college students to a career in national security, especially in career fields that are adjacent to scientific and engineering disciplines but that are still critical to the defense acquisition workforce. The committee is looking forward to the graduation of the initial cohort of DCTC scholars, and encourages DOD to continue to improve and refine the program based on feedback of these initial scholars.

The committee also believes there is great promise in expansion of this program to a wider set of institutions, to provide discipline as well as geographic diversity. With such expansion, the committee encourages DOD to also expand its outreach within the Department to help create a demand signal for this trained workforce within the various components, and to support acquisition-adjacent areas like testing, requirements generation, finance and contracting.

Finally, the committee believes DOD should explore opportunities to leverage DCTC as broadly as possible through the types of internships offered to students through the program, in emerging career fields such as advanced manufacturing, artificial intelligence, testing and intellectual property and data rights that are becoming more important to the defense acquisition workforce.

Defense industrial alliances

The National Defense Industrial Strategy of the Department of Defense (DOD) highlights workforce needs as one of four critical areas, in addition to resilient supply chains, flexible acquisition, and economic deterrence. The strategy emphasizes the need for training to attract, retain, and develop workers and identifies several actions to take, including partnerships with higher education, investing in upskilling and reskilling programs, and investing in industrial skills.

The strategy further identified that workforce challenges need to be addressed at a regional level. Along with hiring for immediate positions, the need to upgrade the incumbent workforce is particularly acute due to an aging workforce resulting in industries losing some of their strongest talent to retirement. Additionally, there has been a steady decline in the number of students graduating from high school. Training providers such as industrial arts, vocational schools, and community colleges have a history of working independently and directly with manufacturers.

The magnitude of workforce challenges for the defense industry requires a coordinated approach between federal, state, and local government and industry solutions to address these problems. The committee encourages the approach taken by regional defense industrial alliances to partner with DOD, state and local governments, and industry to ensure a feeder system for skilled workers, a continuing upgrading of incumbent workers, and a governance structure that has effective oversight and strategic direction with all stakeholders to ensure the alliance's activities are aligned with the broader roadmap and evolving national security and industry needs.

Defense Production Act for shipbuilding

The committee recognizes the importance of enhancing the capacity of the shipbuilding industry to support investments in Navy vessels. The committee commends the work the Department of Defense (DOD) to invest in shipbuilding capacity and sub-tier suppliers through efforts such as the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) program. The committee encourages DOD to use all available authorities and tools to support domestic shipbuilding and the industries that support it.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, describing the feasibility and advisability of DOD to use authorities available under title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-774) to: (1) Support U.S. Navy shipbuilding and ship repair, including supporting critical sub-tier industries such as castings and forgings; and (2) Establish, improve, or enhance both the public and private shipyard infrastructure of the United States.

Domestic battery sourcing production

The committee remains concerned about the dominance of the battery market by foreign entities of concern (FEOC) and strongly supports efforts to onshore and develop advanced battery technologies whose supply chains are protected from FEOC manipulation. The committee recognizes the importance the Defense Production Act (DPA) plays in ensuring the Department of Defense (DOD) has access to necessary batteries and battery materials to meet national security requirements. The committee also recognizes that the DPA can be used to secure critical raw materials and components required for battery production.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on its current uses of the DPA for battery production and any additional contracting and procurement authorities that may be needed to better ensure DOD's near- and long-term access to battery materials and components, including advanced batteries and alternative materials. The briefing shall include: (1) A description of the supply chain for current DOD battery source materials and battery production, including a risk assessment associated with the continued use of a supply chain including FEOC; (2) Efforts to mitigate supply chain risk for both sourcing and production of batteries to include reducing DOD's reliance of unsecure sources of supply and the introduction of advanced battery chemistries as a means to further reduce that risk; (3) Current and planned DOD and DPA research and development investments focused on developing domestic sourcing and production of advanced batteries and its source materials; and (4) A plan with a timeline to achieve a stable and secure domestic supply of batteries for DOD to meet national security requirements.

Domestic production of nickel and copper

The committee remains concerned about the defense industrial base deficiency of casting and forging capacity for nickel-copper and copper-nickel alloys, strategic materials that have extensive uses in

naval defense and submarine systems. Single points of failure in these important systems are concerning. The defense industrial base requires significant investment to expand these critical capabilities. The committee commends the Department of Defense's Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program for prioritizing necessary casting and forging requirements. The committee encourages the Department's Manufacturing Capability Expansion & Investment Prioritization organization to continue to prioritize domestic investment in casting and forging capacity, specifically for domestic producers of nickel and copper.

Domestic source of antimony and tungsten

The committee is aware of the importance of the critical materials tungsten and antimony within the defense industrial base. The Senate report accompanying S. 4543 (S. Rept. 117–130) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 118–31) included language on concerns surrounding the antimony supply chain. The Defense Logistics Agency stockpiles antimony, and there are existing efforts through the Defense Production Act to invest in a diverse domestic antimony capability. The committee recognizes that China and Russia dominate the global tungsten and antimony supply chains, and remains concerned, as a result of the Russian war on Ukraine, about the stability of the antimony and tungsten supply chain. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to ensure that the domestic source of antimony and tungsten supply chains are not limited to a single source.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2025, on: (1) The ongoing efforts to cultivate a diverse supply chain for antimony and tungsten, to include the Manufacturing Capability Expansion and Investment (MCEIP) office's investment efforts; (2) Any updated concerns regarding the supply chain for antimony and tungsten, to include efforts to develop more than one domestic or allied sources within the supply chain; (3) Ongoing interagency challenges with permitting or regulatory hurdles for MCEIP's investments; and (4) Any other matters the Secretary deems appropriate.

Employee-owned business contracting pilot program

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense recently issued a proposed rule to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS) to fully implement the pilot program that was established by section 874 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), and extended by section 872 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), to incentivize contracting with employee-owned businesses. The committee notes that the pilot program was extended to ensure the Department has an opportunity to gather sufficient data so that the pilot program can be thoroughly evaluated. The committee looks forward to monitoring the pilot program and encourages the Department to quickly complete the rulemaking process.

Female uniform availability at military exchanges

The committee understands it can be challenging for female servicemembers to find appropriate uniform items at military exchanges. Currently, only exchanges at major military installations carry the full complement of female uniforms, if at all, and recent supply chain and manufacturing shortfalls have forced servicemembers to sort through resale options or endure lengthy wait times. The committee understands the textile manufacturing base has experienced significant challenges over the last several years. Additionally, most military exchanges do not have the storage capacity for the large number of uniforms that are required.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments, in coordination with the Defense Logistics Agency and the military exchanges, to develop a plan to allow for quick access to a full complement of required uniform items, regardless of gender. Not later than May 1, 2025, the Secretaries of the military departments shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the plan that was developed, in addition to: (1) The full set of options that was reviewed for the plan, to include online ordering options; (2) How the plan will address access to appropriate sizes of uniforms; (3) Any defense industrial base challenges to complete the plan; and (4) Any other items the Secretaries determine appropriate.

Integrated biosurveillance and biointelligence platforms

The “National Biodefense Strategy and Implementation Plan for Countering Biological Threats, Enhancing Pandemic Preparedness, and Achieving Global Health Security,” published October 2022, emphasizes the importance for domestic capabilities to support early detection and risk awareness to inform decision-making against naturally occurring, accidental, and deliberate biological threats. The committee commends the Department of Defense (DOD) for recognizing the importance of a coordinated effort within the biodefense community to support servicemember health and readiness as outlined in the Department’s 2023 Biodefense Posture Review. However, the committee is concerned by the lack of a Department-wide biosurveillance strategy, investment plan, and program office—similar to the Global Emerging Infections Surveillance program—that would support the integration of existing commercial, off-the-shelf solutions, datasets, and computational platforms capable of detecting vector-borne, engineered, and emerging biothreats, and would provide biointelligence information to the Joint Force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than July 31, 2025, a briefing on a Department-wide biosurveillance strategy, including an investment plan and a recommended program office to lead research, development, and sustainment activities for biosurveillance. The committee further directs the Secretary to partner with academic and industry partners, to the extent practicable, with capabilities and commercial-off-the-shelf solutions, to provide enterprise-wide biosurveillance and biointelligence capabilities for vector-borne, engineered, and emerging biothreats.

Medical countermeasures for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear warfare

The committee is concerned by the lack of domestic manufacturing capability for medical countermeasures that the Department of Defense (DOD) relies upon to protect servicemembers from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear warfare exposure. The committee understands that when therapeutics are developed to treat nerve agent exposure, they are often sent to existing commercial drug product manufacturing facilities, or to overseas partners. This approach can create supply chain delays, increase costs, and make the process vulnerable to less regulated sources. The committee believes that a new facility reserved for the domestic production of pre-and post-exposure medical countermeasure therapeutics could make safe drug products readily available for DOD, the U.S. national stockpile, and the American public. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on any plans to develop U.S.-based manufacturing facilities compliant with the Food and Drug Administration's Current Good Manufacturing Practice sterile injectable drug products, with a specific focus on organophosphates.

National Technology and Industrial Base consideration process

The committee notes that Section 844 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) required the Secretary of Defense to administer a process to analyze and assess potential items for consideration to be added to the list of items procured from a manufacturer in the National Technology and Industrial Base (NTIB). The committee is not certain that the Department of Defense (DOD) has implemented this guidance in a way appropriate for addressing the concerns about protecting critical equipment through reliance on the NTIB. For example, the committee has heard anecdotal evidence that the application process for consideration has been opaque and lacking any mechanism for considering vendors who do not have a current contract.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than January 31, 2025, to the congressional defense committees on implementation of the guidance. The report shall include, at a minimum: (1) A description of how DOD has implemented the program; (2) Identifying DOD's designated official responsible for administration of the process; (3) The process for a vendor to apply for status of a specific component to be added to the list of equipment to be given preferential treatment within the NTIB; (4) The number of components or organizations that have applied; (5) The number and list of components that have been approved; and (6) Recommendations for improving access for suppliers to make applications under this process.

Promoting innovative acquisition

The committee notes the complexity of U.S. government acquisition and how a growing culture of compliance and process disincentivizes the acquisition workforce to take appropriate risks

or pursue innovative acquisition strategies. The committee believes it is possible to simultaneously safeguard the interests of the taxpayer through adherence of regulations while also promoting innovation and appropriate risk-taking to increase capability. The committee believes that incentives play a crucial role in shaping culture.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on the methodologies utilized by the Department of Defense and the public sector to incentivize and reward innovative contracting approaches and recommend viable options for Congress and the Department of Defense to consider that would improve the capability to increase innovative thinking while safeguarding the taxpayer.

Report on advisability and feasibility of scale-up business contracting goal

The committee recognizes the importance of bringing new entrants, especially startup businesses, into the defense industrial base to work with the Department of Defense (DOD). Defining characteristics of startups include innovative technologies at the core of product or service offerings, a focus on business growth to achieve scale, and third-party equity investment. The committee is aware that DOD has attempted to make itself a better customer for these innovative companies by establishing new organizations such as the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU), Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Office (CDAO), Office of Strategic Capital (OSC), AFWERX, Army Applications Lab (AAL), among others, to lower the barrier to entry and take advantage of private capital. These DOD organizations help attract significant interest among the venture capital and broader third-party capital providers to invest in defense technology startups. The committee, however, is concerned that if an inadequate number of startups achieve growth working with DOD, private funding could be reduced in search of opportunities in other sectors and DOD's access to innovative competition will be disadvantaged.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of creating minimum procurement goals to support startup companies designed to grow beyond the respective sizing criteria for small business concerns. This report shall include the following: (1) The feasibility and advisability of defining startup business concerns that are a subset of nontraditional defense contractors, as defined by section 3014 of title 10, United States Code, and incorporating one or more metrics such as demonstrated revenue growth or having recently raised funding through third-party equity; (2) The feasibility of identifying business concerns defined in (1), such as through representations and certifications in the System for Award Management; and (3) The advisability of creating minimum procurement goals to business concerns defined in

(1), including recommended percentages at the prime contractor and subcontractor level.

Report on feasibility of replicating the Accelerated Training in Defense Manufacturing model to address submarine industrial base workforce shortages

The committee is concerned that the submarine industrial base workforce is not sufficiently large enough to support current submarine production, let alone the increased production needed to be able to build two *Virginia*-class and one *Columbia*-class submarine per year. The committee recognizes the excellent work the U.S. Navy has done to increase the training pipeline for this workforce at its Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence through the Accelerated Training in Defense Manufacturing (ATDM) program. The committee believes there are opportunities to expand this model to increase the number of workers participating in this program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on the advisability and feasibility of creating a second location for the ATDM program to address workforce shortages across the submarine industrial base through collaboration with relevant industry partners and academic institutions. This briefing shall include the following:

- (1) An assessment of the skills and workforce development programs offered through the ATDM model, with a focus on additive manufacturing, computer numerical control machining, non-destructive testing, quality control inspection, and welding;
- (2) An analysis of the hiring and retention rates of graduates of the ATDM into manufacturing positions within the defense industrial base;
- (3) An identification of the requirements necessary for replicating the ATDM program in another location, including recommended selection criteria;
- (4) A cost-benefit-analysis of replicating the ATDM program; and
- (5) An analysis of the impact that replicating the ATDM program could have on reducing workforce shortfalls in the submarine industrial base.

Report on impact of Reciprocal Defense Procurement Agreement countries on defense industrial base

The committee notes the important role that allies play in providing secure sources of critical materials, such as rare earth elements, to the defense industrial base. However, the committee also believes that the defense industries of our allies can provide other valuable contributions to the U.S. defense industrial base that are often overlooked. Companies from allied nations with Reciprocal Defense Procurement (RDP) Agreements are playing an increased role in Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition programs, and are increasing their physical footprint within the United States. For example, winners of the recent U.S. Air Force trainer aircraft and U.S. Navy frigate competitions were foreign-headquartered compa-

nies that partnered with U.S. firms, and three of the five teams that competed for the U.S. Army's Optionally-Manned Fighting Vehicle competition included foreign companies playing leading roles. The committee commends these efforts, and believes that allied contributions to the defense industrial base have been historically underrepresented in assessments of competition and health in the defense industrial base.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to commission a report by an Acquisition Innovation Research Center university, to be delivered to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on the contributions of allies with RDP Agreements to the health of the U.S. defense industrial base. This report shall include:

- (1) An assessment of the economic impact of RDP countries on the U.S. defense industrial base including:
 - (a) the number of employees and average sales of U.S. subsidiaries;
 - (b) contracted DOD work performed in RDP countries; and
 - (c) average annual purchases of U.S. military items through foreign military or direct commercial sales by RDP countries; and
- (2) Recommendations to increase allied defense contractor participation with the U.S. defense industrial base.

Review of Army software acquisition

The committee applauds the efforts of the U.S. Army to modernize software development to align more with commercial software practices. As noted in Army Directive 2024 02, "Enabling Modern Software Development and Acquisition Pathways" (Directive), software is a "national security imperative" and there are important advancements in the Directive that help support agile development and faster delivery for critical mission needs. However, the committee wants to ensure that the language in the Directive will not decrease competition and create a nonpermissive environment for small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors that should be included in the U.S. Army's modernization efforts.

Specifically, the committee notes that language in the Directive regarding appropriate contract terms for software development efforts appears to deviate from the current law, section 3453 of title 10, United States Code; commercial software development approaches; and recent Department of Defense acquisition policy guidance by mandating minimal use of firm fixed price-type contract clause provisions for software development activities. Further, the committee is also concerned that language limiting customization of commercial software would make it challenging for commercial companies to work with the U.S. Army when needing to adapt their software for government use, thus limiting both competition and the ability to fulfill the intent of the Directive to meet the near-term operational needs for the U.S. Army.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, not later than January 15, 2025, to conduct a review and submit to the congressional defense committees a report on how the Secretary

will implement the Directive in a manner that supports the participation of small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors. The review and report required shall include the following elements: (1) An explanation of the driving factors behind the choice to shift policy toward cost reimbursement-type and labor hour contract clauses and provisions for software development, when the commercial sector develops and sells software using a firm fixed price contracting approach. This description should include how the U.S. Army weighed the costs and benefits of such a shift; (2) A plan for how program managers will encourage full industry participation in sources sought, including small businesses and nontraditional defense contractors that use firm fixed price contracting structures; (3) A description of why the U.S. Army is directing that customization of commercial software be minimized and how that accounts for any risk assumed when building custom software solutions; and (4) Any revisions the U.S. Army plans to issue for the Directive after conducting this review.

Study on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear medical countermeasures expiration dates

The committee is concerned by the potentially hazardous effects of extending the expiration date for medical countermeasures used by the U.S. military in response to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack. Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to provide a briefing, not later than January 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the risks of extending the expiration date for Antidote Treatment Nerve Agent Autoinjector, anthrax vaccines and antitoxins, diethylenetriamine pentaacetate, and smallpox vaccines and therapeutics.

Superabrasives in the defense industrial base

The committee understands that superabrasives are essential materials and play a critical role for the defense industrial base for production of munitions, aerospace applications, vehicles, naval vessels, and other significant manufacturing uses. The committee supports the existing Department of Defense (DOD) focus on enhancing domestic capacity for critical materials, and strengthening supply chains and production capabilities in the defense industrial base and through the Defense Production Act and other authorities.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committee, not later than March 1, 2025, on the importance of a robust domestic production capability for superabrasives for the defense industrial base. The briefing shall include a quantitative analysis of the use of superabrasives in domestic defense production, current sourcing of superabrasives in the defense industrial and defense technology sectors, and a description of specific steps DOD has taken to ensure domestic sourcing and availability outside of the domestic stockpile program. Lastly, the committee encourages DOD to consider options for domestic operations and production to strengthen national security and reduce reliance on foreign entities of concern for the production of superabrasives.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Defense and Related Matters

Requirement to notify Congress when Deputy Secretary of Defense is performing functions and duties of Secretary of Defense (sec. 901)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 132(b) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Deputy Secretary of Defense to notify specified congressional committees, not later than 24 hours before certain planned transfers of functions and duties or 24 hours after any unplanned transfer of such functions and duties, when the Secretary dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Increase in authorized number of Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense (sec. 902)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 138(e) of title 10, United States Code, to increase the authorized number of Deputy Assistant Secretaries of Defense from 60 to 62.

The committee recommends that the Department of Defense consider using these two positions to further strengthen the capabilities of the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy (ASD(IBP)). The office of the ASD(IBP) has gained increased responsibility, and the demands placed on the office warrant commensurate growth in leadership positions. For example, the committee notes the increased reliance on the office of the ASD(IBP) to provide economic analysis and merger and acquisition reviews to support the interagency have not been met with increased manning resources for government positions to maintain adequate span of control over growing contractor positions.

Matters relating to Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (sec. 903)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to institutionalize the “service secretary-like” role of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD(SOLIC)), by updating Department of Defense (DOD) policies and processes, and developing a long-term staffing plan for the Secretariat for Special Operations. Furthermore, the provision would require the Department to produce written guidance to clarify the respective administrative roles of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and ASD(SOLIC). Fi-

nally, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for how the Department will implement these requirements.

The committee strongly supports efforts by the Department of Defense to institutionalize the role of ASD(SOLIC) in exercising authority, direction, and control of all special operations-peculiar administrative matters relating to the organization, training, and equipping of special operations forces. However, the committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report published on March 4, 2024, titled “Special Operations Forces: Documented Policies and Workforce Planning Needed to Strengthen Civilian Oversight” (GAO-24-106372) found continued deficiencies in DOD policies, processes, and plans that continue to undermine the ability of ASD(SOLIC) to perform the responsibilities required by section 138(b)(2)(A)(i) of title 10, United States Code.

The committee notes the manpower study required by the Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Committee Print No. 2) validated a requirement for 94 full-time personnel to adequately fulfill the responsibilities assigned to ASD(SOLIC). However, as of November 3, 2023, the Secretariat for Special Operations was only resourced for 69 personnel and staffed with a total of 56 personnel. The committee believes additional hiring efforts should be accelerated and encourages the Washington Headquarters Service to prioritize the allocation of additional military personnel to the Secretariat for Special Operations to better balance office knowledge and create the optimal staff mix as articulated in the Department’s November 2023 plan for adequately staffing ASD(SOLIC).

Lastly, the committee notes that ASD(SOLIC) has the authority to issue both special operations-specific and Department of Defense-wide policy consistent with their designation as the Principal Staff Assistant for matters relating to special operations activities and responsibilities assigned by section 138(b)(2)(A) of title 10, United States Code.

Enhanced coordination on international cooperation activities (sec. 904)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to include the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International and Industry Engagement in the planning for, or attendance at, any meetings with foreign partners or allies related to foreign military sales or certain other international cooperation activities. The provision also requires a study by a nonprofit organization on the sufficiency of organization, resourcing, manning and training within the Department of Defense to support expanded demand for security cooperation activities.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense is not optimally organized to promote international defense industrial base cooperation. In many cases, stove pipes still exist between the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International and Industry Engagement, a problem that has been identified by both industry and allies and partners.

Furthermore, the committee also directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International and Industry Engagement to provide a briefing, not later than January 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on the current successes in international defense industrial base integration and any authority, organizational, or resource constraints unduly hampering such integration.

Additionally, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the coordination mechanisms between the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International and Industry Engagement to support international cooperation activities with allies and partners. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on their progress in this review, not later than February 1, 2025, with a report to be delivered at an agreed upon date.

Force sizing analysis for strategic competition (sec. 905)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a methodology for analyzing U.S. military force sizing necessary to conduct activities of the Department of Defense in support of strategic competition. In addition, the Secretary is required to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the methodology developed not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Inclusion in Defense Planning Guidance of guidance on size, structure, and posture of special operations forces (sec. 906)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to include guidance with respect to the size, structure, posture, and other force development planning priorities specific to special operations forces in the annual Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) issued by the Secretary. The provision would also require the Secretary to submit an annual report to the congressional defense committees, through 2030, describing how the DPG addresses special operations-specific matters related to the national defense strategy and special operations activities specified in section 167(k) of title 10, United States Code.

Review of Biodefense Posture Review (sec. 907)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide two briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on two reviews of the 2023 Biodefense Posture Review in calendar years 2026 and 2029, respectively. This provision would not preclude the Secretary from conducting such reviews more frequently. The committee believes that reviews must be periodically conducted given the complex nature of the threat landscape of man-made and naturally occurring pathogens.

Plan for adequate staffing of Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy and Joint Production Accelerator Cell (sec. 908)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for adequate staffing for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy and the Joint Production Accelerator Cell within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Establishment of Chief Management Officer; elevation of Director of Administration and Management (sec. 909)

The committee recommends a provision that would reestablish the Chief Management Officer position in the Department of Defense, as well as elevate the position of the Director of Administration and Management.

Subtitle B—Other Department of Defense Organization and Management Matters

Establishment of Office of Expanded Competition (sec. 911)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 903 of title 10, United States Code, to establish an Office of Expanded Competition within the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force.

The committee is concerned that expanded competition efforts remain dispersed within the Department of Defense. However, the Secretary of the Air Force Concepts, Development and Management office has a workforce focused on expanded competition, and has completed significant preliminary work to develop options in the competition phase for senior civilian officials and combatant commanders, which is a core objective of the 2022 National Defense Strategy and the Joint Concept for Competing. The committee believes that the establishment of the Office of Expanded Competition will underscore the importance of these activities to senior leaders within the Department.

Joint Federated Assurance Center (sec. 912)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subchapter III of chapter 303 of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the authority for the Joint Federated Assurance Center (JFAC) originally established in section 937 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66). In addition, the provision updates the duties and responsibilities of the JFAC to reflect current needs in the hardware and software assurance community, such as providing a knowledge management capability for hardware and software assurance, and additional input into the acquisition system for implementation of assurance practices into programs.

Modifications to make permanent the Office of Strategic Capital program on capital assistance (sec. 913)

The committee recommends a provision that would make permanent the authority for the Office of Strategic Capital to provide capital assistance, as well as make technical changes that eliminate

the non-federal funding requirement and the list of specific technologies to focus investment.

The committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense is not moving fast enough to leverage our comparative advantage of private capital in its competition with China and Russia. Therefore, the committee believes it is necessary to require facilitation in order to make progress in usurping attempts by peer competitors to use adversarial capital to slow down or impede national security goals.

The committee also notes that geographic commanders should actively seek to understand potential adversary investment strategies across their areas of responsibility in order to protect national security equities and identify opportunities for greater U.S. engagement. Accordingly, not later than January 1, 2025, the commanders of U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Africa Command shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on their respective strategies to identify, understand, and address such issues, including via leveraging the Office of Strategic Capital, and any barriers to such efforts.

Addition of Performance Improvement Officer as co-chair of Defense Business Council (sec. 914)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2222(f) of title 10, United States Code, to include the Department of Defense Performance Improvement Officer (PIO) as a co-chair of the Defense Business Council (DBC). The DBC is responsible for oversight of the Department's byzantine collection of defense business systems. The committee believes adding the PIO as a co-chair will improve integration of functional and business process changes needed to make these systems interoperate more effectively.

Establishment of cross-functional team to oversee implementation of recommendations of Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform (sec. 915)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a cross-functional team to plan and oversee the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform (Commission). The provision would also require the Deputy Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the establishment of the cross-functional team and to seek feedback from the congressional defense committees on the recommendations of the Commission. Finally, the provision would direct the Deputy Secretary of Defense to provide an annual report to the congressional defense committees on the status of the implementation of the recommendations, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and in the budget justification materials submitted to Congress for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2030.

The committee notes that the Commission recommended that the Department of Defense (DOD) establish a team to oversee the implementation of its recommendations. The committee applauds the

work of the Commission and thanks the commissioners, staff, and supporting researchers for their work, which included interviews of more than 1,100 people from a diverse range of experiences. The Commission noted that: “One of the most consistent concerns the Commission heard over the past two years is that the current PPBE [Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution] process lacks agility, limiting the Department’s ability to respond quickly and effectively to evolving threats, unanticipated events, and emerging technological opportunities.”

The Commission recommended transformational changes that could increase the DOD’s ability to move at the speed of relevance. These findings aligned closely with some of the recommendations from other recent congressionally created studies including the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence and the Advisory Panel on Streamlining and Codifying Acquisition Regulations, known as the Section 809 Panel.

The committee notes that the Commission also recommended increasing the thresholds for below threshold reprogramming, establishing special transfer authority for programs around milestone decisions, and mitigating problems caused by continuing resolutions by allowing new starts at the minimum mark of the congressional defense committees. The Commission also recommended transforming the budget structure and consolidating the number of budget line items. The committee notes that some offices in the Department have already started this work and the committee encourages this work to continue in collaboration with the congressional defense committees.

The committee encourages DOD to move expeditiously toward the more transformative recommendations of the Commission with early involvement of the congressional defense committees. The committee agrees with the Commission’s recommendation to improve communication with the Congress and urges the Department to make rapid progress toward establishing secure and unclassified enclaves for data sharing with Congress. The committee believes that modernized financial management systems, workforce improvements, and a shared analytics platform will build the trust between the legislative and executive branches, which is necessary for systemic reform of the resource allocation process.

Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems Task Force (sec. 916)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a counter-unmanned aircraft system (C-UAS) task force which shall, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, review, update, and consolidate memoranda and directives related to C-UAS authorities. The provision would also require each commander of a military installation, following the review, to update and consolidate memoranda and directives and to issue standard operating procedures for C-UAS at each installation.

The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 1, 2025, on all actions taken by the C-UAS task force to review, update, and

consolidate memoranda and directives related to C-UAS authorities.

Modification to the President of the Defense Acquisition University (sec. 917)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1746(e) of title 10, United States Code, to remove the term limit for the President of the Defense Acquisition University.

Plan for permanent establishment of Special Reconnaissance and Enabling Command (sec. 918)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for permanently establishing the Special Reconnaissance and Enabling Command.

Affiliate relationships between Army special operations forces and combat-enabling units of general purpose forces (sec. 919)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict to jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a report assessing the feasibility and advisability of establishing formal affiliate relationships between units of the Army special operations forces and combat-enabling units of the Army general purpose forces. The report should review the purpose of enhancing military readiness and effectiveness through habitual training, exercises, and, when required, deployments. If the establishment of such relationships are deemed feasible and advisable, the provision would also require an implementation plan.

Feasibility study on expanding the services provided by the Air Force Office of Commercial and Economic Analysis (sec. 920)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to complete a study on the feasibility and advisability of expanding the services of the Office of Commercial and Economic Analysis (OCEA), including an estimate of the costs of such expansion. The provision also requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees.

The committee notes the success of the relatively small OCEA office in providing crucial business intelligence to various actors within the U.S. government, including original research on the U.S. position in microelectronics. The committee notes the potential for expanded work in this area and encourages the Department to consider the future size of OCEA and its role in the broader economic competition ecosystem, given its high return on investment.

Limitation on use of funds for altering Air Force Global Strike Command (sec. 921)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2025 for the purpose of altering or adjusting the existing composition, roles, or responsibilities of Air Force Global Strike Command relating to the development of military requirements for strategic deterrence, or the execution of the Joint Forces Air Component Command support responsibilities, for U.S. Strategic Command.

The provision would also require the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, to submit a plan to the congressional defense committees detailing how the Air Force will ensure Air Force Global Strike Command's responsibilities for strategic deterrence will not be adversely affected by future organizational changes. Finally, the provision would allow the prohibition to terminate 90 days after the Secretary of the Air Force submits the specified plan.

The committee notes that the current structure of Air Force Global Strike Command is a direct result of institutional lapses in Air Force leadership and prioritization of the nuclear deterrence mission. Such failures cannot be repeated, and the committee is particularly sensitive to any adjustments to Air Force Global Strike Command's roles, responsibilities, or composition that could result in reduced prioritization or leadership attention on this critical capability.

Senior Integration Group for Indo-Pacific Region (sec. 922)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a Senior Integration Group for the Indo-Pacific Region.

Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion Renewal (sec. 923)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the authority of the Secretary of Defense to renew the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion until 120 days after submitting a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing a justification for such renewal.

Limitation on availability of funds until Department of Defense complies with certain legal requirements (sec. 924)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit funds authorized to be obligated or expended by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs until the Deputy Secretary of Defense certifies that the Department of Defense has implemented Section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and Section 1046 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Items of Special Interest

Briefings on implementation of Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform interim recommendations

The committee notes that the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) Reform, established in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), publicly released its interim report on August 15, 2023, which contained 13 recommendations that could be implemented immediately or in the near-term. The committee further notes that the Deputy Secretary of Defense issued direction to implement such recommendations and, on March 6, 2024, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) publicly released its implementation plan.

The committee commends the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) for taking such actions. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to provide periodic briefings to the congressional defense committees on the status of such implementation, the first of which should occur not later than January 31, 2025, with subsequent briefings every 90 days thereafter, until January 31, 2026.

Report on outcomes of the unmanned aircraft system cross-functional team

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) established a counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (cUAS) cross functional team (CFT) in response to the Joint Base Langley-Eustis incursions in December 2023. This incident, and others like it, are of grave concern. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a report and briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, on all recommendations, findings, results, and outcomes of the Department's cUAS CFT.

Further, the briefing to the congressional defense committees will include an overview of ongoing efforts by DOD to make airspace data feeds related to air traffic in national airspace, which contain controlled classified information, available to qualified users in support of cUAS operations.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

General transfer authority (sec. 1001)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to \$6 billion of fiscal year 2025 funds authorized in division A of this Act to unforeseen higher priority needs in accordance with normal reprogramming procedures. Transfers of funds between military personnel authorizations would not be counted toward the dollar limitation in this provision.

Revision of Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation (sec. 1002)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to revise the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14–R. The committee is concerned that this lengthy and outdated regulation creates undue workload and confusion for personnel. Clear, consistent, and updated guidance that reflects current legislation and modern financial practices will enable efficient and effective decision-making. As recommended by the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform, systematic and comprehensive updates to the Financial Management Regulation will provide more useful and timely information to financial managers.

Repeal of audit incentive element in report requirement of Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation Plan (sec. 1003)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 240b of title 10, United States Code, to modify the reporting requirement in the Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation (FIAR) Plan by eliminating the element pertaining to audit incentives. The committee notes that the Department of Defense has requested this modification because of the difficulty in accurately quantifying the types of non-monetary incentives used and measuring their effectiveness or impact on audit practices. The committee further notes that the other information included in the FIAR report and semiannual briefings provide sufficient analysis of audit progress and impediments. By modifying the reporting requirement in this way, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to more efficiently allocate its resources in collecting and presenting audit-related data for the FIAR.

Pilot program for the temporary exchange of information technology personnel (sec. 1004)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1110 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to include in the exchange program such personnel performing financial management or budgetary tasks for private-sector software-focused companies.

The committee encourages the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) to use this exchange program to enhance workforce development opportunities and expand the expertise of the financial management workforce.

Authority to use Defense Modernization Account funds for time-sensitive equipment modernization (sec. 1005)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3136(d) of title 10, United States Code, by adding to the authorized uses of the Defense Modernization Account the procurement and integration of commercial technologies and services to satisfy certain requirements and provision of infrastructure projects that accelerate the fielding and adoption of new capabilities.

The committee notes that the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform recommended revising the authorization for the Defense Modernization Account to encourage the Department of Defense to use this tool to develop, procure, and adopt innovative capabilities.

Subtitle B—Counterdrug Activities

Capacity building and security cooperation with Mexico to counter threats posed by transnational criminal organizations (sec. 1011)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a plan for training members of the United States Armed Forces jointly with members of the military forces of Mexico. The training would be located at military installations and facilities in the United States, and would focus on tactics, techniques, and procedures for countering threats posed by transnational criminal organizations. The provision would also require implementation of the pilot program.

Authority of Department of Defense in surveillance of southwest border of United States (sec. 1012)

The committee recommends a provision that would, consistent with section 271 of title 10, United States Code, authorize the sharing of information collected by the Department of Defense operating at the southwest border in support of Federal departments or agencies, with other Federal, state, or local authorities not receiving support from the Department of Defense, but who are also tasked to monitor movements to, or across, the southwest border.

Treatment by Department of Defense of request for support at southwest border of United States (sec. 1013)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to prioritize requests for support at the southwest border that are timely and that define the required capabilities of support. The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report on February 23, 2021, titled “Southwest Border Security: Actions Are Needed to Address the Cost and Readiness Implications of Continued DOD Support to U.S. Customs and Border Protection” (GAO–21–356), which recommended the Department of Defense improve evaluations of cost estimates and impact of support to the Department of Homeland Security on military readiness.

The committee finds that timely and capability-specific requests from the Department of Homeland Security enable the Department of Defense to better source, support, and reduce negative impacts on military readiness.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels

Improving Navy assessments required prior to start of construction on first ship of a shipbuilding program (sec. 1021)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 8669c of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the definition of basic and functional design to include three-dimensional modeling and the positioning and routing of all major distributive systems. The provision would also create a requirement to provide a written determination that detail design will be completed for each block of a ship’s construction before beginning construction of that block. Finally, the provision would require the U.S. Navy to report on the status of vendor- and government-furnished information.

The committee notes that the U.S. Navy used a flawed metric to measure the completeness of basic and functional design on the *Constellation*-class frigate, leading to the start of construction being more than 2 years ahead of the expected final approval of the design packages. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that the Secretary of the Navy’s certification of the completeness of basic and functional design was flawed, and that his findings relating to the production readiness review in support of the start of construction for the *Constellation*-class frigate did not demonstrate a clear connection between design maturity data and decision-making.

The GAO’s May 2, 2024 report titled “Navy Shipbuilding: Increased Use of Leading Design Practices Could Improve Timeliness of Deliveries” (GAO–24–105503), stated that leading commercial shipbuilders do not start construction on a block, or a basic building unit, for the lead ship in a class until after detail design is complete for that block. Moreover, commercial shipbuilders finalize agreements with vendors as early as possible to avoid design uncertainty or instability. These practices help commercial shipbuilders control costs and reduce schedules. The committee believes that the U.S. Navy should use such best practices in the acquisition of new classes of Navy ships.

Requirements for the unmanned maritime autonomy architecture (sec. 1022)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to provide a forum on unmanned maritime autonomy architecture (UMAA) that would facilitate industry participation in the creation and management of modular open systems architecture and associated standards for maritime unmanned systems. The committee recognizes that industry participants find it difficult to access and provide constructive feedback to UMAA documentation and support a more collaborative governance structure that aligns with practices used by other open standards organizations.

Competitive demonstration of extra large unmanned underwater vehicles (sec. 1023)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to conduct a competitive demonstration of extra large unmanned underwater vehicles, including non-developmental items from commercial or foreign partner sources. The provision would also require that the Secretary of the Navy submit an assessment of the competitive demonstration to the congressional defense committees.

The committee recognizes the progress made by the Orca extra-large unmanned underwater vehicle (XLUUV) program since the requirements for the system were submitted in 2015 as a Joint Emergent Operational Need. Although the U.S. Navy claims that the program's cost and schedule challenges are being resolved, it has come to the committee's attention that commercially developed alternatives have become available, affording the opportunity for a competitive demonstration of capabilities. It is the committee's intention that the competitive demonstration should inform updates to the U.S. Navy's program requirements, funding, and acquisition strategy for the planned fiscal year 2026 procurement of a mature and effective XLUUV.

Extension of the National Commission on the Future of the Navy (sec. 1024)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1092 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to extend the termination date for the National Commission on the Future of the Navy from July 1, 2024, to January 15, 2026. Delays in appointing commissioners and creating supporting structures for the Commission necessitate an extension on the due date of the final report.

Clarification of exception to Berry Amendment requirements for procurement of vessels in foreign waters (sec. 1025)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4862 of title 10, United States Code, to explicitly allow for the acquisition of non-domestic items, not only by vessels in foreign

waters, but also by other Department of Defense activities that are making purchases on behalf of vessels operating in foreign waters.

Expansion of shipbuilding infrastructure of the Navy (sec.)

The committee recommends a provision that would:

(1) Amend section 231 of title 10, United States Code, by requiring senior technical authority determination of commercial or nongovernmental standard approval, or contract solicitation allowance, prior to incorporation of such assumptions into shipbuilding cost estimates;

(2) Require the Secretary of the Navy to take actions to adopt certain recommendations of the Government Accountability Office;

(3) Amend section 8669a of title 10, United States Code, by requiring source selection for new classes of vessels to emphasize the realism of the ability of offerors to deliver program requirements on schedule;

(4) Amend section 8669b of title 10, United States Code, by requiring collaboration between the Naval Systems Engineering and Logistics Directorates of Naval Sea Systems Command and the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Warfare Systems with respect to use of funds from the beginning of the requirements process; and

(5) Amend section 231(b) of title 10, United States Code, by requiring an explanation of reductions to the procurement of a class of vessels in the future years defense program from year-to-year.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

Extension of prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States (sec. 1031)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1033 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), as most recently amended by section 1031 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), to extend through December 31, 2025, the prohibition on the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States.

Extension of prohibition on use of funds to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1032)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1034(a) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), as most recently amended by section 1032 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), to extend through December 31, 2025, the prohibition on the use of funds provided to

the Department of Defense to construct or modify facilities in the United States to house detainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Extension of prohibition on use of funds for transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to certain countries (sec. 1033)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1035 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), as most recently amended by section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), to extend through December 31, 2025, the prohibition on the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to certain countries.

Extension of prohibition on use of funds to close or relinquish control of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1034)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1036 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), as most recently amended by section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), to extend through the end of fiscal year 2025 the prohibition on the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to: (1) Close or abandon United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; (2) Relinquish control of Guantanamo Bay to the Republic of Cuba; or (3) Implement a material modification to the Treaty between the United States of America and Cuba, signed at Washington, D.C., on May 29, 1934, which modification would constructively close United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

Protection against misuse of Naval Special Warfare Command insignia (sec. 1051)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 891 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the unauthorized use of certain Naval Special Warfare insignia, and authorizes a fine of not more than \$20,000 for each violation.

Modified requirements for report on the plan for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons complex, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons command and control system (sec. 1052)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 492a of title 10, United States Code, to modify designated reporting requirements regarding nuclear weapons.

Prohibition on use of funds to support entertainment projects with ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China (sec. 1043)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to be made available for providing active and direct support to any film, television, or other entertainment project if the Secretary of Defense has demonstrable evidence that the project has complied, or is likely to comply, with a demand from the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party to censor content of the project in a material manner to advance the national interests of the People's Republic of China.

Assessments of casualties and fatalities during hostilities (sec. 1044)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from citing casualty and fatality data from terrorist organizations as authoritative in making public assessments during hostilities.

Establishment of major mishap incident designation classification for Department of Defense incidents (sec. 1045)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish a new mishap designation classification for serious mishap incidents resulting in \$500 million or more in damage, cause at least five fatalities, or which are otherwise so designated by the Secretary of the military department concerned. The provision would also establish investigatory and accountability standards for such mishaps.

Requirements relating to payments by the Department of Defense for qualifying injuries to the brain (sec. 1046)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of more than 75 percent of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for travel expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Defense until the Secretary of Defense:

- (1) Prescribes the regulations required under paragraph (4) of section 901(i) of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (22 U.S.C. 2680b(i)); or
- (2) Notifies the congressional defense committees of the Secretary's intent to not provide payments authorized under such section.

Prohibition on use of funds for resettlement in the United States of certain individuals from the West Bank or Gaza (sec. 1048)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from using any asset, facility, or installation of the Department of Defense for transport or processing of any individual from the West Bank or Gaza who is not a United States citizen, the immediate family member of a United States citizen, or a former United States government employee, for the purposes of resettlement in the United States.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

Report on Panama Canal security (sec. 1051)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the vulnerabilities, safety, and security of the Panama Canal.

The committee notes that the safety and security of the Panama Canal is in the national security interests of the United States given the need to flow U.S. military forces and sustainment through the Panama Canal and Canal area in support of a major contingency in another theater of operation. Identifying any logistical, force protection, and throughput challenges is essential to the security of the canal and associated critical infrastructure.

Review of irregular warfare authorities (sec. 1052)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the authorities relevant to the conduct of irregular warfare activities by the Department of Defense, and provide the results of the review to the congressional defense committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Extension of briefing requirement regarding civil authorities at the Southwest border (sec. 1053)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1070 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to extend a quarterly briefing requirement on Department of Defense support to civil authorities at the southwest border through December 31, 2027.

Extension of annual report on civilian casualties in connection with United States military operations (sec. 1054)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1057(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to extend the annual report on civilian casualties in connection with U.S. military operations until December 31, 2030.

Report on subterranean operations (sec. 1055)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the plans, policies, and doctrine of the Department of Defense regarding subterranean operations.

Analysis and report on air superiority of the Joint Force (sec. 1056)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct or sponsor an analysis of how the air superiority mission will be secured for the Joint Force in the 2030s and 2040s. The provision would require the Secretary to provide to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, a report on the analysis, including but not limited to de-

tailed assessments of: (1) The FA-XX platform; (2) The Penetrating Counter Air platform; (3) The Collaborative Combat Aircraft; (4) Currently planned fighter modernization efforts; (5) Space-based capabilities; (6) Ground-based capabilities; and (7) Any other capabilities the Secretary considers relevant to air superiority.

The committee is deeply concerned for the future of the air superiority mission in the 2030s and 2040s, due to lack of communication or evident planning by the services to maintain this vital mission set. The committee is also concerned for the future of the defense industrial base as it relates to fighter aircraft and advanced military aviation.

Responding to unmanned aircraft systems incursions (sec. 1057)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to: (1) Develop a strategy for countering unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) technology and the threats such technology poses to facilities, personnel, and assets of the Department of Defense (DOD) overseas and in the United States; (2) Report on that strategy, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; (3) Conduct an assessment of resources and authorities that are needed to protect overseas operations of U.S. forces; (4) Determine requirements for the DOD to pre-coordinate planned actions with other Federal agencies in the event of UAS incursions; (5) Establish a process for referring for investigation and prosecution of a UAS offense with respect to which the Secretary of Defense has taken an action under authorities provided in section 130i(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code; (5) Conduct an assessment, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence, of any recommended changes, including adjustments in the allocation of resources, law, policy, or any other authority to improve the ability of the Secretary of Defense to carry out the 2022 National Defense Strategy, as required under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, to respond to UAS incursions and to mitigate the risks posed to national security from UAS incursions; and (6) Authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide support to Federal, State, and local government agencies for detecting, identifying, and monitoring unmanned aircraft systems that cross the Northern and Southern borders of the United States.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to deliver to the congressional defense committees a comprehensive assessment of counter-unmanned aircraft systems (cUAS) systems in development or fielded to the Armed Forces, not later than January 1, 2025. The assessment should include: (1) A programmatic review and summary of the numbers, value, and efficacy of cUAS equipment in development, or currently deployed, to the Armed Forces, broken down by sensing, characterization, and engagement capabilities; (2) A list, by U.S. military installation, of deployed cUAS equipment and an articulation of the process for installation commanders to request the deployment of cUAS equipment; and (3) Systems in development or fielded by the Joint cUAS Office, the military departments, U.S. Special Operations Command, U.S. Central Command,

U.S. European Command, U.S. Africa Command, and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to deliver to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, a capabilities gap assessment of current UAS technology and tactics, techniques, and procedures, either observed by the Armed Forces or informed by the intelligence community.

Unauthorized unmanned aircraft systems regularly violate airspace over DOD installations, both domestically and abroad, and violate national airspace from the international borders of the United States. Thousands of incursions occur each year. These violations range from innocent mistakes by civilians operating hobbyist UAS to nation-state surveillance of U.S. military activities and transnational criminal organizations supporting trafficking across the international borders of the United States. Violations of airspace over DOD installations by UAS, whether domestically or abroad, present a threat to operations and the security of personnel and materiel. Violations of airspace at the international borders of the United States by unmanned aircraft systems present a threat to U.S. Government personnel stationed at the border and to the safety of commercial and U.S. Government aircraft conducting operations in those areas. This constitutes a threat to national security. The committee finds that DOD has not appropriately resourced installation commanders, domestically or abroad, or units assigned at the international borders of the United States, to counter the threat of UAS. Finally, the committee finds no evidence that DOD has issued guidance for creating standard operating procedures (SOPs) for installation commanders. A requirement for DOD to publish such SOPs is required elsewhere in this Act.

Exercise for countering unmanned aerial systems (sec. 1058)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, to plan and execute a full-scale counter unmanned aerial system response exercise in the Department of Defense's special use airspace. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the outcomes and lessons learned from the exercise.

Review, assessment, and analysis of governance structure of counter-narcotics and counter-transnational organized crime activities (sec. 1059)

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an independent review, assessment, and analysis of the governance structure of the counter-narcotics and counter-transnational organized crime activities of the Department of Defense, and upon receipt of that assessment, to provide the report to the congressional defense committees and congressional research agencies.

Annual briefing on operational readiness of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron prior to commencement of the official hurricane season (sec. 1062)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the commanding officer of the 22nd Air Force to provide a briefing, not later than March 31, 2025, and annually thereafter for 2 years, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on the operational readiness of the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron.

Modification and extension of requirement for combatant command risk assessment for airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (sec. 1060)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1061 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to add cancellation of an intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance system as an event that would trigger a combatant commander assessment, and to extend the sunset date of the provision to December 31, 2032.

Study on combat accomplishments of remotely piloted aircraft crew (sec. 1063)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an independent study to identify opportunities to provide more support services to, and greater recognition of, combat accomplishments of remotely piloted aircraft crew.

Report on resourcing of the Arctic Strategy (sec. 1064)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees and the congressional research agencies on cost data for the Arctic Strategy for each fiscal year 2026 through 2031. The report for fiscal year 2026 would be due not later than May 1, 2025, and subsequent reports would be due in conjunction with President's annual budget request.

Assessment of impact of transnational organized crime on military drug overdoses (sec. 1065)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Directors of the military criminal investigation organizations, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to provide an assessment to the congressional defense committees, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, of the types of drugs responsible for drug overdoses on military installations, the origin of those drugs, and the impact of the drug overdoses to military readiness.

Review and report on operational plans of the Department of Defense (sec. 1066)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to complete a review of the operational plans of the Department of Defense and submit a report to the congress-

sional defense committees. The report would outline any shortfall in personnel, equipment, munitions, infrastructure, or material required to execute the operational plans. The provision would also require an independent analysis of the report by a federally funded research and development center.

Report on undersea cable posture (sec. XXX)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, no later than December 30, 2025, on the threats, defense, and resilience of undersea cables used by the Department of Defense.

Subtitle G—Caisson Services at Arlington National Cemetery

Plan for procurement of military working equids for the Caisson Platoon of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Army (sec. 1071)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a plan to Congress, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, for the procurement of military working equids for the Caisson Platoon.

Requirement to begin conducting funerals with caisson services at Arlington National Cemetery (sec. 1072)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to begin conducting funerals with caisson services at Arlington National Cemetery or enter into a contract to provide such services.

Monthly report on funerals at Arlington National Cemetery on hold until caisson services resume (sec. 1073)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 7721 of title 10, United States Code, that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a monthly report on the status of families that are awaiting caisson support for funeral services at Arlington National Cemetery.

Land for operations and training of Caisson Platoon of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Army (sec. 1074)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 366 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to require the Secretary of the Army to consider land in Virginia and West Virginia when contemplating land acquisition in support of the Caisson Platoon.

Subtitle H—Other Matters

Roles and responsibilities for the mitigation, identification, and treatment of traumatic brain injury and the monitoring and documentation of blast overpressure exposure. (Sec. 1081)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish the roles and responsibilities of components of the Office of the Secretary of Defense for the mitigation, identification, and treatment of traumatic brain injury and the monitoring and documentation of blast overpressure exposure with respect to health care, readiness, acquisitions, and Inspector General oversight.

The provision would also require annual implementation briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the roles and responsibilities for a period of 3 years, as well as annual reports for a period of 5 years on the topic of traumatic brain injuries within the Department of Defense and medical providers trained in Traumatic Brain Injury neurology.

Extension of National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology (sec. 1082)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1091 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to extend the period of performance for the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology (NSCEB), and include additional time to draft and brief the final report. It would also clarify the service of certain commissioners.

The committee appreciates the work of NSCEB, including the issuance of interim recommendations. The committee recognizes that the Commission will likely not complete its final report by the statutorily required date. Therefore, the committee believes it is necessary to modify section 1091 to extend the final report deadline by 6 months, extend the termination date to December 1, 2026, and clarify that commissioners who were not appointed by the statutory deadline may continue to serve.

Enhancement of special operations riverine capability (sec. 1083)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), to submit a plan to the congressional defense committees for the sustainment and enhancement of a special operations riverine capability within SOCOM through fiscal year 2035.

Plan for recapitalization of special operations surface combatant craft (sec. 1084)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide a plan to the congressional defense committees, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

for special operations surface combatant craft at end of service life, as appropriate, for conversion into unmanned systems to support experimentation and employment of manned-unmanned teaming capabilities.

Homeland defense planning requirements (sec. 1085)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy, Plans, and Capabilities (ASD(SPC)), in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to submit a report to the Secretary of Defense, the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, detailing the defense critical assets in the United States that would likely be targeted for kinetic or non-kinetic attacks in a major conflict with an adversary.

The provision would also require the ASD(SPC), in consultation with the relevant civilian agencies, to provide a report to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on the Department of Defense personnel requirements for fulfilling requests for support from civil authorities to respond to those attacks.

Finally, the provision would require the ASD(SPC), in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, and the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, to provide a feasibility assessment for the provision of such support to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Authority to provide contracted assistance to secure the southern land border of the United States (sec. 1086)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into services contracts to provide Department of Defense assistance to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for purposes of increasing ongoing efforts to secure the southern land border of the United States.

Liaison with the Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems Task Force (Sec. 1087)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO) to provide a liaison to the Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems Task Force to improve coordination in areas of shared responsibility. The committee believes that leveraging technical capabilities for sensing and response in shared threat space could improve outcomes for both organizations.

The committee commends AARO for its efforts to address the technical challenges of identifying and characterizing unidentified aerial phenomena. The mission of the AARO office is to minimize technical and intelligence surprise by synchronizing scientific, intelligence, and operational detection identification, attribution, and

mitigation of unidentified anomalous phenomena in the vicinity of national security areas. The committee is concerned that the Department has not resourced this office to fully address some of the technical challenges, as well as the need to develop new scientific tradecraft in this space. The committee encourages the Department to fully assess the resourcing needs for this office in future budget submissions.

Introduction of entities in transactions critical to national security (sec. 1088)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1047 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to provide the Secretary of Defense with permanent authority to convene private companies to discuss market trends and opportunities abroad. The committee notes that the original authority was permissive, and there have been legal interpretations that have prevented its use.

The committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense is not moving fast enough to leverage our comparative advantage of private capital in our competition with China and Russia. The committee believes it is necessary to require such facilitation in order to begin making progress in the goal of preventing peer competitors from using adversarial capital to slow down or impede national security goals.

Prioritization of accreditation of sensitive compartmented information facilities supporting DX-rated programs (sec. 1089)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a framework for prioritized review, accreditation, and reaccreditation of sensitive compartmented information facilities and classified communications at certain facilities supporting DX-rated programs.

Establishment of the National Security Capital Forum (sec. 1090)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish a new National Security Capital Forum to serve as a convening organization for international finance experts, capital providers, investors, entrepreneurs and others to exchange information on potential transactions that could support to the national security interests of the United States.

Improvements relating to portability of professional licenses of servicemembers and their spouses (sec. 1091)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 705A of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (Public Law 108–189) to establish policies and processes for interstate reciprocity of professional licenses of servicemembers and their spouses.

Pilot program to provide military aircraft support to air shows (sec. 1092)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the

military departments, to establish a pilot program to provide military aircraft and aerial demonstration teams in support of air shows located in rural or small market areas.

Establishment of requirements relating to blast overpressure exposure (sec. 1093)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish the minimization of exposure to blast overpressure as a performance parameter when drafting requirements for new weapons systems, require contractors to provide the Department of Defense safety data on blast overpressure, and require test plans to include testing for blast overpressure.

Preferred alternative for the Ambler Mining District in Alaska (sec. 1094)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Interior to select a preferred alternative relating to the provision of access to the Ambler Mining District in Alaska, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense.

Items of Special Interest

Agile Combat Employment

The committee applauds the Air Force's focus on Agile Combat Employment (ACE), but remains concerned that there is no guiding set of requirements for all elements of the Air Force to follow as they pursue the various aspects of achieving ACE. The committee observes that ACE requirements are being developed as low as the unit level, when it may be more cost effective and efficient to define those requirements at higher levels, including at or above the major command level. In the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) area of responsibility, for example, individual wings and other elements are using their own funds and organic resources to pursue ACE initiatives, with very little direction from the higher headquarters.

The committee believes that there has been inadequate consideration of interagency and bilateral requirements needed to implement ACE, especially in the INDOPACOM area of responsibility. For example, the committee believes the Air Force needs to better articulate ACE requirements so that appropriate bilateral international agreements can be negotiated in time for the Air Force to use divert airfields in an ACE context. While some tactical-level planning has occurred, the committee believes those efforts need to be supported by higher-level interagency coordination or they will be out of phase with operational plans.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Air Force, not later than March 31, 2025, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the current status of ACE in each of the geographic combatant command areas of responsibility. The report should detail the guiding requirements given to each Air Force echelon that is responsible for planning and resourcing ACE activities. The report shall also include the results of a study of potential divert airfields in the Indo-Pacific region, along with an articulation

of the remaining steps, including the negotiation of bilateral international agreements, necessary to utilize such divert airfields.

Anomalous health incidents

The committee notes that section 910 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) established a cross-functional team in the Department of Defense which continues to play a critical role in ensuring care for those affected by Anomalous Health Incidents (AHIs) and characterizing, detecting, and mitigating the threat posed by directed energy weapons that may cause AHIs. The committee believes more must be done to understand how such incidents can be identified, attributed, mitigated, and treated and directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, that, at a minimum:

- (1) Summarizes anomalous health incidents affecting members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense, including information regarding suspected AHIs, the number of personnel affected, and the location and timeframe of such incident;
- (2) Describes efforts by the Department to protect and provide treatment to such members and employees from the effects of AHIs;
- (3) Describes efforts by the Department to facilitate the timely reporting of suspected AHI incidents;
- (4) Articulates efforts by the Department to attribute the cause of such AHIs;
- (5) Outlines the current efforts of the Department to contribute to the overall approach of the Federal Government to attribute, address, prevent, and respond to AHIs; and
- (6) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Arctic research and expertise

The committee notes that the February 5, 2024, “Annual Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community,” published by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, states that “competition over access and economic resources in the Arctic, as sea ice recedes, increases the risk of miscalculation, particularly while there is military tension between Russia and the other seven countries with Arctic territory.” In order to properly assess these conditions, the Department of Defense (DOD) must have sufficient intelligence, information, research inputs, and analytical expertise. The committee urges DOD to ensure they are appropriately staffed with experts on the conditions in the Arctic region to ensure that intelligence collection, research, and analysis are conducted effectively with reference to these dynamics.

The committee further notes that confronting and adapting to rapidly evolving challenges in the Arctic region, including coastal resilience, would benefit from increased place-based, forward operating research capacity. Establishing strategically located, scalable field research centers known as Arctic Watchtowers to conduct on-the-ground research in Arctic gateways could improve the reliability and breadth of monitoring data to inform DOD decision making, such as when defense operations impact mammalian habi-

tat. Locally-based, forward operating research benefits from robust partnerships with regional and local universities, Tribal communities, and international collaboration. Data derived from on-the-ground, forward-operating research can complement satellite and other data on littoral, meteorological, or ecosystem conditions. The National Strategy for the Arctic Region, a 10-year plan issued on October 7, 2022, highlights the need to invest in research and collaboration with Arctic communities for co-production of knowledge to advance monitoring and predictive capacity, such as maritime domain awareness; operational oceanography; tracking shifts in sea ice flows; monitoring emerging sea routes; and reduction of data gaps where they exist. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to consider investments in watchtower research efforts in the Arctic and near-Arctic region as part of DOD support in execution of the Arctic strategy.

Briefing on approval processes for operations in the information environment

The committee notes the importance of effectively operating in the information domain to achieve the objectives outlined in the 2022 National Defense Strategy. Further, the committee notes that section 1631 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) affirms the authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct military operations in the information environment, including clandestine operations, to defend the United States, allies of the United States, and interests of the United States, including in response to malicious influence activities carried out against the United States or a United States person by a foreign power.

The committee is concerned that the process through which the Department of Defense reviews, coordinates, and approves concepts of operations for the conduct of such operations may not be responsive enough to address time-sensitive requirements and, therefore, may inhibit the ability of combatant commanders to operate effectively in the information environment. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 1, 2025, on the Department's process for reviewing and approving plans for military operations in the information environment. The briefing shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) An explanation of the concept of operation review and approval process, including as it relates to interagency coordination;
- (2) An estimate of the timeline associated with the concept of operation review and approval process;
- (3) An identification of challenges, if any, in the review and approval process;
- (4) Recommendations to improve the timeliness of the review and approval process;
- (5) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Capability evaluation to support strategic competition

The committee supports efforts by the Department of Defense (DOD) to implement the 2022 National Defense Strategy through

the development of the Joint Warfighting Concept and the Joint Concept for Competing. However, the committee is concerned by the lack of a coherent strategy for building operational concepts under the Joint Concept for Competing that would improve the Department's ability to shape the operational environment in competition and crisis. The committee believes DOD has a paucity of capabilities necessary to operate effectively in the information environment, improve collaboration with allies and partners, and conduct other activities in competition. The committee also believes DOD must improve its ability to measure the effectiveness of capabilities necessary to implement the Joint Concept for Competing.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 15, 2025, on efforts to field relevant capabilities to combatant commanders that can shape the operational environment during the competition phase. The briefing should also include an evaluation of the joint force capabilities necessary to implement the 2023 Strategy for Operations in the Information Environment.

Counternarcotics and counter-transnational organized crime combatant command improvements—combatant command coordination

Elsewhere in this report, the committee notes the outcomes of the Comptroller General's April 2024 report titled "Counter-Narcotics: DOD Should Improve Coordination and Assessment of Its Activities" (GAO-24-106281) which examined issues related to the Department of Defense's (DOD) counter-narcotics (CN) and counter-transnational organized crime (CTOC) activities. The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued several findings and expects DOD to keep the committee informed on efforts to address the GAO's recommendations.

The committee is concerned that there is a difference in prioritization between combatant commands (COCOMs) that directly impacts the ability to stop the flow of fentanyl and illicit drugs into the United States. The committee is concerned with the overlap and lack of clarity regarding the roles, responsibilities, and priorities between U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM), and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), and their respective task forces—Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S), Joint Task Force-North (JTF-N), and Joint Interagency Task Force-West (JIATF-W).

Therefore, the committee directs the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2025, on the Chairman's actions to improve governance, interoperability, information sharing, unity of command, and roles, missions, and responsibilities between INDOPACOM, SOUTHCOM, and NORTHCOM as it pertains to the CN/CTOC mission. The report should include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) A governance framework for coordination among the COCOMs, military services, and combat support agencies in support of the CN/CTOC mission, including guidance on the coordination and deconfliction of activities in and across the

SOUTHCOM, NORTHCOM, and INDOPACOM areas of responsibility;

(2) A governance framework for DOD support to other elements of the United States Government and international partners in support of the CN/CTOC mission; and

(3) Any additional matters that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff deems relevant.

Counternarcotics and counter-transnational organized crime combatant command improvements—command and control of the information environment

The Senate report (S. Rept. 117–130) accompanying the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) included a provision directing the Comptroller General of the United States (GAO) to examine issues related to the Department of Defense (DOD) counter-narcotics (CN) and counter-transnational organized crime (CTOC) activities. The committee notes that the April 2024 GAO report titled “Counter-Narcotics: DOD Should Improve Coordination and Assessment of Its Activities” (GAO–24–106281) included recommendations relating to the use of the command and control of the information environment (C2IE) capability to support CN and CTOC activities.

The committee notes that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible for developing CN/CTOC doctrine and for implementing, in consultation with combatant commands (COCOMs) and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Stabilization Policy, guidance that establishes responsibilities and procedures to coordinate CN/CTOC activities. The Office of the Secretary of Defense has important policy and oversight roles. However, the committee is concerned that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff does not appear to be involved in, or play an adequate role in, addressing the coordination and dissemination of intelligence; tactical and strategic data; and information.

The committee is concerned with the inconsistencies of managing intelligence, common operating picture, and sharing of information across the various DOD elements involved in the CN/CTOC mission. The committee understands that the Department has established a program of record, known as C2IE, to manage information flow across multiple stakeholders from intelligence to law enforcement and across all the geographic COCOMs. The GAO identified several issues including unclear standard operating procedures, lack of consistent reporting, and most importantly, unclear guidance as to overall responsibility within each COCOM and across the COCOMs for CN/CTOC activities. DOD partially agreed with the GAO’s findings and commented that the COCOMs are responsible for the input of data into the C2IE capability.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to jointly conduct a review of the C2IE capability and its support to the CN/CTOC mission and provide a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2025. The report should, at a minimum, address the following:

- (1) An overview of the C2IE program of record and its role in supporting the CN/CTOC mission;
- (2) Fielding of C2IE terminals and other peripheries across the Joint Force;
- (3) An assessment of whether standard operating procedures should be established for use of C2IE across the Joint Force;
- (4) An assessment of quality control measures for reporting and information sharing within the C2IE system including whether existing training procedures for users of the system are adequate;
- (5) An identification of responsibility for verifying that reporting information is accurate and consistent across combatant commands;
- (6) A determination of whether C2IE meets the needs to execute the CN/CTOC strategy;
- (7) A status update on DOD efforts to fully implement the recommendations contained in the aforementioned GAO report;
- (8) An assessment of whether updated DOD guidance is necessary to enhance C2IE support to DOD CN/CTOC activities; and,
- (9) Any additional matters the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff deems relevant.

Cyber academy assessment and report

The committee notes that Congress took an important step toward increasing the talent pipeline for our national cyber workforce when it created the cyber service academy scholarship program in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), and when the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) expanded the program to allow graduates to serve in the non-Department of Defense elements of the intelligence community.

While this scholarship-for-service program matures, the committee believes that careful study should be given to the prospect of a brick-and-mortar academy, in the mold of the military service academies, to provide a premier educational institution to train military and civilian personnel for the U.S. Government in the skills necessary to fight and win in the cyber domain.

The committee recognizes this would be a significant investment by the U.S. Government and it is important to ensure that if Congress elects to pursue a new academy that it be done in a thoughtful and strategic manner. Questions of oversight, curriculum development, faculty hiring, and choosing a location must all be addressed. To this end, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to contract with a federally funded research and development center to study the feasibility and advisability of a physical cyber academy. The committee directs the study be delivered to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by not later than December 1, 2025.

The study shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) A proposed definition of the core objectives and priorities of the cyber academy;
- (2) A recommendation for the structure for such cyber academy, including the roles of the Department of Defense and

other relevant U.S. Government agencies in the funding, development, and oversight of the cyber academy;

(3) A proposed plan for oversight of the establishment and initial operation of the cyber academy, including the feasibility and advisability of the creation of an oversight board to oversee development of the cyber academy;

(4) A recommendation for the long-term oversight of the cyber academy, to include whether it should fall under U.S. Cyber Command, the National Security Agency, or some other U.S. Government entity;

(5) A proposed plan for execution and oversight of the facilities and installation of facilities for such cyber academy, including the use or purchase of Federal land for all:

- (a) buildings;
- (b) facilities; and
- (c) student housing.

(6) Recommendations for the leadership structure and administration of a cyber academy;

(7) An assessment of the funding, resources, and other support required to establish such cyber academy;

(8) The feasibility and advisability of establishing five centers of excellence within universities in the United States with which to collaborate in creating academic programming for the cyber academy and opportunities for student exchange; and

(9) Any other matter as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Defining terminology for unmanned maritime vessels

The committee is concerned that unmanned maritime vessels and systems do not have uniform definitions, which can lead to ambiguity over the assignment of liability, identification of negligence, and other legal matters that may impact the development and deployment of these systems to the fleet.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, that includes: (1) A description of overarching terminology used by the U.S. Navy in reference to unmanned vessels and systems, including the terms unmanned, robotic, remotely operated, and autonomous; and (2) A description of how the U.S. Navy will ensure unmanned vessels and systems meet statutory requirements and international law applicable in the maritime domain.

Digital Persona Protection Program

Impersonations of military leaders, especially on social media, are becoming disturbingly more common. Criminals and other nefarious actors, including nation states, use social media to scam Americans out of money, commit fraud, steal personally identifiable information, or worse, harm military personnel.

The committee is encouraged that the U.S. Army has expanded its Digital Persona Protection Program (DP3) to protect all general officers from online impersonations and other digital threats. The committee encourages the other services, especially the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy, to expand their DP3 programs to offer this critical protection to their general officers.

Forward deployment of amphibious warfare ships

The committee notes that the Department of the Navy maintained between four and five amphibious warfare ships in Forward Deployed Naval Forces-Japan (FDFN-J) to deploy three-ship Amphibious Ready Groups (ARGs) for the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit. However, with declining readiness rates, and the reduction of FDFN-J amphibious warfare ships to four since 2023, the Navy has struggled to reliably deploy three-ship ARGs. The committee notes that last ARG deployment from FDFN-J in which a ship did not join late due to maintenance was in Spring 2022, and that the Spring 2024 deployment was conducted with only two amphibious ships.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Navy to consider forward deploying five amphibious warfare ships to a homeport in Japan, including at least one amphibious assault ship and at least three amphibious transport dock or dock landing ships, to improve the reliability of the Navy to deploy a three-ship ARG for regularly scheduled deployments.

Implementation of Department of Defense Instruction on civilian harm mitigation and response

The Department of Defense (DOD) established the Civilian Protection Center of Excellence on August 25, 2022, and issued Department of Defense Instruction 3000.17 (DODI 3000.17) on Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response on December 21, 2023. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than January 1, 2025, to submit to the Senate Armed Services Committee, a report on implementation of DODI 3000.17. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) An identification of civilian harm assessments deemed eligible for re-opening, if any, pursuant to DODI 3000.17 due to the availability of previously unassessed relevant information or the emergence of new relevant information, the outcomes or status of such assessments, and a description of any steps taken by DOD in response to a revised assessment;
- (2) A description of the processes established by DOD to identify and evaluate such assessments;
- (3) A description of steps taken by the combatant commands and military services to implement relevant directives in DODI 3000.17; and
- (4) A summary and assessment of the adequacy of authorities and related resources available to DOD to respond to civilian harm, and an identification of any gaps.

Innovative incentives for naval shipyard employees

The committee notes the Chief of Naval Operations stated in testimony before the committee on May 16, 2024, “Through the [Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program] and our recapitalization of century-old infrastructure, we are improving [Quality of Service] for our 30,000 shipyard employees. But, we must do more.” The committee agrees and notes these employees are vital to the maintenance and modernization of our nuclear-powered fleet of battle force ships. The committee urges the Secretary of the Navy and Chief of Naval Operations to consider additional voluntary innova-

tive incentives to attract, retain, and improve the quality of service of the tens of thousands of employees who perform this critical work at our four naval shipyards. In particular, the committee believes providing such employees with a tailored opportunity to affiliate with the Navy Reserve in a new category specifically for shipyard employees could provide compensation, retirement, health care, and other valuable benefits not otherwise achievable.

Accordingly, 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, not later than March 1, 2025, that assesses the feasibility and advisability of such innovative incentives, including: (1) A voluntary form of the military technicians (dual status) program pursuant to section 10216 of title 10, United States Code; (2) A voluntary special category of United States Navy Selected Reserve status; (3) A voluntary special category of other Reserve status; and (4) Such other options as the Secretary deems appropriate. For each incentive or option, the Secretary shall provide the notional key elements, eligibility requirements, benefits to the employee, benefits to the U.S. Government, estimated cost to the U.S. Government per fiscal year, and statutory or other legislative changes required.

Joint multi-domain non-kinetic training and experimentation environment

The committee is concerned that the current training environments may be insufficient to meet Armed Forces training requirements and impact readiness, training throughput, and testing for technical systems. The committee notes that current range capabilities cannot sufficiently replicate real world threat conditions. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is examining interconnecting existing ranges and training sites in the western States to help address some of these concerns by improving joint multi-domain non-kinetic training and further experimentation, research, and development. However, the committee is not aware of specific actions or progress being made towards that goal.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 1, 2025, that analyzes the feasibility and advisability of establishing a regional joint multi-domain non-kinetic training and experimentation environment. The report should include the following: (1) An analysis of the expected capabilities, limitations, timelines, and costs of a regional joint multi-domain non-kinetic training and experimentation environment; (2) An analysis of the required joint multi-domain non-kinetic training and experimentation environment capabilities, including a plan for the phased design and implementation of the connection of ranges and testing sites; (3) An explanation of how the design architecture is in alignment with recommendations set forth in the October 2020 report titled "Department of Defense Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy", and how the design architecture will support high-periodicity training, testing, research, and development; and (4) Other matters the Secretary deems appropriate.

Management of programs under Alternative Compensatory Control Measures

The committee strongly supports the ongoing review directed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense to improve the oversight, governance, and congressional reporting of Alternative Compensatory Control Measures (ACCM) across the Department of Defense. The committee reiterates its expectation that, following the review, the Department will strictly manage ACCMs in accordance with section 119a of title 10, United States Code, including providing timely notification of the creation of new ACCMs and the delivery of an annual report to the congressional defense committees that includes all required information on each ACCM.

Military decoy technology

The committee recognizes the importance of military decoys for the successful conduct of military operations. The committee is aware that the war in Ukraine has highlighted the importance of military decoys. However, it has also highlighted the stagnation in U.S. military investment and technological development for this area, which the committee believes requires renewed focus.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 30, 2025, on military decoy technology. The report shall include an assessment of the state of U.S. military decoy technology, and a discussion of: (1) Related programs and initiatives; (2) Lessons learned from the war in Ukraine; (3) Identification of capability gaps facing the Department of Defense; and (4) Opportunities to improve our defense posture using decoys, including promising emerging technologies.

Modernizing strategic sealift

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) has requested the authority to procure used vessels to recapitalize the Ready Reserve Force (RRF) and the Military Sealift Command (MSC) surge sealift fleets. The committee believes that DOD needs to modernize the RRF and the MSC fleets, which could be done by purchasing used vessels or by building new sealift vessels domestically. The committee requires a better understanding of the existing cargo ship market, including vessels that might be available for purchase, and how new ships from the U.S. Navy's long-range ship-building plans and purchases of used vessels will meet our strategic sealift needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than January 31, 2025, that includes: (1) A survey of the market for used cargo ships, identifying ships that might be candidates for purchase to modernize U.S. cargo fleets; (2) An assessment of the extent to which long-term U.S. Navy plans that include new construction of cargo ships could meet TRANSCOM's needs; and (3) A recommendation for the proper mix of the sealift fleets to be derived from new construction and purchasing used cargo vessels.

National Guard rotary wing accident prevention and safety improvements

On March 14, 2023, the Comptroller General of the United States published a report entitled, “National Guard Helicopters: Additional Actions Needed to Prevent Accidents and Improve Safety” (GAO-23-105219). In its report, the Comptroller General made the following recommendations:

(1) The Secretary of the Army should ensure that the Director of the Army National Guard, in coordination with the Army Combat Readiness Center, establishes a system of record for tracking the status of accident investigation recommendations through implementation;

(2) The Secretary of the Army should ensure the Chief of Staff of the Army, in coordination with the Director of the Army National Guard, updates safety or operational guidance to establish a process to continuously evaluate and update operational risk management worksheets for Army National Guard helicopter units to reflect relevant safety information such as accident data, hazard reporting, and unit culture surveys;

(3) The Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the Director of the Air National Guard, should incorporate an evaluation of unit processes for updating risk management worksheets as a component of the Air Force’s unit inspection program or other means to ensure that the worksheets reflect relevant safety information such as accident data, hazard reporting, and unit culture surveys;

(4) The Secretary of the Army should ensure the Army Training and Doctrine Command’s Army Aviation Center of Excellence, in coordination with the Director of the Army National Guard, develops a coordinated plan and identifies the resources necessary for conducting in-flight aviation standardization program evaluations of Army National Guard helicopter unit aircrews on a regular and recurring basis;

(5) The Secretary of Army should ensure the Director of the Army National Guard assesses the resource and workload allocations of safety personnel to determine whether helicopter units are appropriately staffed, or if any adjustments are needed to workloads or resource levels to implement operational flight safety programs; and

(6) The Secretary of the Air Force should ensure the Director of the Air National Guard assesses the resource and workload allocations of safety personnel to determine whether helicopter units are appropriately staffed, or if any adjustments are needed to workloads or resource levels to implement operational flight safety programs.

The committee notes that the sixth recommendation is identified as closed, but the remaining recommendations remain open. In light of the aviation accidents that triggered this report, and the numerous accidents that have occurred in the intervening period, to include accidents involving loss of life, the committee remains concerned about the emphasis and resources the Army and Air Force are placing on this critical issue.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army and 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 January 15, 2025, on the actions by each service to implement these GAO recommendations as well as any other measures each service is implementing to improve training, resources, and manning requirement of National Guard helicopter units.

Navy organization for unmanned systems

The committee appreciates the U.S. Navy's efforts to implement a hybrid fleet architecture that will consist of unmanned systems (UxS) from the air, sea, and underwater domains and develop naval personnel with a new robotics warfare specialist rating. However, the committee is concerned that novel UxS systems and skill sets may not be receiving the coordination required to transition emerging technologies into supported operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing, not later than March 1, 2025, on the advisability of: (1) The establishment of one or more Type Commanders for UxS systems; (2) The establishment or reorganization of resource sponsors in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations with respect to UxS requirement and funding; and (3) The establishment of a career member of the Senior Executive Service serving on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition to oversee and direct UxS systems acquisition.

Overland hypersonics corridor

The committee applauds the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to consider establishment of an overland hypersonics test corridor. The committee believes that development and testing of hypersonic weapons could be more efficient and effective if the Department had access to overland flight test corridors. The Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) has identified a number of benefits of an overland test corridor, including: (1) Simple test article recovery; (2) Decreased cost to produce realistic target scenes; (3) Decreased cost to position required assets; and (4) Providing realistic ground-based threat environments. The committee looks forward to seeing the results of further TRMC assessment of alternatives for establishing one or more overland hypersonic test ranges.

Shipbuilding industrial base cost estimate

The committee recognizes the limitations on the ability of the Department of the Navy's 30-year shipbuilding plan to achieve the policy of having not fewer than 355 battle force ships available as soon as practicable, due to the anticipated capacity of the shipbuilding industrial base. The fiscal year 2025 shipbuilding plan in support of the Battle Force Ship Assessment and Requirements objective reaches 355 ships in fiscal year 2038, of which 277 ships are conventional surface ships. This plan accepts significant risk by assuming that industry will increase manufacturing capacity and produce future ships on time and within budget. However, shipbuilding plans over the past decade have been unstable and failed

to achieve their goals. The committee appreciates the submarine industrial base (SIB) 2023 and SIB 2025 studies that provided insight into the cost of achieving *Columbia*-class and *Virginia*-class construction requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, to perform a study for conventional battle force ship programs to evaluate potential risks and inform future resourcing decisions. The Secretary of the Navy shall deliver to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 1, 2025, an unconstrained cost estimate of industrial base investments, above regular construction, necessary to meet the inventory plan for conventional surface ships outlined in the Long-Range Plan for Construction of Naval Vessels for Fiscal Year 2025 in support of the Battle Force Ship Assessment and Requirements objective of June 2023. The cost estimate may be of rough order of magnitude, shall be phased by fiscal year, and shall include the following elements:

- (1) Supplier development required to expand the capability and capacity of existing suppliers, develop alternate sources for fragile sources including qualification and testing, manage obsolescence, and mitigate delays of sequence critical material;
- (2) Shipbuilder infrastructure improvements, such as facilities, equipment, and other capital expenditures;
- (3) Strategic outsourcing opportunities for ship modules, such as steel fabrication, machining, and outfitting workload from the shipyards including the cost of shipbuilder and supplier efforts;
- (4) Workforce development requirements for shipbuilding labor, engineering and design labor, and manufacturing labor at critical suppliers, such as the creation of training centers, hiring and retention incentives, and national marketing campaigns;
- (5) Government oversight required for shipyard and industrial base expansion;
- (6) Technology opportunities to transition and qualify suppliers to more effective, modern production processes, such as additive manufacturing and robotic automation; and
- (7) Any additional elements the Secretary finds appropriate.

Stratospheric Balloons in Exercises

The Air Force Research Lab (AFRL) is exploring potential applications of stratospheric balloons for large area intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capability. The committee believes such programs could yield significant benefits. However, the committee also needs to understand how the Department of Defense would propose to conduct appropriate tests and evaluations of such systems, including assessing their potential contributions through their participation in military exercises.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, describing plans for integrating stratospheric balloon systems into normal military exercises to assess their potential contribution to:

- (1) Networked communications;

- (2) Integrated fire control;
- (3) Air defense;
- (3) Long-range fires;
- (4) Long-range kill chains;
- (5) Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance;
- (6) Logistics support;
- (7) Indications and warning; or
- (8) A combination of these missions or activities

Study on establishment of aeromedical center of excellence

The committee is encouraged by the efforts of the Department of Defense to refocus on high-intensity warfighting scenarios in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee is concerned, however, that existing concepts of operation for aeromedical evacuation may not be appropriate for high-intensity conflict or casualty care in an expansive and largely maritime theater.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a study on the feasibility and advisability of establishing an aeromedical center of excellence within the Department of the Air Force that would: (1) Serve as the location for beginner and intermediate aeromedical training for the Air Force; (2) Improve and build aeromedical interoperability with allies and partners of the United States; and (3) Serve as a repository and knowledge management center for aeromedical lessons learned. The committee further directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 14, 2025, a report on the results of the required study. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report shall include:

- (1) A governance structure for the center of excellence, including:
 - (a) proposed officials or command to be tasked with overseeing the center;
 - (b) proposed organization and staffing of the center; and
 - (c) the functions and duties of such staff with respect to establishing and maintaining the center;
- (2) Recommended candidate locations for the center of excellence and an explanation of:
 - (a) decision criteria considered when selecting candidate locations;
 - (b) infrastructure upgrades that would be required for each candidate location if selected;
 - (c) civilian and military force structure changes that would be required for each candidate location if selected; and
 - (d) projected timeline for establishment of the center of excellence once a final location is determined;
- (3) A description of initial proposed training courses and other activities to be offered at the center of excellence and an explanation of:
 - (a) rationale for proposing these training courses or other activities and initial objectives;
 - (b) initial estimates of desired annual throughput for proposed training courses to meet combatant commander requirements; and

- (c) initial projections of timelines and resources required to meet desired annual throughput goals.
- (4) A description of opportunities for such a center to collaborate with allies and partners of the United States to improve and build aeromedical evacuation interoperability;
- (5) A description of proposed lessons learned repository and knowledge management center and an explanation of initial objectives for these elements and initial projections of timeline and resources required to establish these elements;
- (6) A list of additional authorities, appropriations, or other congressional support necessary to ensure the success of the center; and
- (7) Any other information the Secretary considers appropriate.

TITLE XI—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

One-year extension of authority to waive annual limitation on premium pay and aggregate limitation on pay for Federal civilian employees working overseas (sec. 1101)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1101 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417), as most recently amended by section 1105 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), to extend for 1 year the authority of heads of executive agencies to waive the limitation on the aggregate of basic and premium pay of employees who perform work supporting certain military or contingency operations.

One-year extension of temporary authority to grant allowances, benefits, and gratuities to civilian personnel on official duty in a combat zone (sec. 1102)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend for 1 year the discretionary authority of the head of a Federal agency to provide allowances, benefits, and gratuities comparable to those provided to members of the Foreign Service to the agency’s civilian employees on official duty in a combat zone.

Extension of enhanced appointment and compensation authority for civilian health care professionals for care and treatment of wounded and injured members of the Armed Forces (sec. 1103)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1599c of title 10, United States Code, to extend enhanced appointment and compensation authority for civilian health care professionals for care and treatment of wounded and injured members of the Armed Forces until December 31, 2030. The underlying provision of law authorizes the Department of Defense to utilize appointment and compensation authority available to the Department of Veterans Affairs for the appointment and pay of health care professionals under chapter 74 of title 38, United States Code.

Extension of direct hire authority for domestic industrial base facilities and Major Range and Test Facilities Base (sec. 1104)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1125 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to extend the sunset date of the underlying direct hire authority for domestic industrial base facilities and major range and test facilities through the end of fiscal year 2030. Further, the provision would amend section 1102 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law

115–91) to extend a briefing requirement on the use of the direct hire authority through end of fiscal year 2030.

Removal of Direct Support Activities from personnel limitation on the Office of the Secretary of Defense (sec. 1105)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 143(b) of title 10, United States Code, to modify the definition of personnel within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) contained in that subsection, and to which the personnel limitation contained in section 143 applies, to no longer include military and civilian personnel assigned to, or employed by, direct support activities of the OSD or the Washington Headquarters Services.

Authority to provide increased voluntary separation incentive pay for civilian employees of the Department of Defense (sec. 1106)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend 9902 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the maximum amount of voluntary separation incentive pay for Department of Defense civilian employees from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

Employment and compensation of civilian faculty members at Inter-American Defense College (sec. 1107)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1595(c) of title 10, United States Code, to add the United States Element of the Inter-American Defense College to the list of covered Department of Defense educational institutions at which the Secretary of Defense is authorized to employ and compensate civilian faculty as the Secretary considers necessary.

Modifications to the John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program (sec. 1108)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 932(f) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make a noncompetitive appointment or conversion of a successful program participant into a vacant position in the competitive or excepted service within the Department of Defense (DOD), when the Secretary determines that such appointment or conversion will contribute to the development of highly qualified future senior leaders for DOD.

Modification of pilot program on dynamic shaping of the workforce to improve the technical skills and expertise at certain Department of Defense laboratories (sec. 1109)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1109 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to clarify that the early retirement incentives authorized for the dynamic workforce reshaping pilot program at Department of Defense science and technology reinvention laboratories are available for employees covered by the Federal Employees' Retirement System and not just those covered by the Civil Service Retirement System.

Permanent authority for noncompetitive appointments of military spouses by Federal agencies (sec. 1110)

The committee recommends a provision that would repeal subsection (e) of section 573 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to make permanent the temporary authority of heads of Federal agencies to make noncompetitive appointments of military spouses into the civil service under section 3330d of title 5, United States Code.

Continuity of coverage under certain provisions of title 5, United States Code (sec. 1111)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 6323 of title 5, United States Code, to make technical and conforming amendments related to military leave for Federal employees for certain members of the Space Force.

Modification of direct hire authority for domestic defense industrial base facilities (sec. 1112)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1125 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to include positions within the Navy Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion, and Repair under the direct hire authority for the domestic defense industrial base authorized by that section.

Prohibition on establishment of new diversity, equity, or inclusion positions; prohibition on filling vacancies (sec. 1113)

The committee recommends a provision that would, beginning on January 1, 2025, prohibit the Secretary of Defense from establishing new positions within the Department of Defense with responsibility for matters relating to diversity, equity, and inclusion, or filling any vacancies in positions in the Department with responsibility for such matters.

Prohibition on considering applicant's commitment to diversity, equity, or inclusion in hiring process for certain positions at Department of Defense educational institutions (sec. 1114)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from requiring or considering a diversity statement from an applicant for employment at a DOD educational institution.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

Acceptance and expenditure of contributions for multilateral security cooperation activities (sec. 1201)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subchapter I of chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept, retain, and expend contributions, including money, personal property, and services, from one or more foreign governments, to carry out security cooperation activities in which the foreign partner, or partners, share a national security interest with the United States. The provision also requires the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to the appropriate congressional committees.

Modification of authority to build capacity (sec. 1202)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 333 of title 10, United States Code, to modify the Secretary of Defense's authority relating to building the capabilities of foreign security forces to include disaster risk reduction or response operations, space domain awareness and space operations, and foreign internal defense operations. Additionally, the provision would extend the period of availability of funds for these assistance programs from 2 to 3 years.

Authority to build capability and capacity of foreign civilian medical support entities for resilience in crisis and conflict (sec. 1203)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subchapter IV of chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide non-lethal assistance in the form of medical training and equipment to allied and partner nation civilians to build that nation's medical support capability and capacity in preparation for crisis or conflict.

Modification of authority for Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (sec. 1204)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 352 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize payment of fixed costs associated with the Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School from amounts made available for operation and maintenance, procurement, and military construction, among other modifications.

Extension of authority for reimbursement of certain coalition nations for support provided to United States military operations (sec. 1205)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) to increase the limitation on authority for funding from \$15.0 million to \$75.0 million and extend the authority for reimbursement of certain coalition nations for support provided to U.S. military operations through December 31, 2025.

Modification of United States-Israel anti-tunnel cooperation (sec. 1206)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1279 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to expand cooperation with Israel to improve anti-tunneling technologies and increase the limit on the amount authorized for such activities.

The committee notes the complex and brutal nature of subterranean and tunnel warfare. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to assist allies and partners in their efforts to deny and exploit subterranean environments. The committee further notes the importance of ensuring U.S. forces are adequately trained and equipped to conduct operations in such an environment. To that end, the committee highly encourages U.S. forces to conduct annual training exercises with allies and partners to enhance their interoperability and effectiveness including:

- (1) Locating subterranean tunnel entrances and exits;
- (2) Infiltrating and mapping subterranean tunnels;
- (3) Maneuvering within subterranean tunnels; and
- (4) Practicing neutralizing or demolishing subterranean tunnels.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees on planned training exercises not later than February 1, 2025.

Extension and modification of authority for Department of Defense support for stabilization activities in the national security interest of the United States (sec. 1207)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1210A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) to extend the authority of the Department of Defense to support stabilization activities in the national security interest of the United States through December 31, 2026. The provision would also modify the authority and streamline the requirements for concurrence and update the reporting and notification requirements.

Extension of security cooperation programs with foreign partners to advance implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act (sec. 1208)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1208 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) in order to continue efforts to implement the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Act of

2017. Promoting the meaningful inclusion of women in security cooperation activities with partner forces provides a competitive advantage for the United States and our partners.

Extension and modification of Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation Pilot Program (sec. 1209)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1212 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to extend the Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation pilot program to 2030 and increase the annual amount authorized for the program from \$10.0 million to \$15.0 million.

Temporary authority to provide training to military forces or national security forces of Costa Rica and Panama (sec. 1210)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize U.S. general purpose forces conducting training with friendly foreign countries under section 321 of title 10, United States Code, notwithstanding subsection (a)(2) of that section, to train the military forces or national security forces of Costa Rica and Panama and pay for specified expenses related to such training and exercises from the date of the enactment of this Act through December 31, 2030.

The committee notes that some key foreign partners do not have traditional armed forces and instead utilize other national forces that perform similar security functions, which presents limitations to security cooperation activities that may be conducted by U.S. general purpose forces. The committee believes that excluding some foreign partners from Department of Defense security cooperation activities inhibits effective implementation of the 2022 National Defense Strategy, negatively impacts partnerships, limits opportunities to address shared security challenges in key regions, and incentivizes friendly nations to partner with strategic competitors.

Key partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Expert Exchange Program (sec. 1211)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with other relevant agencies and using existing authorities, including section 311 of title 10, United States Code, to establish a subject matter expert exchange program between U.S. military forces and ally and partner forces of the Middle East working to advance regional integration. The provision would also require an annual report from the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the activities of the exchange program during the prior year.

Plan to modernize and streamline information technology systems relating to end-use monitoring functions of Defense Security Cooperation Agency (sec. 1212)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) to

submit a plan to modernize and streamline the information technology infrastructure used to carry out end-use monitoring (EUM) functions.

The committee believes that EUM is critically important for ensuring accountability of defense articles and services provided by the United States to foreign partners. The committee notes that DSCA plays an important role in the EUM process, including maintaining and updating defense article inventory information within the Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) database. The committee notes that the Department of Defense Inspector General report published on January 10, 2024, titled “Evaluation of the DOD’s Enhanced End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles Provided to Ukraine” (DODIG–2024–043) highlighted several deficiencies with DSCA’s current EUM information technology infrastructure, including lack of interoperability between databases and significant manual entry requirements.

Given the importance of EUM, the committee believes that DSCA urgently needs to modernize and streamline informational technology systems that efficiently and seamlessly populate and update databases. In addition, the informational technology modernization plan required by this provision would also include a timeline with milestones and a cost estimate for procurement and operation and maintenance of new information technology systems.

Extension of modification to authority to provide support for conduct of operations (sec.)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1205 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to extend and modify the temporary increase in the limitation on the aggregate value of all logistic support, supplies, and services provided to friendly foreign countries for the conduct of operations under section 331 of title 10, United States Code, through fiscal year 2026. The provision would also require the submission of a plan and report on the use of the authority.

Defense cooperation with Georgia (sec. 1214)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to conduct a review to assess whether continued defense cooperation with Georgia aligns with U.S. security interests.

Extension of authority to implement the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (sec. 1215)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1210(E) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) in order to continue efforts to implement the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Syria, Iraq, and Iran

Extension and modification of authority to provide assistance to vetted Syrian groups and individuals (sec. 1221)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to extend the authority to provide assistance to vetted Syrian groups.

The committee commends the ongoing efforts of the Syrian Democratic Forces as they work to degrade and defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in an environment of increasing instability. While progress has been made, the committee remains concerned about threats from ISIS detainees held in partner-run detention facilities. The committee views further training and enhanced security measures provided to Syrian partner forces as being urgently important to maintaining the security of these facilities and keeping ISIS detainees from returning to the battlefield. Finally, the committee remains troubled by the pace of assistance provided for implementation of projects to construct detainee facilities and improve security conditions at these facilities.

Extension and modification of authority to provide assistance to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (sec. 1222)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) to extend the authority to provide assistance to Iraq to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) through December 31, 2025. The committee supports continued assistance to the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF), including the Counter Terrorism Service and the forces under the command of the Ministry of Peshmerga, for operations to degrade and defeat ISIS.

Given the current threat environment, the committee is increasingly concerned about the threat from unmanned aerial system attacks against the Iraqi people and territory of Iraq. These attacks also threaten coalition forces who remain in Iraq at the invitation of the Iraqi government to assist the ISF. To this end, the committee recommends the utilization of this authority to provide equipment and training to the ISF, including Kurdish Peshmerga, in order to increase their capabilities to counter such attacks. Finally, the committee remains concerned about threats from ISIS detainees held in partner-run detention facilities, and the delayed timeline for implementing projects to construct detainee facilities and improve security conditions at these facilities.

Preservation of security and stability in northeast Syria (sec. 1223)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to certify that vetted Syrian groups and individuals are able to meet certain milestones in order to reduce the total number of United States Armed Forces serving in northeast Syria to fewer than 400 personnel. The committee notes that main-

taining existing defense capabilities in Northeast Syria is a priority for national security interests of the United States. The committee strongly supports continued assistance to vetted Syrian groups and individuals in conducting operations to degrade and defeat the threat from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and the detainment of ISIS terrorists. The committee further notes that the reduction of a U.S. forward presence before an indigenous security force is able to independently secure the region would have a destabilizing effect and risk a resurgence of ISIS.

Report on, and prohibition on use of funds to support, terrorist organizations in Iraq (sec. 1224)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to report to the congressional defense committees, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury on the affiliates of the Badr Organization in Iraq. The provision would also prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act from being used to support the Badr Organization and its designated affiliates.

Notification relating to arms trafficking by Iran (sec. 1225)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide notification to the congressional defense committees after any identified transfer of weapons or related materials by Iran to an Iranian-linked group or a second country outside the territory of Iran. The provision would also require an annual report detailing the transfer of weapons and related materials by Iran and actions the United States is taking to counter and deter such transfers.

Assessment and plan with respect to equipment provided to Kurdish Peshmerga forces (sec. 1226)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 120 days thereafter, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives assessing whether equipment provided under section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3558) and designated for Kurdish Peshmerga forces is being provided in a timely manner, and a plan for resolving any delay of such equipment intended for Kurdish Peshmerga forces.

Modify requirements of an annual report on the military power of Iran (sec. 1227)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to include an assessment of the support provided by Iran, and proxy groups affiliated with Iran, to non-state actors in the Maghreb region.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Europe and the Russian Federation

Extension of prohibition on availability of funds relating to sovereignty of the Russian Federation over internationally recognized territory of Ukraine (sec. 1231)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1245(a) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–236) to extend the prohibition of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2025 from being obligated or expended to implement any activity that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over the internationally recognized territory of Ukraine.

Modification of Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (sec. 1232)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to provide an additional 2 years for the period of performance across fiscal years under the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI). The provision would also waive section 2571 of title 10, United States Code, with respect to the use of reimbursable support from one component of the Department of Defense to perform work on behalf of another component in support of USAI. The provision would also state that the policy of the United States is to (1) Assist Ukraine in maintaining credible defense and deterrence capabilities; (2) Bolster security cooperation with Ukraine as a means of building a Ukrainian force that can defend Ukraine today and deter future aggression; and (3) Advocate for continued security-sector reforms in Ukraine. The term “credible defense and deterrence capability” is defined as “the ability to defend against and deter any credible conventional military threat from the Russian Federation acting unilaterally or in concert with partners, through the use of conventional military means, possessed in sufficient quantity, including weapons platforms and munitions, command, control, communication, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.”

The committee supports Ukraine in its fight against Russia’s unprovoked and illegal war. The committee notes that the security assistance provided by the United States to Ukraine has proven vital. Finally, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to capitalize on opportunities to enhance the capability and capacity of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, including through deepening defense industrial base cooperation.

Extension and modification of training for Eastern European national security forces in the course of multilateral exercises (sec. 1233)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1251 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to extend the authority to train Eastern European national security forces through December 31, 2027. The provision would also modify the authority to include the Republic of Cyprus among the list of countries eligible to receive training.

Modifications to North Atlantic Treaty Organization Special Operations Headquarters (sec. 1234)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2350r of title 10, United States Code, to update the name of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Special Operations Headquarters to the NATO Allied Special Operations Forces Command (SOFCOM), in accordance with the NATO decision to modify the title. The provision would also increase the funding authorized in support of SOFCOM from \$50.0 million to \$55.0 million.

Report on efforts to identify, disseminate, and implement lessons learned from war in Ukraine (sec. 1235)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the efforts by the Department of Defense to identify, disseminate, and implement lessons learned from the war in Ukraine.

Review, report, and plan regarding logistics networks in North America and Europe (sec. 1236)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the adequacy of the logistics networks in North America and Europe to support the operational and contingency plans of the U.S. European Command. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide the congressional defense committees with a report, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the results of the review and a plan, including timelines and assigned responsibilities, to address any deficiencies in the logistics networks identified during the review.

Sense of the Senate on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sec. 1237)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate that the commitment of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is ironclad. The provision would also emphasize the importance of engagement, investment, and integration across the alliance to manage the short-term threat brought about by the Russian Federation's unjust war in Ukraine as well as longer-term shared security challenges.

Report on defense industrial base cooperation with Ukraine and other allies and partners (sec. 1238)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on efforts to enhance United States defense industrial base cooperation with Ukraine and other allied partners in Europe.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to the Indo-Pacific Region
Indo-Pacific Security Assistance Initiative (sec. 1241)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Indo-Pacific Security Initiative, under which the Secretary of Defense would be authorized to provide the foreign military and national security forces and ministries of defense, or security agencies serving a similar defense function, of foreign partners in the Indo-Pacific, and regional organizations with security missions in the Indo-Pacific region, with security assistance utilizing the authorities provided in chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable statutory authorities available to the Secretary. The provision would also authorize the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to make defense articles and services available to partners in the Indo-Pacific or to replenish foreign partners who have provided such defense articles or services to partners in the Indo-Pacific.

Indo-Pacific multilateral security assistance initiatives (sec. 1242)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to seek to engage with appropriate officials from Japan, Australia, and the Republic of Korea for the purpose of establishing multilateral security assistance initiatives with the national security forces of mutual foreign partners in the Indo-Pacific region. The provision would also require the Secretary to submit an annual report through March 1, 2030, regarding multilateral security assistance activities carried out under this provision.

Extension and modification of Pacific Deterrence Initiative (sec. 1243)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1251 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to extend the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) through fiscal year 2025. The provision would also clarify that the annual independent assessment of the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), shall include the requirements of United States Forces Korea and United States Forces Japan.

The committee notes that additive manufacturing capabilities have significant potential for supporting distributed military operations in the INDOPACOM area of responsibility given the distances between main operating bases and harsh conditions present in the theater. Therefore, the committee supports the fielding and deployment of additive manufacturing capabilities under the PDI.

Lastly, the committee believes the PDI could be used more effectively to incentivize additional investments by the military services in joint enabling capabilities needed in the Indo-Pacific theater. As the Department of Defense prepares its budget request for fiscal year 2026, the committee urges the Department to utilize a total obligation authority withhold technique for a significant portion of the PDI. Furthermore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than January 1, 2025, to provide the congressional

defense committees with a plan for utilizing a total obligation authority withhold technique, as appropriate, for future PDI budget requests across the future years defense plan.

Extension and modification of authority to transfer funds for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup (sec. 1244)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1253(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to extend the authority of the Secretary of Defense to transfer funds to the Secretary of State for the Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup in Vietnam through fiscal year 2025. The provision would also increase the amount that can be transferred to \$30.0 million per year in light of increased commitments.

Modification of Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (sec. 1245)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1263 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to authorize support under the Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative to foreign non-military governmental organizations that have maritime security missions among their functional responsibilities when assistance is necessary to enable the integration of the activities of governmental organizations with the national military or other security forces of a foreign partner.

Establishment of partnership program between the United States and Taiwan for military trauma care and research (sec. 1246)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to seek to engage with appropriate officials of Taiwan for the purpose of establishing a joint program on military trauma care and research consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8).

Indo-Pacific extended deterrence education pilot program (sec. 1247)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, using the authorities provided in chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable statutory authorities available to the Secretary, to establish a pilot program, including an international defense personnel exchange program, to support the education of covered personnel of Australia, Japan, or the Republic of Korea in matters related to nuclear deterrence, nuclear strategy, nuclear defense strategy, or other related matters.

Modifications to implementation plan for joint force headquarters in area of operations of United States Indo-Pacific Command (sec. 1248)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1087(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to require the

Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees with a plan for the establishment of joint force headquarters subordinate to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command in Japan, Australia, and any other locations the Secretary determines necessary.

Plan to strengthen United States extended deterrence commitments to the Republic of Korea (sec. 1249)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a plan to strengthen United States extended deterrence commitments to the Republic of Korea in each of the next 5 years.

Plan and annual report relating to trilateral security cooperation with Japan and the Republic of Korea (sec. 1250)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a plan for advancing trilateral security cooperation among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. The provision would also require annual updates on such trilateral security cooperation activities through 2029.

Modification of reporting requirement for transfer of defense articles and defense services to Taiwan (sec. 1251)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend paragraph (3) of section 1259A(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to clarify that the required report may be submitted in classified form.

Implementation plan to support establishment of regional contingency stockpile for Taiwan (sec. 1252)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a multiyear implementation plan for Department of Defense activities necessary to support the establishment of a regional contingency stockpile for Taiwan pursuant to section 5503(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Consideration of Taiwan for enhanced defense industrial base cooperation (sec. 1253)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to take measures to ensure that Taiwan is appropriately considered, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8), for enhanced defense industrial base cooperation activities aligned with the United States National Defense Industrial Strategy to expand global defense production, increase supply chain security and resilience, and meet the defense needs of Taiwan. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a report assessing the feasibility and advisability of entering into one or more defense industrial agreements with

Taiwan and identifying defense capabilities that could benefit from such agreements.

Transregional strategy for countering malign activities by the People's Liberation Army (sec. 1254)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a transregional strategy to expose and, as appropriate, counter malign activities by the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China. The provision would also require the Secretary to designate, within each geographic combatant command, other than U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, a lead component for coordinating transregional efforts to counter malign activities by the People's Liberation Army.

Assessment of use of Department of Defense facilities in Guam as multinational training locations (sec. 1255)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to assess the feasibility and advisability of using existing Department of Defense (DOD) facilities in Guam to host training detachments of the military forces of foreign partner countries on a permanent or rotational basis.

The committee strongly supports the U.S. Air Force's December 2023 announcement of its intent to host up to 12 Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) F-15 fighter aircraft and associated mission support at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. As noted in the U.S. Air Force's announcement, the beddown of these Singaporean aircraft "is needed to enhance the U.S. Department of the Air Force (DAF) capability to support U.S. and partner nation forces within the Indo-Pacific region and strengthen the U.S.'s ability to respond regionally and worldwide, through construction of infrastructure upgrades and increased support of fighter aircraft, in alignment with evolving DAF and DOD strategies and initiatives for the region. Increasing and improving airfield and munitions infrastructure would address capability gaps and allow for greater efficiencies and agility in the way ground operations are conducted."

The committee believes this action will help to both improve the readiness of Andersen Air Force Base and the U.S. Air Force's interoperability with RSAF partners. The committee believes DOD should consider whether there are additional opportunities to host the military forces of other foreign partner countries on a permanent or rotational basis at Andersen Air Force Base or other existing DOD facilities in Guam.

Review, report, and plan on adequacy of logistics network in Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1256)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of the adequacy of the logistics network in the Indo-Pacific region for supporting the operational and contingency plans of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide a plan to the congressional defense committees that includes timelines and assigned responsibilities for addressing any deficiencies in the logistics network identified during the review.

Report on costs of meeting certain requirements of foreign partners relating to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (sec. 1257)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry requirements imposed by the government of a foreign partner on personnel and equipment of the United States Armed Forces in the area of operations of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

Returning civic action teams to the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (sec. 1258)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on the activities of civic action teams in the Republic of Palau under the Palau Compact of Free Association Act (Public Law 99-658). The report should also review the feasibility and advisability of restoring the presence of civic action teams in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as authorized under the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-239) and the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-188).

Modification of public reporting of Chinese military companies operating in the United States (sec. 1259)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) to clarify the public reporting requirements regarding Chinese military companies operating in the United States. The provision would establish an annual report on the status of procurement restrictions on such companies and require the Secretary of Defense to promulgate rules, procedures, and regulations necessary to implement the provision, including for advanced notice, appeal, or deletion of any entity from the list of Chinese military companies.

Annual report on military capabilities of allies and partners in Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1260)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report in each of the next 5 years regarding the military capabilities of allies and partners of the United States in the Indo-Pacific region. The report would include treaty allies of the United States, countries that host a significant United States military presence, and any other foreign partner with whom the United States maintains a significant security cooperation relationship.

Fielding of a common operating picture with Taiwan (sec. 1262)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act

(Public Law 96–8) and not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to seek to engage with appropriate officials of Taiwan for the purpose of fielding capabilities to provide to the military forces of Taiwan and the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command a common operating picture.

Report on corruption in People’s Liberation Army (sec. 1263)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than June 1, 2025, to provide the congressional defense and intelligence committees with a report on corruption in the Chinese People’s Liberation Army.

Sense of the Senate on defense alliances and partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1264)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate on the importance of defense alliances and partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region.

Modification of cooperative program with Vietnam to account for Vietnamese personnel missing in action (sec. 1265)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to make various modifications to a cooperative program with Vietnam to account for Vietnamese personnel missing in action, and to extend the program to 2031.

Prohibition on use of funds for EcoHealth Alliance (sec. 1266)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the use of funds for EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.

Subtitle E—Reports

Report on cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China (sec. 1271)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a one-time report to the congressional defense committees regarding the military cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China, and the implications of such cooperation for the national security interests of the United States.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Quarterly briefings on counterterrorism operations, irregular warfare, and sensitive activities (sec. 1281)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 485 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to provide the congressional defense committees with quarterly briefings on counterterrorism, irregular warfare, and other sensitive activities.

Extension and modification of security briefings on Afghanistan (sec. 1282)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1092 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to extend the requirement for security briefings on Afghanistan and modify the briefing dates through December 31, 2026.

Multilateral Artificial Intelligence Working Group (sec. 1283)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a working group to develop and coordinate an artificial intelligence initiative among allies and partners of the United States. The provision would also require the development of a plan for establishing and carrying out activities for the working group, as well as a semiannual report to the congressional defense committees on the activities of the working group.

Report on Department of Defense role in supporting international legal operations (sec. 1284)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments or agencies, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress on the role of the Department of Defense in supporting whole-of-government efforts to identify and expose the international legal operations of malign actors. The committee notes the historic and recent use of law as a weapon in international relations and great power competition, particularly by the People's Republic of China.

Report and briefing on security implications of water scarcity and food security for the United States Central Command (sec. 1285)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility and advisability of including water scarcity and food security in the risk assessments and operational plans for the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

Notifications regarding terrorist groups in Afghanistan (sec. 1286)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees within 30 days of identifying any new training facility in Afghanistan that is operated or staffed by al-Qaeda, ISIS Khorasan, or other United States designated terrorist organizations.

Report and briefing on Al-Udeid Air Base in Qatar (sec. 1287)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit a report and provide a briefing to

the congressional defense committees on the operational value of Al-Udeid Air Base in Qatar, taking into account its relationship with Hamas and other terrorist organizations.

Middle East integrated space and satellite security capability (sec. 1288)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to provide a strategy for cooperation on space and satellite capability with Middle East allies and partners.

Improvements to security cooperation workforce and defense acquisition workforce (sec. 1289)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance to the defense acquisition workforce and the security cooperation workforce governing the execution of foreign military sales (FMS) and establish a FMS Continuous Process Improvement Board to serve as an enduring structure within the Department of Defense to advise the Secretary on ways to improve the FMS process of the Department of Defense.

Independent assessment of technology release and foreign disclosure reform initiative (sec. 1290)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an independent assessment of the Department of Defense technology release and foreign disclosure reform initiative required by section 918 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), and submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than July 31, 2025.

Items of Special Interest

African Lion exercise

The committee recognizes the twentieth anniversary of the African Lion exercise hosted by Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal, and Ghana. African Lion is U.S. Africa Command's (AFRICOM) largest joint all-domain, multi-component, and multinational exercise which builds and maintains interoperability with our African and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) partners and improves international efforts to meet security challenges together.

The committee notes the importance of the continuation of the African Lion exercise in future years, including efforts to build readiness to respond to crises and contingencies in Africa and address security challenges around the world. The committee also notes the importance of the U.S.- Morocco security relationship and believes that close cooperation between the United States and Morocco is critical to regional security.

Assessment of stability of Lebanese Armed Forces

The committee is concerned about additional impacts to regional stability following the horrific terrorist attacks by Hamas on Israel on October 7, 2023. Of note, Lebanon was already assessed to be

on the precipice of being a failed state prior to the attacks, which is negatively impacting the stability of the Lebanese Armed Forces, and their capabilities, to counter and deter regional threats including violent terrorist organizations, such as Hezbollah.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and Undersecretary of Defense for Policy to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than February 1, 2025, assessing the capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces and their willingness to counter terrorist organizations, and to provide any policy recommendations to ensure they are better postured to counter regional threats.

Briefing on North Atlantic Treaty Organization activities in the Indo-Pacific region

Not later than January 1, 2025, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing on North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) activities in the Indo-Pacific region. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) A description of efforts by the Department of Defense (DOD) alongside NATO member countries to deter military aggression throughout the Indo-Pacific region;
- (2) A description of the capabilities of NATO member countries relevant to efforts to deter military aggression throughout the Indo-Pacific region, including:
 - (a) an assessment of NATO capabilities that may be available for deployment within the Indo-Pacific region; and
 - (b) an assessment of the adequacy of defense coordination and integration among NATO members in support of deterrence activities in the Indo-Pacific region;
- (3) A description of DOD activities with NATO to reinforce the defense of Hawaii and the United States territories of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

Department of Defense contributions to United States Government efforts to secure the release of hostages

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to deliver a classified briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on Department of Defense (DOD) contributions to U.S. Government efforts to secure the release of citizens and lawful permanent residents of the United States being held hostage by designated foreign terrorist organizations. At a minimum, the briefing shall include:

- (1) An identification of all U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents currently being held hostage by designated foreign terrorist organizations;
- (2) An explanation of any intelligence gathered related to such hostages, their condition, and known or suspected location;
- (3) A description of DOD engagement with the Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell and other relevant departments and agen-

cies of the United States Government related to efforts to recover such hostages;

(4) A description of DOD actions, including contingency planning, taken in response to such intelligence or to gather such intelligence;

(5) An assessment of opportunities to recover such hostages unilaterally or through partnered operations;

(6) An explanation of intelligence sharing efforts with allies and partners that could assist in the recovery of such hostages;

(7) A description of existing DOD authorities to conduct hostage recovery efforts; and

(8) An explanation of any additional DOD authorities necessary to support the recovery of such hostages.

Designating the Taliban as a transnational criminal organization

The committee is concerned about reports alleging that members of the Taliban have potentially sold weapons and equipment that the United States left behind during the 2021 withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Afghanistan. The committee believes that the Taliban's involvement in illicit arms sales, coupled with its participation in global drug smuggling rings, could potentially merit classifying the Taliban as a transnational criminal organization.

Not later than February 15, 2025, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to the United States Council on Transnational Organized Crime, assessing the extent to which the Taliban and other Afghan terrorist organizations have profited from the sale of U.S. origin defense articles that the United States left behind during the August 2021 withdrawal from Afghanistan, and the security impact of the illicit sale of these weapons. The report should be provided in an unclassified format but may include a classified annex if necessary.

Enhanced end use monitoring

The committee recognizes the critical role played by the Department of Defense (DOD) in conducting Enhanced End Use Monitoring to help ensure accountability of defense articles and services sold, leased, or exported by the United States Government to partner nations. The committee notes that the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) published a report on January 10, 2024, titled "Evaluation of the DoD's Enhanced End-Use Monitoring of Defense Articles Provided to Ukraine" (DODIG-2024-043), which identified several deficiencies in the conduct of the Enhanced End Use Monitoring program for articles and services transferred to Ukraine. Timely implementation of the DODIG's recommendations included in the aforementioned report could improve the efficacy of Enhanced End Use Monitoring with respect to Ukraine and other partner nations. The committee notes that the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and military departments generally concurred with the DODIG recommendations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Air Force, and any other relevant agency, to provide a briefing, not later than January 1, 2025, to the Senate Armed Services Committee, on the status of implementation of the DODIG's recommendations concerning DOD's Enhanced End Use Monitoring Program.

Feasibility of Jordan to Use and Maintain A-10 Fleet

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2025, on the feasibility and advisability of transferring retiring A-10 aircraft to Jordan. The report should include an analysis of Jordan's ability to maintain the aircraft on their own.

Indo-Pacific water security

The committee recognizes the work of the Department of Defense (DOD) to map and preserve critical water infrastructure on DOD installations and its efforts to promote resilience amid increasing demand for and restricted or contested access to water, such as in the event of a potential conflict scenario in the Indo-Pacific region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on access to water in the Indo-Pacific region, to include a focus on infrastructure owned, controlled, or otherwise accessible to DOD. The briefing shall also include an assessment of the extent to which relevant critical infrastructure is under foreign ownership and the potential implications for DOD operations. Finally, the briefing shall include an assessment of the challenges of the People's Republic of China in maintaining water security.

Inspector General oversight of joint logistics over-the-shore capability of the Department of Defense

The committee directs the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) to submit a report, not later than March 1, 2025, presenting findings and recommendations regarding the capability of the Department of Defense (DOD) to carry out joint logistics over the shore (JLOTS) operations and exercises. The report must be unclassified but may include a classified annex.

The DODIG report should include:

- (1) The organizational structure used by DOD to carry out JLOTS exercises and operations, including the responsible combatant command and participating joint services;
- (2) A list of the governing DOD publications, including manuals, directives, and instructions, of DOD, the Joint Staff, and the military services, as applicable;
- (3) A summary of all JLOTS exercises and operations conducted by U.S. Transportation Command, or any other combatant command, or carried out by the military services, from 2014 to 2024, including lessons learned from those exercises

and operations. The summary for each exercise or operation shall include:

- (a) the command structure;
 - (b) the participating units;
 - (c) the purpose of the use of the JLOTS;
 - (d) the capabilities of the JLOTS, including geographical and climate considerations in its deployment; and,
 - (e) an accounting of all personnel injuries and equipment loss or damage during the deployment of the JLOTS capability whether in an exercise or an operation.
- (4) The following information specific to the deployment of the JLOTS capability to provide humanitarian assistance to Gaza in 2024:
- (a) the preparatory planning and consideration for deploying the JLOTS capability to provide assistance to Gaza prior to the President's announcement of his decision to deploy this capability on March 7, 2024;
 - (b) whether DOD was able to assess or control the distribution of the aid once it left DOD's possession and if not, who controlled the aid and what became of it;
 - (c) whether DOD conducted an assessment of the threat to U.S. personnel or JLOTS equipment at the Gaza pier, and if so, what that assessment indicated;
 - (d) a list of injuries sustained and equipment damaged; and,
 - (e) lessons learned from the JLOTS deployment to Gaza.
- (5) Any other matter the Inspector General considers appropriate.

Monitoring and countering terrorism activity in Afghanistan

The committee observes with deep concern reports that United States-designated terrorist organizations are gaining new footholds in Afghanistan. The most recent report by the United Nations Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team has "identified up to eight new al Qaeda training camps, one stockpile weapons base, and five madrassas this quarter with help from al Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent." The committee believes that such developments may represent a violation of the Taliban's commitments under the February 29, 2020, U.S.-Taliban agreement, under which the Taliban affirmed "its continued commitment not to cooperate with or permit international terrorist groups or individuals to recruit, train, raise funds (including through the production or distribution of narcotics), transit Afghanistan or misuse its internationally recognized travel documents, or conduct other support activities in Afghanistan, and will not host them."

The committee reaffirms the need for a robust counterterrorism architecture to ensure that Afghanistan cannot be used as a base to conduct attacks against the United States or its allies. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), no later than February 15, 2025, to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee to address the following issues:

(1) The operational requirements for monitoring and countering United States-designated terrorist groups in Afghanistan, and the cost estimates for satisfying those requirements;

(2) The role of the Department of Defense in any ongoing interagency deliberations on updated guidance with respect to counterterrorism policy;

(3) The types and amounts of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance coverage required to facilitate monitoring and countering terrorist activity in Afghanistan;

(4) Efforts to secure basing or access agreements with countries neighboring Afghanistan; and

(5) Other such matters the Secretary or CENTCOM Commander deems necessary.

People's Liberation Army attempts to exploit knowledge of the tactics, techniques, and procedures of the United States military

The committee is concerned that the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) is seeking to advance their knowledge of the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used by the United States military, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and other foreign partners. As highlighted in a September 2023 memorandum issued by then-Air Force Chief of Staff General Charles Q. Brown, Jr. "foreign companies are targeting and recruiting U.S. and NATO trained military talent across specialties and career fields to train the PLA abroad to fill gaps in their military capabilities." The committee notes that United States military TTPs are a critical element of the combat effectiveness that underpins our national security. Therefore, to improve awareness of the threat and to enable effective mitigation strategies, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, not later than January 1, 2025, that includes:

(1) An analysis of the PLA's efforts to collect information regarding United States military TTPs from former servicemembers and Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, the intended use of such information, and how foreign-owned companies seek to obscure connections to the PLA;

(2) An assessment of the counterintelligence threat facing former servicemembers and DOD civilians, including those who conduct commercial tactical training services;

(3) An assessment of the effectiveness of current efforts by DOD to educate current and former servicemembers and DOD civilians regarding such threats and their obligations under United States law and DOD policy;

(4) An assessment of the feasibility and advisability of establishing a process for former servicemembers and DOD civilians to vet offers for employment by foreign owned companies, including the establishment of a list of foreign-owned companies with no known ties to the PLA;

(5) An articulation of any other actions that can be taken across the targeted population to mitigate these issues, including to inform and protect U.S. servicemembers and DOD civilians during and after their service, including an identification

of additional authorities or resources necessary to implement such actions; and

(6) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary or Director.

To contribute to public awareness, the required report shall be unclassified to the maximum extent practicable, with a classified annex if necessary.

Qatar hosting of Hamas

The committee notes that the State of Qatar, a major non-NATO ally of the United States, continues to host Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist organization responsible for the deaths of more than 33 Americans and the kidnapping of 12 Americans on October 7, 2023. The committee notes that the hosting of Hamas was originally undertaken in full coordination by multiple, sequential U.S. administrations. The committee further notes that 8 months into this crisis, Hamas has not changed its negotiating position, despite reasonable offers from Israel that would result in the release of all the hostages, including all eight Americans, increase humanitarian assistance to the people of Gaza, and provide a pathway for a sustainable end to the conflict. Therefore, if Hamas refuses reasonable negotiations, the committee directs that the Secretary of Defense urge his Qatari counterparts to expel senior Hamas officials.

Recognition of the importance of the long-standing alliance between the United States and Jordan

The committee appreciates the long-standing alliance between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Jordan remains a critical partner of the United States in providing stability across the Middle East, maintaining peaceful relations with Israel, and deterring adversaries within the region. The committee commends Jordan for defense of its air space on the night of April 13, 2024.

The committee also recognizes the need for additional critical capabilities, including F-16 aircraft, to counter growing air threats, including unmanned aerial systems, within Jordan and across the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. The committee recognizes the importance of the Jordanian Air Force's proposal to acquire Block 52 F-16 fighter aircraft. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense and foreign relations committees, not later than February 1, 2025, on any current or future plans to utilize existing authorities to increase air defense for counter unmanned aerial systems in Jordan to protect United States ally and partner interests, and the status of efforts to work with the Jordanian Ministry of Defense to identify needed Block 52 F-16 fighter aircraft that Jordan can acquire as expeditiously as possible, and any other security assistance jointly identified by the United States and Jordan.

Report on AUKUS Pillar II activities

The committee continues to support the efforts of the Department of Defense to increase collaboration with our Australian and United Kingdom partners under the partnership among Australia,

the United Kingdom, and the United States, commonly known as the AUKUS partnership. While progress is being made under AUKUS Pillar I relating to nuclear-powered submarines, the committee is less clear on the activities being conducted under AUKUS Pillar II, which include research and development collaboration on a broad range of emerging technology areas. The committee believes such collaboration has the potential to show nearer-term demonstrations of commitment and also nearer-term benefits, but the lack of details shared with the committee to date on projects conducted under Pillar II has hindered congressional oversight of these activities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report on the activities conducted under Pillar II of the AUKUS partnership to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2025. The report shall include the following:

- (1) Requirements and milestones for completed, current, and planned projects developed under Pillar II of the AUKUS partnership;
- (2) Identification of sources of funding for completed, current, and planned AUKUS Pillar II projects;
- (3) An explanation of the organizational structure and processes within the Department of Defense that facilitates collaboration on AUKUS Pillar II projects;
- (4) Recommendations for facilitating collaboration with the United Kingdom and Australia on AUKUS Pillar II projects;
- (5) An assessment of the effectiveness of the modifications to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) made in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 for facilitating collaboration;
- (6) Opportunities for improving collaboration between the defense industrial base and academic institutions of the three countries to facilitate AUKUS Pillar II projects;
- (7) An assessment of the effects and feasibility of expanding the AUKUS Pillar II partnership beyond the three founding countries; and
- (8) Other topics deemed relevant by the Department related to projects developed under Pillar II of the AUKUS partnership.

Report on Russian and North Korean cooperation on space, nuclear, and missile technologies

The committee notes with concern the increased coordination and cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the realms of space, nuclear, and missile technologies. This collaboration poses significant implications for regional and global security. Particularly, the committee is alarmed by activities conducted by Russia that have the potential to destabilize the Korean Peninsula and adversely impact regional security dynamics. Therefore, the committee believes future iterations of the Department of Defense's annual report on Russia Military Power should include, to the extent feasible:

- (1) A comprehensive account of any cooperative efforts between the Russian Federation and the DPRK on technological development or associated economic cooperation designed to

enhance military capabilities relating to missiles, nuclear weapons, or space-based systems;

(2) An analysis of specific activities undertaken by Russia that are considered particularly destabilizing to the Korean Peninsula; and

(3) An assessment of how such activities could negatively affect regional security, with particular emphasis on the threats posed to U.S. allies and interests in the region.

Security on the Tibetan Plateau

The committee notes increased activities by the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the Tibetan Plateau have the potential to affect regional security, particularly with respect to India. Therefore, the committee believes future iterations of the Department of Defense's annual report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China, required by section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65), as amended, should include, to the extent feasible, an assessment of the military and security strategy of the People's Republic of China on the Tibetan Plateau, including risks posed by political and regional conflicts, resource control and water-related resource conflicts, and infrastructure development.

Situation in Israel and Gaza

The committee condemns in the strongest terms the horrific terrorist attack that Hamas perpetrated against Israel on October 7, 2023, during which approximately 1,200 people were murdered, including 33 U.S. citizens, and over 250 people were taken hostage, including 12 Americans. The committee extends its deepest sympathies to the victims of this outrageous attack and their families, as well as to the many thousands of Israelis who remain internally displaced due to Hamas' attack. The committee urges the Biden Administration and the international community to continue its support for the state of Israel in its national defense, including ensuring the return of all remaining hostages, which include U.S. citizens, and working to degrade and defeat Hamas.

The committee is concerned about the plight of the civilian population in Gaza with more than 2 million people at risk of experiencing extreme hunger. The committee supports efforts by the Department of Defense to assist the Israeli government, regional partners, and non-governmental organizations to increase the capacity of humanitarian assistance being provided to the people of Gaza. The committee affirms that it is in the national security interests of the United States, and its allies and partners, to help ensure regional stability in the Middle East.

Strategy to counter threats at Al-Tanf Garrison

The committee is concerned about the rise in the threats against United States service members located at Al-Tanf Garrison in Syria. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, on efforts to protect service members at Al-Tanf from threats related to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS),

Iranian-backed groups, the Russian Federation and the Assad regime, and any additional support that is required.

Support for Afghan Allies

Three years after the transition of U.S. forces from Afghanistan, the committee remains deeply concerned about the safety and security of Afghans who worked alongside the United States and coalition partners for 20 years.

The committee notes its support for an extension of the Special Immigrant Visa program for Afghans, and clarification of processing procedures to ensure the thousands of Afghans awaiting adjudication of their status are done so efficiently and appropriately. The committee further urges the Department of Defense to continue assisting in efforts to ensure the processing of applications where possible. The committee strongly supports a comprehensive approach to continue to facilitate the relocation and resettlement of at-risk Afghans, including those that remain in Afghanistan under threat from the Taliban, and those currently residing in third countries.

Threats from Ansar Allah

The committee is deeply concerned by the ongoing threats from air and missile attacks from Ansar Allah, commonly known as the Houthis, and the impacts these attacks have on freedom of navigation of United States and international naval and commercial vessels. The committee directs the Commander, U.S. Central Command, to brief the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2025, regarding military support and assistance that is currently being provided to Middle Eastern allies and partners to counter these threats, and any additional support that is required.

U.S. national security interests in Africa

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report, not later than January 1, 2025, on the U.S. national security interests in, and related to, each of the following countries: Gabon, Niger, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, and Chad. The report shall include an assessment of the U.S. national security interests in each of the countries and their respective regions, and whether U.S. national security interests would benefit from the resumption of any of the programs listed below, if such programs have been halted as a result of section 7008 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328).

The covered programs are as follows:

- (1) Military to military engagements, including programs authorized under sections 311, 312, and 341 of title 10, United States Code;
- (2) Training with foreign forces, including programs authorized under sections 321 and 322 of title 10, United States Code;
- (3) Educational and training activities, including programs authorized under sections 342, 345, 347, and 348 of title 10, United States Code;

(4) Support to operations, including programs authorized under section 331 of title 10, United States Code; and

(5) Capacity building, including programs authorized under sections 332 and 333 of title 10, United States Code.

U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Northern Command cyber cooperation pilot program

Adversaries such as the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and transnational criminal elements, including cyber criminals, are able to target the seams that exist in the cybersecurity infrastructure of our partners in Latin America and the Caribbean. The committee appreciates the work that the Department of Defense has done in support of our partners in the region.

In order to build on that work, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 1, 2025, on a strategy for cybersecurity cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, to include the feasibility and advisability of potential participation of regional countries in a future cyber cooperation pilot program for the purposes of enhancing cybersecurity resilience and readiness in Latin America and the Caribbean, and increasing regional cooperation between the United States and such countries. The strategy should include consideration of plans for the training of military officers and relevant civilian defense officials on matters such as human rights, rule of law, and internet freedom.

U.S.-Armenia defense cooperation

The committee notes that in the past year the U.S. military has moved expeditiously to strengthen its relationship with the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, including conducting training exercises in Armenia for the first time in many years. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to continue to seek opportunities to strengthen engagement, including through bilateral training opportunities and other security cooperation activities, as appropriate.

United States-Bahrain security relationship

The committee notes that strengthening the United States-Kingdom of Bahrain bilateral relationship is in the interests of the United States. The committee greatly appreciates Bahrain's designation as a U.S. major non-NATO ally, full normalization with Israel, strong condemnation of the October 7, 2023, attack on Israel, hosting of the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command and Commander 5th Fleet, and the September 2023 U.S.-Kingdom of Bahrain Comprehensive security integration and prosperity agreement.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 10, 2025, on efforts to deepen security cooperation with the Kingdom of Bahrain. The report shall include the following:

- (1) Efforts to provide required capabilities to ensure that Bahrain can provide for its own defense;
- (2) Efforts to increase interoperability for regional security and counterterrorism;
- (3) Efforts to boost Bahrain's capabilities to counter smuggling and terrorism;
- (4) Efforts to strengthen Bahrain's defense relationship with Israel in the context of the Abraham Accords; and
- (5) Efforts to improve Bahrain's ability to counter threats from violent extremist organizations.

Western Balkans

The committee notes the importance of military-to-military cooperation between the United States, the European Union, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to support peace and security in the Western Balkans. The committee strongly supports bilateral engagements with the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which reaffirm the U.S. commitment to their efforts to enhance stability and defend the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The committee notes the important role of the European Union Force, Operation Althea (EUFOR Althea), whose remit is to support a safe and secure environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Further, the committee notes continued Russian malign influence operations to undermine Bosnia and Herzegovina's territorial integrity and multi-ethnic character, and encourages the Department of Defense to continue to work closely with EUFOR Althea and the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to address these challenges and to conduct prudent planning with allies and partners in case of a Russian veto of the United Nations mandate under Security Council Resolution 1575.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

Cooperative Threat Reduction funds (sec. 1301)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize \$350.1 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program, define the funds as authorized to be appropriated in section 301 of this Act, and authorize CTR funds to be available for obligation for fiscal years 2025, 2026, and 2027.

Temporary continuation of requirement for reports on activities and assistance under Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (sec. 1302)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1080(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) to reinstate the annual reporting requirement for the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program through calendar year 2030.

The CTR program facilitates joint collaboration with foreign nations to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Recent CTR activities, such as helping to secure dangerous pathogens in high-containment laboratories in Africa, demonstrate the value of providing a report on the unique insights on global facilities and research for the protection of U.S. servicemembers.

TITLE XIV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

Subtitle A—Military Programs

Working capital funds (sec. 1401)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for the defense working capital funds at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Chemical agents and munitions destruction, defense (sec. 1402)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense, at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Drug interdiction and counter-drug activities, defense-wide (sec. 1403)

The committee recommends a provision that 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.

Defense Inspector General (sec. 1404)

The committee recommends a provision that 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.

Defense Health Program (sec. 1405)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for the Defense Health Program activities at the levels identified in section 4501 of division D of this Act.

Subtitle B—National Defense Stockpile

Restoring the National Defense Stockpile (sec. 1411)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 15, 2025, to fully fund existing National Defense Stockpile requirements.

Storage of strategic and critical materials in the National Defense Stockpile (sec. 1412)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.) to authorize the Stockpile Manager to enter into leases for the

storage of strategic and critical materials in the National Defense Stockpile.

Consultations with respect to environmental reviews of projects that will increase availability of strategic and critical materials for acquisition for National Defense Stockpile (sec. 1413)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to consult with the head of any agency responsible for the development of an environmental document for a project that will result in an increase in the availability of strategic and critical materials for acquisition for the National Defense Stockpile.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Eligibility of Space Force officers for membership on Armed Forces Retirement Home Advisory Council (sec. 1421)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1502 of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (Public Law 101–510) to add the Deputy Chief of Space Operations for Human Capital and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Space Force as members of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Advisory Council.

Armed Forces Retirement Home: availability of licensed independent practitioners; resources (sec. 1422)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1513 of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (Public Law 101–510) to require the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) to have appropriate licensed independent health care practitioners available during the daily business hours of the facility and on-call at other times. The provision would also authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements to facilitate payments from the Department of Defense (DOD) to the AFRH for health care services provided to covered DOD beneficiaries at AFRH facilities.

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 (sec. 1423)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the transfer of \$162.5 million to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund for operations of the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center.

Authorization of appropriations for Armed Forces retirement home (sec. 1424)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize an appropriation of \$69.5 million from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for fiscal year 2025 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

Items of Special Interest

Acid mine drainage separation technology

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense (DOD) has invested in a technology capable of separating critical and strategic materials, including rare earth elements, from acid mine drainage. Not later than April 1, 2025, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing assessing the feasibility and advisability of providing a domestic supply of rare earth elements from acid mine drainage using existing technology. The briefing shall include: (1) An estimate of the infrastructure and resources required to meet viable production levels to receive required critical and strategic materials for DOD requirements; (2) A description of existing investments in the technology that uses acid mine drainage for critical and strategic materials; (3) Whether or not acid mine drainage separation technology could provide a domestic source for critical materials in the future; and (4) Anything else the Secretary determines relevant.

Niobium oxide policy

The committee understands that niobium oxide plays a critical role in heat-resistant superalloys extensively used in fighter aircraft, tactical and strategic missiles, space launch platforms, and other in-development weapon systems, like hypersonics. Niobium's low density compared to other refractory metals provides a very high strength-to-weight ratio, which in turn reduces the mass of aerospace components while increasing fuel efficiency and payload capacity. Its high melting point also makes niobium an essential component of many Air Force, Navy, Army, and Marine Corps defense systems, such as solid rocket motor skirts and nozzles for turbine engines and liquid-fueled space launch systems. It is a vital component of C103 alloy, Inconel, and other mission-critical alloys.

However, the United States is 100 percent dependent on foreign sources, including Brazil, Thailand, Estonia, India, and others, for its niobium oxide. For example, Brazilian mines account for approximately 76 percent of global niobium oxide production. However, Chinese entities control a percentage of that production through a combination of outright ownership and equity-to-offtake agreements with Brazil's three niobium mines. A fourth niobium mine in Canada was acquired in 2014 by an investor group backed in large part by Hong Kong and Singapore investment funds with close ties to Chinese interests. Developing a domestic mine-to-oxide supply chain for high-purity niobium oxide should be a key priority for the Department of Defense given its essential role in so many defense technologies.

Report on establishment of scaled domestic production of integrated rare earth metals and magnet block

Not later than June 1, 2025, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the advisability and feasibility of establishing scaled production of integrated rare earth metals and magnet block in the United States and countries that are allies or partners of the United States that

are capable of supplying existing magnet finishers operating in the United States and such countries. The briefing shall include considerations of, and a strategy for, the coordination with allied or partnered countries for the production and processing of rare earth metals and magnet block, including the supply chain for magnets from extraction of rare earth metals and magnet block to finished magnets, as well as leveraging the most effective technology to achieve scale in production. In preparing of the briefing, the Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of Commerce. The briefing shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

Tungsten alloy manufacturing

Tungsten has unique physical properties that make it well-suited for defense applications, including a high melting point along with high hardness and density. The Department of Defense relies on tungsten to support several of its platforms including aircraft, ordnance, warheads, and missiles, with specific applications being counterweights, kinetic energy penetrators, fragmentation spheres and cubes, explosively formed penetrators, and rocket nozzles. The global market for tungsten is largely dominated by foreign companies, including those with operations in China. Approximately 80 percent of tungsten is mined in China with no domestic mine open at this time. Many of the other processing steps, such as the conversion steps needed to turn ore into metal powder, machining, swaging, and wire drawing are provided by one U.S. source.

Since Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022, the necessity of tungsten has become more apparent as it has been included in many of the defense items that the U.S. is providing to Ukrainian forces. The committee understands the importance of tungsten manufacturing to key defense products, including rockets, penetrators, missiles, and ordnance. Modernizing the manufacturing processes that yield this critical equipment helps to enable the readiness for these items. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to support manufacturing capability improvements and capacity for tungsten products.

Budget Items

Topline increase

As described in the 4501 table, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.1 billion to the Department of Defense budget request to accelerate equipment recapitalization, increase military construction, address the highest-priority unfunded requirements of the military services and combatant commanders, decrease the Department's facility maintenance backlog, and strengthen the defense industrial base.

Prioritizing counter-drug activities

The budget request included \$339.3 million in Drug Interdiction & Counter-Drug Activities, Defense for Counter-Narcotics Support.

The committee recommends an increase of \$52.9 million for additional counter-drug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime. The committee recommends the fol-

lowing decreases from diversity and inclusion programs in the Military Personnel (MP) and Operation and Maintenance (OM) accounts:

MPANG, – \$546,000
 OMANG SAG 011Z, – \$186,000
 MPARNG, – \$83,000
 OMARNG SAG 131, – \$155,000
 MPAFR, – \$75,000
 OMAFR SAG 042A, – \$85,000
 OMDAF SAG 031A, – \$241,000
 OMDAF SAG 031D, – \$5.7 million
 OMDAF SAG 042A, – \$13.2 million
 OMN SAG 1C1C, – \$709,000
 OMN SAG 3A1J, – \$446,000
 OMN SAG 3B4K, – \$1.7 million
 OMN SAG 4A4M, – \$710,000
 OMN SAG 4A3M, – \$1.6 million
 OMMC SAG 4A4G, – \$2.0 million
 OMDW SAG 4GT8, – \$10.1 million
 OMDW SAG 4GTN, – \$15.4 million

Defense Health Program unobligated balances

The budget request included \$38.9 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for the Defense Health Program (DHP).

The committee recommends a decrease of \$185.9 million across DHP, reflecting the amount of unobligated funds from fiscal year 2023, according to analysis by the Government Accountability Office.

TITLE XV—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Subtitle A—Space Activities

Modification of Air Force space contractor responsibility watch list (sec. 1501)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1612 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to authorize the Space Service Acquisition Executive of the Department of the Air Force to place identified contractors on a watch list for poor performance, and would require approval for additional contracting.

Extension and modification of certifications regarding integrated tactical warning and attack assessment mission of the Department of the Air Force (sec. 1502)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1666 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to provide waiver authority to the annual certification of the Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA) System. The ITW/AA System is a dual-phenomenology system used to verify an attack on the United States using terrestrial radars and space-based systems. This provision would authorize the Secretary of Defense to avoid certain required actions if the Secretary certifies that resources are, and will be, available to remediate any deficiencies.

Modification of milestone decision authority for space-based ground and airborne moving target indication systems (sec. 1503)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1684 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to modify the milestone decision authority to oversee program cost and the execution baseline. The provision would also require the service acquisition executive for the Air Force for space systems and programs to designate a Program Executive Office for space-based air and ground moving target indication.

The committee notes that section 1684 designated the Secretary of the Air Force as the responsible party for presenting air and ground moving target indication capabilities to the combatant commanders—consistent with the Unified Command Plan. However, the committee is concerned that not enough progress has been made in air moving target indication. The committee understands that this effort involves the integration of many sensor systems in a number of domains, but the program is still developing necessary

documents for establishing the air moving target integration as a program of record. Further, the committee believes that greater efforts must be made to employ the expertise of Air Battle Managers, who will ultimately make the information gained from this program useful to the warfighter.

In addition, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on the contribution of Air Battle Managers to the design of the space-based air and ground moving target indication program.

Space Force satellite ground systems (sec. 1504)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, to require completion and operation of satellite ground systems and modifications before associated satellite launches. The provision would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to waive this requirement for national security purposes as necessary.

The committee notes that the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration issued a memorandum on Space Acquisition Tenets, on October 31, 2022, which included a requirement for ground systems to be operational before satellite launch. The committee supports this position, and notes the Department of Defense's longstanding practice of launching satellites before ground systems are fully operational.

Modification of notification of foreign interference of national security space (sec. 1505)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2278 of title 10, United States Code, by modifying and simplifying the statutory requirements for the Commander, U.S. Space Command (SPACECOM), to notify the congressional defense committees of each intentional attempt by foreign actors to interfere with national security space capabilities. The provision would: (1) Limit the SPACECOM Commander's notice requirement to critical national security space capabilities, rather than all national security space capabilities; (2) Allow the SPACECOM Commander to provide notice of continuous or repetitive signal interference in a consolidated monthly report, rather than submitting new notices for each day of jamming attempts; and (3) Simplify the SPACECOM Commander's reporting requirement to one consolidated report to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

The committee notes that section 911 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239) established notification requirements for instances of foreign interference of U.S. national defense satellites. The committee understands that, due to orbital dynamics, foreign interference typically results in multiple interference events, and that no threshold has been defined for what type of national security satellite is receiving interference.

Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve Program (sec. 1506)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Department of Defense (DOD) to establish a Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve Fleet, and would direct DOD to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) to conduct a study on: (1) The availability and adequacy of commercial insurance to protect the financial interests of contractors providing space support services to DOD; (2) The adequacy of existing legal authorities for U.S. government protection of such interests if commercial insurance is not available, or not available on reasonable terms and; (3) Potential options for U.S. government-provided insurance. The Secretary of the Air Force shall provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on the results of the study.

The committee notes that on April 2, 2024, DOD released its Commercial Space Integration Strategy, which proposed a civil reserve-like fleet of commercial space operations. The strategy notes that, “In the air and maritime domains, the U.S. Government established contractual mechanisms through the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) and the Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA), respectively, to ensure logistics support from commercial operators during crisis.” The U.S. Space Force further advanced the concept of a Commercial Augmentation Space Reserve Fleet in its April 2024 Commercial Space Strategy. The committee believes that DOD should develop mechanisms that enable integration of commercial space to build resilience across the full range of space mission areas.

Designation of Program Executive Officer for Space Command, Control, and Integration (sec. 1507)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to designate a Program Executive Officer for Space Command, Control, and Integration to oversee U.S. Space Command’s (SPACECOM) requirements for developing a system to support a combined operations center at the National Space Defense Center. The provision also requires an annual report to the congressional defense committees.

The committee notes that SPACECOM must have the capabilities to detect a threat to U.S. or allied space systems, direct fires to engage the threat, and conduct battle damage assessments. The committee notes that these capabilities are held by combined air operations centers at other combatant commands.

Modification of quarterly reports on Global Positioning System III space segment, Global Positioning System operational control segment, and Military Global Positioning System user equipment acquisition programs (sec. 1508)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify Comptroller General reporting and briefing requirements for the Global Positioning System III space segment, the Global Positioning System operational control segment, and the Military Global Positioning System user equipment acquisition programs.

Resilience of position, navigation, and timing technologies and services (sec. 1509)

The committee recommends a provision that would require that any position, navigation, and timing technology and service procured, or otherwise acquired by the Department of Defense, to have the ability to acquire, track, and provide accurate position, navigation, or timing information if L1 Signals or L2 Signals are jammed, spoofed, blocked, or subject to harmful interference.

Subtitle B—Nuclear Forces

Sense of the Senate on the Congressional Strategic Posture Commission (sec. 1511)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate that the final report of the Congressional Strategic Posture Commission, published on October 12, 2023, presented concerning findings including a deteriorating international security situation that is more dangerous for the United States and its allies and partners, and an imperative for the United States to take prompt, decisive action in order to maintain its position in the international order in order to deter global conflict.

The provision would also state that it is the policy of the United States that: (1) Deterrence of strategic attacks is the nation's highest defense priority; and (2) The U.S. Government will take all required actions to ensure the Department of Defense and Department of Energy are provided with the necessary authorities and resources to meet emerging strategic threats.

Review of recommendations by the Strategic Posture Commission (sec. 1512)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, that assesses the final report of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States, published in October 2023. This report should include a review of the approximately 80 recommendations included in Commission's report.

Matters relating to the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile (sec. 1513)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1640 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to modify the statutory direction to establish a joint program between the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense to develop a nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM–N). The provision would also require the Secretary of Energy and Secretary of Defense, if an alternative to the W80–4 warhead were to be pursued, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on an outline of the project including a cost estimate and an explanation of the alternative warhead's benefits over the W80–4 warhead. In addition, the provision would require the Secretary of the Navy to establish a program element and program office for the SLCM–N development program.

The provision would also limit the amount of funds that may be obligated or expended by the Secretary of the Navy for travel expenses to not more than 50 percent until the Secretary of the Navy submits to the congressional defense committees a certification that the Department of the Navy has: (1) Established and staffed a program office for the development of a nuclear-armed, sea-launched cruise missile; and (2) Is taking the steps required to comply with the direction promulgated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment in the memorandum, “Nuclear-Armed, Sea-Launched Cruise Missile Program Material Development Decision Acquisition Memorandum,” dated March 21, 2024.

Assessment of updated force sizing requirements (sec. 1514)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to submit a strategy to the congressional defense committees that enables the United States to deter and defend against simultaneous aggression by two near-peer nuclear competitors.

Prohibition on reduction of intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States (sec. 1515)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of authorized funds from fiscal year 2025 to reduce deployed U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles’ responsiveness alert level or quantity to fewer than 400. The provision would provide an exception to this prohibition for activities related to maintenance, sustainment, and replacement, or activities to ensure safety, security, or reliability.

Preparations for possible deployment of additional intercontinental ballistic missiles (sec. 1516)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, and the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, to develop a plan for deploying up to 450 Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), rather than the 400 Minuteman III ICBMs currently deployed. The provision would also require the Secretary of the Air Force to direct the Program Executive Officer for Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles to develop an alternative acquisition strategy for the Sentinel ICBM weapon system that would enable the deployment of 450 Sentinel ICBMs, and it would require the Secretary to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the details of the strategy, along with associated cost and schedule estimates.

The committee recognizes the unwillingness of the Russian Federation to engage in constructive discussions about the future of strategic arms control measures beyond the February 2026 expiration of The Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, commonly referred to as the New START Treaty. In addition, the People’s Republic of China has not demonstrated an interest in providing additional insight into, or enacting limitations upon, the expansion of its nuclear forces.

Under such conditions, the committee believes it is prudent to begin examining options for adapting U.S. deterrence capabilities to account for worsening strategic threats, while reserving final decisions on whether to pursue such options until the post-New START Treaty international security environment becomes clearer. This is consistent with the recommendations of the October 2023 final report of the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States.

Periodic updates on the pilot program on development of reentry vehicles and related systems (sec. 1517)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to direct the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a recurring briefing to the congressional defense committees on the activities of a re-entry vehicle pilot program.

Periodic updates on the modernization of the Strategic Automated Command and Control System (sec. 1518)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1644 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to direct the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a recurring briefing to the congressional defense committees on the progress made by the Air Force to develop a replacement for the Strategic Automated Command and Control System by the date in which the LGM–35A Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile program reaches initial operational capacity.

Availability of Air Force procurement funds for heat shield material for Mk21A reentry vehicle (sec. 1519)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to enter into life-of-program contracts for the procurement of Mk21A reentry vehicle heat shield materials and related processing activities.

Limitation on availability of funds pending submission of plan for decreasing the time to upload additional warheads to the intercontinental ballistic missile fleet (sec. 1520)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of more than 70 percent of certain funds authorized for travel expenses for the Secretary of the Air Force until the Secretary provides the plan required by section 1650 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

Limitation on availability of funds pending submission of information on options for enhancing National Nuclear Security Administration access to the defense industrial base (sec. 1521)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of more than 80 percent of certain funds authorized for travel expenses for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy (ASD(IBP)) until the

Assistant Secretary provides a required briefing to the congressional defense committees on enhancing the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) access to the defense industrial base.

The committee notes that the Senate report accompanying S. 2226 (S. Rept. 118–58) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 required the ASD(IBP) to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on options for the Secretary of Defense to leverage authorities available to the Department of Defense for supplementing and enhancing access of the NNSA to additional suppliers across the defense industrial base to address critical shortfalls impeding timely execution of programs of the NNSA. To date, this requirement has not been fulfilled.

Furthermore, elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of funds for travel expenses for the Administrator for Nuclear Security for fiscal year 2025 until the Administrator provides to the congressional defense committees the report on opportunities to streamline National Nuclear Security Administration requirements. This report was also required by the Senate report accompanying S.2226 (S. Rept. 118–58) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. To date, this requirement has also not been fulfilled.

Plan for operational bed down of the long range standoff weapon (sec. 1522)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, and the Commander of Air Force Global Strike Command, to deliver a plan to the congressional defense committees for preparing pre-designated locations for the arrival of the AGM 181 Long Range Standoff Weapon (LRSO) once it reaches initial operational capability (IOC). The provision would also require a follow-on briefing to the congressional defense committees on Air Force efforts underway to implement the submitted plan.

The committee notes that the U.S. Air Force anticipates that the LRSO will achieve IOC at, or near, the end of the 2020s. The U.S. Air Force currently operates the legacy AGM–86B Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) from a single domestic base, but plans to disperse LRSO to more than one location. However, the U.S. Air Force has not aligned funding to ensure that these locations will be capable of receiving LRSO once it reaches IOC. Given the significant operational and programmatic risk to the U.S. nuclear deterrent during the conversion from legacy to modernized forces, the committee believes that the Department of Defense should take prudent actions to ensure a seamless transition wherever possible.

Expansion of pilot program on development of reentry vehicles and related systems (sec. 1523)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to expand the authorization for an existing pilot program on development of reentry vehicles to include the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy.

Expansion of nuclear long range standoff capability (sec. 1524)

The committee recommends a provision that would restore nuclear capability to B-52 bombers that had been previously modified to carry only conventional weapons.

The budget request included \$194.8 million in line number 24 of Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) for B-52 modifications for nuclear capability. The budget request also included \$154.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 64327F Hard and Deeply Buried Target Defeat System Program.

The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in APAF line 24 and a corresponding decrease in RDAF PE 64327F to prioritize expansion of nuclear long range standoff capability.

Office of the Secretary of Defense Management and Process Improvements (sec. 1525)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 138(b)(4) of title 10, United States Code, to restructure the position of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs (ASD(NCB)) into the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear Deterrence Policy and Programs. This provision would consolidate the principal policymaking, programmatic, and resourcing responsibilities for U.S. nuclear forces within the Office of the Secretary of Defense into the restructured office, and enact conforming amendments to reflect the restructuring of the position of ASD(NCB).

Subtitle C—Missile Defense

Establishment of a national integrated air and missile defense architecture for the United States (sec. 1531)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, the Commander, U.S. Space Command, and the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, to develop a comprehensive integrated architecture for defending the United States against all forms of missile attacks. The provision would also require the Secretary to designate a senior defense official within the Department of Defense who would be responsible for this architecture. The Secretary would also be required to provide an annual report to the congressional defense committees, concurrent with the President's budget request, on the implementation of the specified architecture. Finally, the provision would terminate 3 years after the designated senior official declares initial operational capability for the architecture.

Reporting of incidents affecting the availability of the United States homeland missile defenses (sec. 1532)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees not later than 24 hours after a major incident affecting the availability of the United States homeland missile defense system.

The committee notes that the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense System is a critical asset in deterring and, if necessary, defending the United States from any ballistic missile attack. Any major incident affecting its operational availability is of intense interest to the congressional defense committees as a matter of oversight.

Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system and Israeli co-operative missile defense program co-development and co-production (sec. 1533)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize funding for the procurement of the Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system, David's Sling Weapon System, and Arrow 3 Upper Tier Interceptor Program as outlined under the Memorandum of Agreement Between the Department of Defense of the United States of America and the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel Concerning Iron Dome Defense System Procurement.

Plan for comprehensive ballistic missile defense radar coverage of Guam (sec. 1534)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, and the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, to provide a plan to the congressional defense committees to ensure radar coverage to defend against simultaneous ballistic missile threats from the People's Republic of China (PRC) and North Korea.

The committee supports ongoing efforts to develop a comprehensive integrated air and missile defense architecture for Guam and encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) to deploy such capabilities to the island as rapidly as possible to ensure maximum protection from missile threats of all sources. Currently, the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system is the only consistently operational defensive capability in Guam. However, the decision to deploy only a single Army-Navy Transportable Radar Surveillance system means that the system cannot provide consistent coverage of potential missile threats emanating from North Korea and the PRC simultaneously. The committee recognizes that fully implementing a comprehensive missile defense capability will take time, but also believes that DOD should take additional steps to ensure the capabilities that are currently available are employed to their fullest potential.

Annual briefing on missile defense of Guam (sec. 1535)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)) to provide an annual briefing to the congressional defense committees, concurrent with the transmittal of the President's budget request, on the missile defense of Guam, until the overall missile defense of the island reaches full operational capability.

The committee notes that Guam is a vital U.S. territory and logistics hub in the Indo-Pacific, and U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) has a validated requirement to protect Guam from missiles during any potential conflict. Per the requirement in sec-

tion 1660 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), the Secretary of Defense has designated the USD(A&S) as the senior official responsible for the Integrated Air and Missile Defense of Guam. The USD(A&S) will also serve as the milestone decision authority for the Guam missile defense system, while the Army has been designated as the Service Acquisition Executive. The committee notes that the early phase of the architecture development of the Integrated Air and Missile Defense of Guam involves approximately 22 different program lines, which will continue to grow as the system architecture becomes definitized.

Establishing capabilities to further Jordanian air and missile defense (sec. 1536)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Central Command, to work cooperatively with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to establish further capabilities for countering air and missile threats from Iran and Iranian-linked groups. The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to work with Jordan to develop a plan to bolster Jordan's participation in a multilateral integrated air and missile defense architecture.

Organization and codification of provisions of law relating to missile defense (sec. 1537)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend part I of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, to establish a new chapter regarding missile defense.

The committee notes that prior law related to missile defense is found throughout title 10, United States Code, complicating oversight of the missile defense activities of the Department of Defense. Consolidating these prior provisions of law in title 10, United States Code, would improve oversight and facilitate accurate legislative drafting of future provisions relating to missile defense.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Defense Industrial Base workforce development strategy (sec. 1541)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator for Nuclear Security of the National Nuclear Security Agency and other individuals as the Secretary determines appropriate, to develop a strategy for promoting the development of a skilled manufacturing and high-demand vocational trade workforce to support the national technology and industrial base and nuclear security enterprise.

The provision would also direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees that outlines the strategy and includes a detailed implementation plan, complete with schedules and progress milestones. Finally, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report

to the congressional defense committees on the progress made in implementing the strategy.

Revision of Secretary of Defense authority to engage in commercial activities as security for intelligence collection activities (sec. 1542)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 431(a) of title 10, United States Code, to extend the authority for the Secretary of Defense to engage in commercial activities as security for intelligence collection activities for 5 years. The provision would also modify the process for coordinating related activities with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Extension and modification of defense intelligence and counterintelligence expense authority (sec. 1543)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the authority under section 1057 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92). This authority allows the Secretary of Defense to expend funds for defense intelligence and counterintelligence activities of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature and the recommended provision would increase the maximum amount of the expenditures under the authority for which the Secretary of Defense may delegate approval from \$100,000 to \$250,000. The provision would also make clear that the authority provided by the provision is the exclusive authority available to the Secretary for such purposes.

Limitation on use of funds for certain unreported programs (sec. 1544)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2025 on any classified program involving unidentified anomalous phenomena that has not been briefed to the appropriate committees of Congress and congressional leadership.

Pilot program on establishing a geospatial workforce development program (sec. 1545)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of establishing a program to develop a skilled workforce in geospatial technologies, methodologies, and capabilities to support the defense intelligence requirements of the Department of Defense, known as the Geospatial Workforce Pilot Program.

Intelligence advice and support for Government of Israel in capturing or killing certain officials of Hamas (sec. 1546)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to provide the Government of Israel defense intelligence, advice, and support to the extent practicable, and consistent with United States objectives, to support Israel's pursuit of the lasting defeat of Hamas, and to assist Israel in either capturing or killing

senior Hamas officials. The provision would further direct the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees 90 days after the enactment of this act, and every 90 days thereafter, on the defense intelligence, advice, and support provided to assist the Government of Israel to capture or kill senior Hamas officials.

Technical correction (sec. 1547)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 25 of title 10, United States Code, by making a technical amendment to an electronic warfare authority established in the National Defense Authorization for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

Establishment of pilot program for access to shared classified commercial infrastructure (sec.)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program to streamline access for small business concerns, nontraditional contractors and institutions of higher learning to classified commercial infrastructure.

Items of Special Interest

Airborne command post

The committee recognizes that the President's ability to command, control, and communicate with the nation's nuclear forces must remain effective and resilient under all circumstances. The committee also notes that today, for the first time, the United States faces two nuclear peer adversaries and this new threat environment underscores the importance of maintaining the ability to command and control U.S. nuclear forces in all circumstances. The committee understands that the Departments of the Navy and the Air Force are in the process of replacing aging aerial layer command and control nodes. However, the committee is concerned by the Department of Defense's delay in creating an acquisition strategy to recapitalize the Airborne Command Post (ABNCP) capability, also known as Looking Glass, which provides Emergency Action Message origination and intercontinental ballistic missile secondary launch capability. This delay stands in stark contrast to the Navy's Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO) Recapitalization Program, and is leading to a division of effort previously consolidated within the E–6B platform.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Secretaries of the Air Force and the Navy, in consultation with the Commander of United States Strategic Command, to provide a report, not later than February 15, 2025, to the congressional defense committees, on the Department's acquisition strategy to maintain the ABNCP capability, including options to expand production of C–130J–30 Super Hercules to provide additional airframes to preserve the ABNCP capability, and outline the future relationship of ABNCP capability to the Secondary Launch Platform—Airborne effort.

Alternative position, navigation, and timing capability

As threats continue to grow across the globe, particularly in the Indo-Pacific and Europe, alternative navigation (ALTNAV) will be critical for ensuring a backup system in potential Global Positioning System (GPS) denied environments. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) currently relies on GPS for critical operations involving aircraft, ships, munitions, land vehicles, and ground troops. The committee understands that DOD is in the process of procuring ALTNAV systems, but believes that additional effort is needed to ensure that this capability is deployed across various platforms and for all Armed Forces.

Therefore, the committee directs DOD's Chief Information Officer to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on current DOD efforts to develop ALTNAV covering mounted, dismounted, and precision guided weapons, as well as for fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft.

Artificial intelligence in nuclear operations

Section 1644 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) (Section 1644) requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct an “independent review of the safety, security, and reliability” of a range of nuclear systems to include the nuclear weapons systems, the nuclear command, control and communications systems and the integrated tactical warning/attack assessment system. The review is patterned after an earlier 1992 review. Much has changed since 1992, and the review in section 1644 is to consider technological changes since that time. Multiple federally funded research and development centers are taking part in this review.

The committee notes that the field of artificial intelligence is rapidly changing. The committee further notes that that the review in Section 1644 should analyze what effects, if any, that artificial intelligence will have on the safety, security and reliability of nuclear operations and associated systems. In particular, the committee will want to understand what actions and mitigations can take place to ensure artificial intelligence does not degrade the current and future nuclear safeguards of these systems, as well as areas where the considered use of artificial intelligence and machine learning can be used to strengthen the security of critical communications and early warning networks, improve the efficiency of planning processes to reduce the risk of collateral damage, and enhance U.S. capabilities for modeling weapons functionality in support of stockpile stewardship.

Therefore, the committee stresses the importance that the review in Section 1644 consider what effects, if any, artificial intelligence will have on nuclear operations and systems and to recommend what actions, if any, can be reasonably implemented to ensure nuclear system safety, security, and reliability is not negatively impacted by this emerging technology.

Atmospheric sensing for electromagnetic irregularities

The committee commends the continued progress of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) on the development and deployment of next generation sensing platforms. As the United States faces diverse

threats on the world stage, it is imperative that MDA attains the tools necessary to detect asymmetric airborne threats to U.S. warfighters, global military installations, and domestic population centers. The committee supports ongoing geospatial research focused on electromagnetic irregularities that can augment MDA capabilities in the remote sensing of perturbations due to objects in the lower and upper ionosphere above 100 kilometers of altitude.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of MDA to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on potential applications of atmospheric sensing of electromagnetic irregularities to advance global missile defense objectives, including potential integration into future research and development activities.

Briefing on analysis of Single Event Effects test requirements

The committee notes that the February 2022 Department of Defense (DOD) report “Securing Defense-Critical Supply Chains” states that DOD should “coordinate on the analysis of Single Event Effects (SEE) test requirements to determine whether additional investments are needed for construction of new SEE test facilities.”

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, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on existing DOD capabilities for conducting SEE tests and any capacity gaps in the research, development, acquisition, and sustainment of DOD space and nuclear modernization programs. The briefing should include recommendations for addressing any such gaps in developing and expanding existing DOD infrastructure—including subject matter expertise in radiation-hardened electronics, advanced microelectronic device manufacturing, and test and evaluation capabilities. The briefing should also address cost, schedule, location, sustainment, staffing, security, classification, dual-use, DOD primacy, and other necessary criteria for tailoring SEE capability to fulfill DOD’s current and future requirements in microelectronics.

Briefing on end-of-life sustainment for the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile

The committee notes that the U.S. Air Force’s LGM–35A Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) program should replace the aging LGM–30G Minuteman III ICBM system beginning in 2029. However, the committee is concerned that recent cost overruns and delays in the Sentinel program could require the U.S. Air Force to rely on, and sustain, the Minuteman III ICBM for longer than planned.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on an assessment of the requirements necessary to maintain the LGM–30G Minuteman III ICBM until the LGM–35A Sentinel ICBM weapon system becomes fully operational.

Briefing on hazards posed to United States nuclear deterrence capabilities by foreign owned or sourced communications equipment

The committee is concerned about efforts by potentially hostile foreign actors to leverage civilian communications equipment to collect intelligence on, interfere with, or damage Department of Defense and Department of Energy installations that support the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile and our nation's strategic deterrence forces within the United States.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Attorney General of the United States, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Commerce, to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than January 15, 2025, on the threats posed to U.S. nuclear facilities by the use of civilian communications equipment by potentially hostile foreign actors, including efforts to reduce or eliminate such threats.

Briefing on inland launch sites

The committee notes that the U.S. Space Force uses a large variety of launch sites, either operated by the U.S. Space Force or by state-run consortiums or other arrangements. Furthermore, a number of these launch sites are inland, rather than coastal.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on any obstacles for using inland launch sites rather than coastal launch sites. The briefing should include a review of conditions required to increase the frequency of small- and medium-sized launches at inland launch sites.

Briefing on intercontinental ballistic missile site activation task force staffing

The committee notes that section 1638 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) created a Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Site Activation Task Force (“the Task Force”) to ensure operational requirements are embedded in the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) replacement program. In addition, the Task Force will help ensure there is coordination between the drawdown of the Minuteman III and the stand up of the Sentinel ICBMs that meets U.S. Strategic Command operational plans.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of Air Force Global Strike Command, to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on the staffing of the Task Force. The briefing should include the following:

- (1) A description of the reporting structure and roles of personnel assigned to the Task Force;
- (2) The number of personnel assigned to the Task Force;
- (3) An evaluation of the adequacy of the staffing model to accomplish the requirements established in section 1638;
- (4) Any recommendations for changes to the reporting structure or staffing model of the Task Force; and
- (5) Any other matters the Commander of Air Force Global Strike Command deems relevant.

Briefing on requirements for limited bomber re-alerting

The committee notes that the October 2023 report by the Congressional Commission on the Strategic Posture of the United States included a series of recommendations to strengthen defense against two near-peer adversaries, including a recommendation to “initiate planning and preparations for a portion of the future bomber fleet to be on continuous alert status, in time for the B-21 Full Operational Capability date.”

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on the requirements for, and implications of, returning between 5 to 10 long-range heavy bombers to alert status in the event that such an action should become necessary to meet operational requirements. At a minimum, the briefing should include:

- (1) A description of the steps required to re-alert 5 to 10 long-range bombers to nuclear status, including the steps required to mobilize Reserve and National Guard forces that operate refueling aircraft;
- (2) An identification of the base or bases that would host the long-range bombers on alert status and the refueling aircraft of such bombers;
- (3) The cost required to re-alert and sustain 5 to 10 long-range bombers and associated refueling aircraft;
- (4) A timeline for re-alerting 5 to 10 long-range bombers;
- (5) An assessment of any risk to fulfilling the conventional bomber mission caused by re-alerting the long-range bombers; and
- (6) Any other programmatic or operational considerations the Secretary or the Commander believe pertinent.

Briefing on utility of a National Land-Based Deterrence Fund

The Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) program is one of the largest and most complex programs the U.S. Air Force has undertaken. Given the complexities of the program, the committee believes it would be prudent to consider whether it is feasible and advisable to create a National Land-Based Deterrence Fund, similar to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2025, on the advisability of creating a National Land-Based Deterrence Fund. At a minimum, the briefing should include the following:

- (1) An assessment of the potential efficiencies and cost savings from a statutory National Land-Based Deterrence Fund, similar to the National Sea-Based Deterrence Fund established by section 2218a of title 10, United States Code;
- (2) Recommendations on potential cost elements of the Sentinel ICBM weapon system for inclusion in the fund, including an analysis of potential efficiencies and cost savings involving construction of launch facilities and other facilities and infra-

structure required for the deployment and operation of the Sentinel ICBM weapon system; and

(3) Any other matters the Secretary or Under Secretary deem necessary.

Cislunar strategy

The committee recognizes that for decades, the limits of the Space Force's mission, and that of the Air Force's space professionals before it, have ranged to approximately a geostationary range of 22,236 miles. With international operations extending into cislunar space, the reach of the sphere of interest of the Department of Defense (DOD) will now extend to 272,000 miles.

The vastness of cislunar space and the increasing ability of other countries to operate around the moon can present security challenges for the United States. The committee appreciates the work being done by the Air Force Research Laboratory and the 19th Space Defense Squadron to explore ways to better understand these challenges and space domain awareness capabilities in cislunar space.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations and the Commander, U.S. Space Command, to brief to the congressional defense committees, not later than May 31, 2025, on a strategy for DOD's activities and interests in cislunar space. The strategy should be consistent with the "National Cislunar Science & Technology Strategy," dated November 2022; the "Space Policy Review and Strategy on Protection of Satellites," dated September 2023; "The Artemis Accords," dated October 2020; and the "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies," dated December 1966.

The strategy should contain the following elements:

- (1) Clearly defined objectives outlining DOD's goals and priorities;
- (2) An assessment of potential threats to U.S. interests including both natural and man-made and strategies to mitigate and respond to these threats;
- (3) Strategies for fostering partnerships and collaboration with international allies, private industry and academia;
- (4) Required investments;
- (5) Measures to promote the long-term sustainability of activities, including guidelines for responsible space exploration and utilization and debris mitigation;
- (6) The roles and relationships within DOD;
- (7) Changes to force structure that would be required to successfully execute this strategy;
- (8) Legal or policy limitations; and
- (9) Additional matters DOD considers important to our national security interests.

Commercial capabilities for proximity operations and non-Earth imaging

The committee believes that the current contested space domain demands new, adaptive, and agile Department of Defense space-

based space domain awareness capabilities. The committee also notes that the U.S. commercial satellite industry has developed spacecraft with capabilities to conduct dynamic rendezvous and proximity operations and non-Earth imaging to accomplish many of these missions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on commercial capabilities for proximity operations and non-Earth imaging including the following:

- (1) Identification of potential missions for space-based dynamic space domain awareness commercial capabilities;
- (2) An assessment of the U.S. Space Force's current and planned capability to acquire, ingest, and fuse commercial space-based space domain awareness capabilities, including recommendations for increased adoption of such capabilities in the future; and
- (3) The planned procurement strategy, milestones, and schedule for the U.S. Space Force to acquire U.S. commercial space-based dynamic space domain awareness capabilities over the next 5 years.

Commercial space nuclear indemnification and liability

Commercial space nuclear technologies, such as radioisotopes, fission, and fusion, are being pursued by the Department of Defense (DOD) to enable national security capabilities in space environments. Commercial providers face a significant barrier to delivering these systems for use because there are very limited avenues to provide indemnification. DOD must work with the Congress to identify options to address the lack of commercial indemnification pathways. Further, the committee notes that the March 2024 report by the Government Accountability Office titled "Defense Contracting: DOD Should Encourage Greater Use of Existing Expertise to Review Indemnification Requests" (GAO-24-106403) states that DOD should "ensure the Principal Director of Defense Pricing and Contracting encourages contracting officials to consider the use of Defense Contract Management Agency insurance reviews performed by its Contractor Insurance/Pension Review group when evaluating indemnification requests" as a means to consolidate and minimize the length of time in conducting such reviews across the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide report, not later than March 1, 2025, to the congressional defense committees on a plan for how DOD will streamline and expedite indemnification requests from commercial technology providers through section 1431 of title 50, United States Code, (Public Law 85-804) for ongoing and planned space nuclear projects and missions, consistent with the findings of the report by the GAO.

Comptroller General annual review of missile defense of Guam

The committee is concerned by the highly compressed and challenging timeframe of the current proposal of the Department of Defense (DOD) for defending Guam from attack. Successfully fielding the proposed level of capability will require a significant degree of

coordination across a wide array of DOD components. Only within the past 6 months has DOD set up a joint program office for developing the Guam Defense System. Furthermore, the U.S. Army signed on to a key agreement for coordinating and managing the support of servicemembers deployed to Guam even more recently.

The committee understands that providing an integrated, layered, and 360-degree defense of Guam from a full spectrum of air and missile threats is a significant challenge. An effective integrated air and missile defense will require: (1) The deployment of a technically sophisticated, integrated, and networked “system of systems”; (2) Doctrine and tactics for employing this system; (3) A sustainment approach to ensure it remains operational; and (4) Sufficient infrastructure and housing for equipment, personnel, and their families.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to annually review, through 2029:

- (1) The costs, timeframes, risks, and progress of DOD’s various multi-service, multi-agency efforts to develop, deploy, and sustain missile defense in Guam;
- (2) Efforts to provide related infrastructure and housing; and
- (3) Such other matters as the Comptroller General deems appropriate, in coordination with the committee.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31 of each year through 2029, on any preliminary findings from the ongoing review and on planned reporting formats and schedules. The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide the final report under this directive not later than May 1, 2029.

Comptroller General assessment of Department of Defense and National Nuclear Security Administration efforts to establish a nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile program

The Secretary of Defense was directed in section 1640 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to take steps to establish a Major Defense Acquisition Program to develop a nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile, and to take necessary actions to ensure the resulting capability would be operationally available not later than September 30, 2034. However, neither the Department of Defense (DOD), nor the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), included funding for the program in their budget requests for fiscal year 2025. The committee understands the operational imperatives driven by ongoing Russian and North Korean nuclear modernization efforts, and China’s multi-faceted strategic breakout. The committee is mindful, however, of the potential increased burden, particularly for the NNSA, of directing the establishment of an additional weapons program during a period of significantly increased workload across the Nuclear Security Enterprise. Ensuring the efficient and cost-effective execution of this program will require detailed planning and innovative approaches to ensure this effort does not lead to undue programmatic disruption in other areas.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an initial assessment, not later than March 31, 2025, and to brief the congressional defense committees on the steps the NNSA, the Department of the Navy, and the Nuclear Weapons Council are taking to comply with the requirements of Section 1640 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, including:

- (1) The development of a comprehensive resourcing strategy;
- (2) A technology and production readiness maturation plan;
- (3) A detailed operational concept and force structure to balance required submarine missions in the future; and
- (4) Associated policy and guidance updates to reflect the addition of the program within DOD and NNSA portfolios.

Comptroller General assessment of Department of Defense moving target indicator acquisition programs

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) has begun to invest in ground and air moving target indicator (MTI) capabilities, as well as other related space-based capabilities to address emerging threats. The committee supports the acquisition of cutting-edge MTI and other related capabilities. However, the committee is concerned about the synchronization of the development and fielding of new capabilities as DOD divests of legacy capabilities, and believes DOD must be able to deliver new capabilities while meeting cost, schedule, and performance targets.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of:

- (1) Efforts to acquire new MTI capabilities and related programs, including a review of the status of the primary efforts underway or planned;
- (2) The extent to which these efforts and plans are coordinated across DOD and other Government, commercial, and international entities; and
- (3) How these efforts are integrated with efforts to counter emerging threats.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, with a report to follow on a date mutually agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

The committee directs the Department of Defense to provide the Comptroller General full access to any relevant information for this review, and directs the Comptroller General to advise the committee of any identified barrier in conducting this work.

Comptroller General assessment of ground systems that support space capabilities

The Government Accountability Office has examined Department of Defense (DOD) space acquisition programs and has found longstanding challenges in synchronizing acquisitions of ground systems with that of space-based systems. In recent years, both technological developments and organizational changes have altered the space acquisition landscape.

The committee supports the acquisition of emergent ground system capabilities, but is concerned that even with recent changes,

development of ground systems may not be synchronized with space-based systems. Transitioning from legacy ground systems is also a factor that DOD must consider to successfully implement new ground technologies and system architectures.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of ground systems DOD is procuring in support of its overall space acquisitions portfolio, including:

- (1) How DOD is incorporating more recent technological advancements into ground system acquisitions and ensuring they will be available to support space-based systems;
- (2) The extent to which DOD is coordinating network management, including space-based networks, to fully use new ground-based and space-based systems;
- (3) How DOD is planning for the continued use of, or transition from, legacy ground systems; and
- (4) Other matters deemed relevant by the Comptroller General.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2025, with a report to follow by a date agreed at the time of the briefing.

Furthermore, DOD is directed to provide the Comptroller General timely access to program information including but not limited to: (1) Cost and budget information; (2) Detailed schedules; (3) Contractor data; (4) Program management reports; (5) Decision briefings; (6) Risk and technology readiness assessments; and (7) Technical performance measures.

Given the classified nature of some of the information, the Comptroller General is further directed to advise the committee of any assistance necessary to secure access to information related to this review.

Comptroller General assessment of integration of warfighter support

Space-based sensing capabilities are increasingly important to the Department of Defense (DOD) as adversaries' Anti-Access/Area Denial (A2/AD) capabilities significantly challenge airborne and other terrestrial platforms. For decades, the military services have developed and operated a variety of sensors to meet DOD operational and tactical needs. The transition to greater reliance on space-based capabilities means that the military services may have reduced the organic capabilities they control, and increased their reliance on space-based capabilities operated by the intelligence community. Recently, DOD and the intelligence community have engaged in high-profile cooperative efforts to develop and operate space-based sensors. Silent Barker, a space domain awareness satellite system, and the future space-based moving target indicator effort, are two examples of cooperative efforts. In both instances, the intelligence community has been the lead.

The ability to leverage efforts, and more closely partner with the intelligence community, is a great opportunity for DOD to efficiently meet growing warfighter needs. However, the committee is aware that a growing reliance on the intelligence community for ca-

pabilities that traditionally have been organic to the military services could increase the risk to DOD operations if DOD needs are not being addressed. The committee therefore directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess DOD and intelligence community integration on warfighter support, including the extent to which:

- (1) DOD faces challenges leveraging intelligence community space capabilities to meet operational needs for missions, including indications and warning, and targeting; and
- (2) DOD and the intelligence community have identified and addressed challenges in leveraging efforts related to collaborative development and operations intended to address warfighter needs.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide an initial briefing on this review to the congressional defense and intelligence committees, not later than March 31, 2025, and a subsequent report to the congressional defense and intelligence committees on a mutually agreed upon timeframe.

Comptroller General assessment of Space Force personnel needs

The U.S. Space Force organizes, trains, and equips personnel to protect U.S. and allied interests in space and provide space capabilities to the Joint Force. The more than 14,000 military and civilian guardians that comprise the U.S. Space Force are central to its success. Upon its establishment, service leadership emphasized that the U.S. Space Force would remain lean and efficient. The U.S. Space Force has been primarily comprised of U.S. Air Force personnel from one major command and interservice transfers. It also has a sizeable civilian and contractor personnel core. Now the U.S. Space Force is entering a new phase of workforce growth and development as it establishes its unique service culture and develops a better understanding of the personnel it requires for its expanding and evolving mission sets.

The committee seeks to better understand how the U.S. Space Force is ensuring that its workforce is structured to effectively and sustainably execute its missions. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the U.S. Space Force's workforce planning, including the extent to which the service has:

- (1) Taken action to assess the appropriate mix of military, civilian, and contractor personnel capabilities necessary to accomplish its missions; and
- (2) Analyzed and identified the optimal mix of officer and enlisted personnel needed to execute Space Force missions.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide an initial briefing on this review to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, and a subsequent report to the congressional defense committees in a mutually agreed upon timeframe.

Comptroller General assessment of the space industrial base

In light of increasingly sophisticated threats from our adversaries, the Department of Defense (DOD) has recently pivoted its

acquisition focus to a new missile warning and tracking architecture. The new architecture, called the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA), aims to be more resilient than legacy missile warning systems through the use of hundreds of satellites in low- and medium-Earth orbits. In the near term, DOD is planning to acquire hundreds of new satellites with infrared sensors to provide missile warning and tracking. Building hundreds of satellites over a short period of time is a stark departure from past decades of U.S. space system development, which typically saw large, exquisite satellites built one- and two-at a time. The PWSA will require a scale of industrial production that has yet to be demonstrated by space industry partners.

The committee generally supports the implementation of new missile warning and tracking capabilities through the use of low- and medium-Earth orbits, provided such efforts can fully support the capabilities necessary to meet U.S. Strategic Command, U.S. Northern Command, and Missile Defense Agency requirements. However, the committee considers the U.S. industrial base's ability to support the scale of production a significant risk, particularly in the area of focal plane arrays. As a result, DOD's plan to field hundreds of satellites with infrared sensors as part of PWSA may signal to the industrial base that increased production is prudent, but the ability of U.S. companies to do so at the rate required is unknown.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of private companies in the industrial base supporting acquisition of space capabilities. This review should examine:

- (1) The ability of the industry to increase production of focal plane arrays, and other equipment, to the level necessary to meet not only the planned PWSA, but also planned space architectures of other U.S. space agencies in the civil and intelligence sectors;
- (2) The extent to which these efforts are coordinated across DOD and other space agencies, in both the civil and intelligence sectors; and
- (3) Other issues the Comptroller General deems important.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 30, 2025, with a report to follow at a date agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Furthermore, the committee directs DOD to provide the Comptroller General timely access to program information including but not limited to: (1) Cost and budget information; (2) Detailed schedules; (3) Contractor data; (4) Program management reports; (5) Decision briefings; (6) Risk and technology readiness assessments; and (7) Technical performance measures.

Given the classified nature of some of the information, the Comptroller General is directed to advise the committee of any barriers to accessing needed information related to this review.

Comptroller General review of Department of Defense space control programs

The committee understands the space domain is essential to supporting and enabling operations across all combatant commands. In recent years however, adversary threats to U.S. freedom of action in space have been growing. Recognizing this, the Department of Defense (DOD) has increased investments in space capabilities, with a 15 percent increase in the U.S. Space Force budget between fiscal years 2023 and 2024. Given the pace of the threat, the committee believes it is imperative that limited dollars be spent in the most efficient and effective way possible.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to continue its review of the DOD portfolio of offensive and defensive space capabilities through 2027, and to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31 of each year, until the termination of the review. This review should include:

- (1) The overall level of investment across DOD in offensive and defensive space control, to include, as the Comptroller General deems useful, categorizing these by types of capabilities and relative maturity;
- (2) For selected acquisitions, the challenges these acquisitions face and how well plans are coordinated across DOD and among other government, commercial, and international entities, if applicable; and
- (3) Any other matter the Comptroller General or the congressional defense committees determine is critical to the oversight of these acquisitions.

The committee directs DOD to provide to the Comptroller General full access to any relevant information for this review, and directs the Comptroller General to advise the committee of any identified barriers to conducting this work.

Comptroller General review of implementation of the 2022 Nuclear Posture Review

The 2022 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) identifies the growing risk of military confrontation with, or among, nuclear powers and the urgent need to sustain and strengthen deterrence. In May 2023, the Department of Defense (DOD) released the 2022 NPR Implementation Plan, which identifies the objectives and tasks for enhancing the Nation's nuclear deterrent to confront the challenges posed by our strategic competitors. The committee remains concerned about DOD's implementation of the 2022 NPR, and the extent to which the Implementation Plan will effectively adjust U.S. nuclear policies, plans, and capabilities to confront increasing nuclear threats—threats which the Secretary of Defense has noted already appear to be outpacing the assumptions underpinning the 2022 NPR.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study assessing DOD's implementation of the 2022 NPR, including:

- (1) The extent to which DOD has implemented the 2022 NPR, to include completing the objectives and tasks identified in the Implementation Plan;

- (2) The extent to which DOD has developed an approach to identify and mitigate any risks in implementing the 2022 NPR;
- (3) The extent to which DOD has addressed long-term nuclear threats through its implementation of the 2022 NPR; and
- (4) Any other matters the Comptroller General deems relevant.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the preliminary findings of the study, not later than March 31, 2025, and to provide final results to the congressional defense committees in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

As the Comptroller General's statutory right of access encompasses the information required to conduct this study, the committee expects the Secretary of Defense to provide the Comptroller General full cooperation, and access to appropriate officials and documentation. Required information includes, but is not limited to: (1) Nuclear guidance; (2) Plans; (3) Assessments; and (4) Deliberative documents that detail DOD's efforts to implement the 2022 NPR.

Comptroller General review of Space Force command and control activities

In recent years, the Department of Defense (DOD) has taken steps to acquire and integrate command and control (C2) activities across, and within, the military departments, such as establishing the Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control concept. The Government Accountability Office has identified long-standing challenges to building the U.S. Space Force's space C2 architecture, in part due to the complexity of software development and data integration. Space C2 is an example of broader acquisition challenges DOD faces in network definition and development, as well as data sharing and integration.

The committee is concerned that C2-related acquisitions could be overlaying systems across networks that do not fundamentally address data integration, which is needed to enable sensor-to-shooter communications. Incorporating planned DOD acquisitions to support space-based networking architectures adds complexity to this issue.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of DOD acquisition of new capabilities aimed at enhancing the C2 network, particularly those supporting the space domain. This review should address:

- (1) How DOD is planning to develop and implement space domain C2 networks, and how DOD is ensuring coordination across the military services to support all potential users;
- (2) DOD's efforts to synchronize networking-related C2 acquisitions with user needs, and factors associated with emergent technologies; and
- (3) The extent to which space domain C2 networking acquisitions are addressing cyber and other security factors, and how DOD is planning for the resiliency of systems to support space domain C2 networking.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than

March 31, 2025, with a report to follow at a date mutually agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General review of space operations and readiness

Space capabilities are foundational to Department of Defense (DOD) force structure and operations, providing the warning, command and control, awareness, and precision that enable the U.S. military. Potential adversaries understand the importance of space to U.S. military success, and have been working for decades on ways to mitigate or deny U.S. access to space. In turn, DOD has increasingly focused over the last 5 years on conducting space operations in a contested environment. Currently, DOD is acquiring new space capabilities and increasing resilience, but it must also develop ready and trained personnel, sufficient sustainment, and operational concepts and tactics that are continuously developed, assessed, and enhanced.

The committee notes that DOD has invested significant resources into transitioning from a force designed to operate in a benign environment to one that can operate in a contested environment. However, this transition is a work in progress and significant operational and readiness challenges remain.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to annually review, through 2027, DOD's progress in addressing key operational and readiness challenges in the space domain. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide an annual briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1 of each year through 2027, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings, and timeframes and format for presenting final results.

Finally, the committee directs DOD to provide full access to any relevant information for this review to the Comptroller General, and directs the Comptroller General to advise the committee if any barriers to conducting this work are identified.

Comptroller General review of Survivable Airborne Operations Center

The U.S. Air Force has awarded a \$13.1 billion contract for the Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC) program, which is to replace the National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC). The contract provides for the development and production of the SAOC weapon system to include the delivery of engineering and manufacturing development aircraft, associated ground systems, production aircraft, and interim contractor support.

Given the critical nature of this command post for the Department of Defense, and that it is an Acquisition Category 1 level Major Defense Acquisition Program, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review annually the SAOC program with respect to meeting milestones, and cost and technology readiness level objectives, including on-board mission systems through delivery of the first operational aircraft. The Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees annually on a date mutually agreed upon, but not later than March 31 of each year through 2030. The U.S. Air Force shall en-

sure the Comptroller General has access to the program at all levels of classification.

Comptroller General review of Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

The committee recognizes the crucial role of the Under Secretary of the Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD(I&S)) in ensuring the Armed Forces of the United States possess the necessary intelligence to inform operations and defense strategy. The committee believes that the USD(I&S) must be properly organized to fulfill its statutory and policy responsibilities, while prioritizing those roles that are most crucial to ensuring the adequacy and timeliness of defense intelligence in fulfilling Department of Defense (DOD) needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the authorities, roles, and responsibilities of the USD(I&S) delineated in statute, as well as those found in DOD and Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) policy. This review should draw on the Government Accountability Office report published on May 6, 2021, titled “Defense Intelligence and Security: DOD Needs to Establish Oversight Expectations and Develop Tools that Enhance Accountability” (GAO-21-295). This review shall include:

- (1) A complete listing of the authorities, roles, and responsibilities of the USD(I&S) as specified in law, to include those in titles 10 and 50 of United States Code, as well as DOD directives, instructions, other Department policy, and ODNI policy;
- (2) For each of the specified roles and responsibilities, an identification of what individual or office within USD(I&S) is responsible for that role or responsibility;
- (3) An identification of any unclear, overlapping, or contradictory roles and responsibilities within the USD(I&S)’s portfolio, including any such roles and responsibilities related to the USD(I&S)’s role within the ODNI as the Director of Defense Intelligence;
- (4) An assessment of the Defense Intelligence Enterprise Management Council’s execution of its roles and responsibilities; and
- (5) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Comptroller General.

In addition, this review should address the major processes, policies, and mechanisms used by the USD(I&S) to “[exercise] authority, direction, and control over, and [oversee] activities of, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS), the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), and the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency; and exercises planning, policy, and strategic oversight for all associated policy, plans, and programs,” as stated in DOD Directive 5143.01.

For the purposes of this review, an authority is defined as the underlying statutory or Secretary of Defense-delegated source for USD(I&S) actions. A role is an assigned function such as the prin-

cipal staff assistant or the Director of Defense Intelligence. A responsibility is an assigned action required by statute or policy.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on any preliminary findings, with results to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Cost estimation and transparency for defense and national security space

The committee acknowledges the need for accurate and transparent cost estimation models to effectively manage defense and national security space programs. It is crucial that these models are regularly updated to reflect new technologies, economic conditions, operational data, new methods of performing missions, and other cost factors to maintain their effectiveness and reliability. The committee emphasizes the importance of regularly modernizing these practices across the cost estimating community, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE), the U.S. Air Force Cost Analysis Agency (AFCAA), and new organizations, such as the U.S. Space Force's Space Futures Command.

The committee also recommends that Space Futures Command establish an organic cost estimation capacity to integrate into, and coordinate with, the cost estimating organizations and processes in CAPE and AFCAA. This is especially critical as Space Futures Command uses these models to help forecast and shape the Space Force's objective force. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than July 1, 2025, on the actions taken to ensure that Space Futures Command is meeting the committee's recommendation and to also provide a briefing on such actions not later than July 1, 2025.

Cyber and space security cooperation strategy

A July 2023 RAND Corporation report titled "Overcoming Barriers to Working with Highly Capable Allies and Partners in the Air, Space, and Cyber Domains" finds numerous cross-cutting and domain-specific barriers to security cooperation in cyber and space, including with some of our closest allies. For both cyber and space domains, RAND cited disunity across the space and cyber security cooperation enterprises as an inhibitor to the scale and pace of security cooperation efforts.

In addition, the report identified a lack of advocacy for, and clear prioritization of, the agreements that the United States should be pursuing and the types of technology it should be developing with allies and partners. Other issues identified in the report included a lack of personnel, lack of partner involvement, slow bureaucratic execution, regulations that impede security cooperation, and an overall lack of incentive, tasking, and understanding of priorities for combined security cooperation partnering in third countries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on a cyber and space security cooperation strategy. The strategy should require the Department of De-

fense to identify an individual responsible for coordinating, advocating for, and prioritizing security cooperation efforts in the space domain, and an individual who is responsible for those same efforts in the cyber domain. The strategy should further include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A review of legal authorities and regulations impacting cyber and space security cooperation efforts, to include liaison officer roles;
- (2) An assessment of barriers to such security cooperation, including inadequate training or resourcing in the implementation of security cooperation efforts, such as foreign disclosure officers;
- (3) Establishment of collaborative platforms required to successfully conduct security cooperation in these domains;
- (4) A determination as to whether the State Partnership Program can be leveraged in this effort; and
- (5) A determination as to how this effort can be coordinated across the military services.

Directed energy weapons and their role in integrated air and missile defense

On May 8, 2024, the Strategic Forces Subcommittee held its annual budget hearing “To Receive Testimony on the Department of Defense Activities in Review of the Defense Authorization request for Fiscal Year 2025 and the Future Year’s Defense Program.” The witnesses testified that the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, and the April 14 attack by Iran and its proxies, in which 300 unmanned aerial vehicles, cruise and ballistic missiles were directed against Israel and U.S. target, had changed the landscape of integrated air and missile defense.

The President’s budget request for fiscal year 2025 included \$28.4 billion for missile defense and related activities, including Over-the-Horizon Radars, Space-Based Missile Warning and Tracking, and a Next Generation Interceptor for the Ground-based Mid-course Defense system. However, within this budget request, the Missile Defense Agency requested just \$10.4 billion—a \$500.0 million decrease compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted budget total. This overall decrease affects three critical areas where the committee believes the Department of Defense (DOD) should be making greater efforts: the development of capabilities to intercept and defeat hypersonic missiles; fielding operationally relevant directed energy systems; and the use of highly capable missile defense interceptors to destroy relatively inexpensive unmanned aerial system threats.

In addition, the President’s budget request for the only program in the Department focused on defeating a hypersonic missile during its glide phase, the Glide Phase Interceptor, decreased from \$209.0 million in fiscal year 2024 to \$182.0 million in fiscal year 2025—a \$27.0 million reduction in funding at a time when hypersonic missile threats are growing rapidly. In an attempt to optimize these relatively limited resources for such a difficult, high-risk endeavor, the Missile Defense Agency will down-select to one vendor—rather than adhering to the Government Accountability Office best practice of maintaining two vendors through the initial test phases of

the interceptor. Acknowledging this decrease in funding, the Office of the Secretary of Defense witness acknowledged that U.S. hypersonic defenses are inadequate and that DOD needed to focus on hypersonic defenses.

The committee is also concerned that DOD is using multi-million-dollar missile defense interceptors against \$20,000 UAVs, rather than investing in directed energy systems whose cost per shot has the potential to be essentially de-minimis. Missile interceptor costs range from \$10.0 million for an SM-3 Block IB missile to \$22.0 million for an SM-3 Block IIA missile. At the same time, the budget for directed energy—where the cost of each shot could be a few dollars—has decreased from \$1.65 billion in fiscal year 2023 to \$789.0 million for fiscal year 2025. The Department also chose the fiscal year 2025 request to eliminate funding for production of the less-costly SM-3 Block IB, while holding production for the more expensive SM-3 Block IIA at the minimum sustaining rate of 12 per year.

The Department is making progress in many missile defense areas, such as the development of proliferated space sensors for tracking, the AEGIS weapon system, and the SM-3 Block IIA missile for ballistic missile defense. However, the committee recognizes that DOD must take steps to expand its missile defense capacity, as well as its baseline capability, to adequately address rapidly proliferating traditional and asymmetric missile threats. The committee strongly encourages DOD to pursue much more robust future budgets for the Glide Phase Interceptor and directed energy programs, as well as to reconsider ill-advised decisions to cut existing, combat-proven missile defense capabilities like the SM-3 Block IB missile, when the need for such assets is clearly growing.

Enhancements to streamline space export controls

The committee notes that export control reform on commercial space capabilities among allies has lagged behind the pace of innovation, especially with regard to launch vehicles, making it difficult for U.S. entities to work with partners in allied nations on programs intended to enhance national security.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Commerce, to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on efforts to streamline space export controls, including:

- (1) Steps taken to reduce the amount of restrictions levied on space launch vehicle Technical Assistance Agreements between the United States and other countries in the National Technology Industrial Base (NTIB);
- (2) The feasibility of formally transferring “space launch vehicles” from the United States Munitions List to the Commerce Control List; and
- (3) Recommendations for further steps required to enhance space cooperation in support of national security among NTIB countries.

Ensuring transport layer connectivity to tactical users

The committee supports the Space Development Agency’s (SDA) Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA) program to

provide space-based assured, resilient, low-latency military data and communications connectivity to a range of platforms and joint operations. The committee is encouraged by SDA's efforts through PWSA Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 to incorporate new on-orbit technologies, such as active phased array antennas, that help to maximize communication flexibility and connection with ground terminals. However, the committee is concerned that investments in new on-orbit capabilities are not being equivalently matched in upgrades to tactical terminals for end-users.

The committee supports the acquisition of tactical user equipment that meets or exceeds upgrades to on-orbit technologies in order to provide tactical users with fully capable high-bandwidth, low-latency communication links. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on plans to acquire tactical user equipment that connects with upgraded on-orbit technologies, to include multibeam active phased array antennas.

Expediting fielding of the Integrated Air and Missile Defense of Guam architecture

The Integrated Air and Missile Defense of Guam (IAMDOG) architecture is essential to the efforts by the Department of Defense (DOD) to realign U.S. forces in the western Pacific. It will also serve as a critical force enabler by providing both a mechanism for deterring attacks against U.S. military personnel and civilians in Guam, as well as protection for operational forces during potential future contingencies in the region. As such, supporting the rapid and cost-effective development and deployment of the IAMDOG is a high priority for the committee.

The committee notes that Section 1660 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) established IAMDOG as a Special Interest Acquisition Category ID Major Defense Acquisition Program to be managed in accordance with the Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5000.85, “Major Capability Acquisition.” This designation provides Congress with appropriate levels of transparency into the complex programmatic activities and substantial investment required to develop a comprehensive integrated air and missile defense system for Guam and ensure effective oversight mechanisms.

The committee is troubled by the apparent lack of progress by DOD to effectively integrate the various lines of effort that are expected to comprise IAMDOG architecture. Despite the designation of the U.S. Army as the lead service for the Joint Program Office, the U.S. Army appears to be treating this project as a software integration activity, rather than a multi-billion dollar system-of-systems. Software integration across the various aspects of the system is a clear imperative. However, the purported scope of IAMDOG is much greater, and the committee is concerned that the full range of cost and capability tradeoffs to improve deployment timelines and overall cost effectiveness may not be adequately evaluated.

Given the complexity and disparate component development efforts associated with fielding IAMDOG, and the varying levels of technological and production readiness associated with these com-

ponents, the committee believes DOD should maximize the use of all appropriate rapid prototyping authorities and available procedures in the Middle Tier Acquisition pathway to support the development and insertion of more efficient program components and subprograms. The committee believes that DODI 5000.85 offers program offices with a variety of tailoring options to streamline and expedite capability acquisitions, and that DOD should make greater use of such authorities, particularly with regard to IAMDOG.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisitions, Logistics and Technology, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, on a strategy for maximizing the use of rapid prototyping and Middle Tier Acquisition authorities to enable more efficient development of components and subprograms for the IAMDOG architecture within the existing Acquisition Category ID framework.

In addition, the committee also directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisitions, Logistics and Technology, and the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on steps DOD can take to better integrate the IAMDOG development effort into a cohesive system-of-systems development program.

Federal reentry range coordination

The committee continues to support inclusion of a wide range of commercial space activities at Department of Defense (DOD) test ranges, including launch and reentry operations. The committee understands that the current memorandum of agreement between the Department of the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that covers Vandenberg Space Force Base and Cape Canaveral Space Force Station does not include additional ranges where licensed reentry operations may also occur. As DOD begins to utilize the unique capabilities provided by commercial reentry operators, this lack of coordination between the Department of the Air Force and the FAA often creates overlapping and duplicative requirements. The committee supports the expansion of these operations to other ranges that are part of the Major Range Training Facilities Base (MRTFB) enterprise, in addition to the eastern and western ranges, to support DOD and commercial reentry flight and test needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on Department of the Air Force's plans to update the current Memorandum of Agreement with the FAA related to commercial launch and reentry activities including:

- (1) The status of discussions between the Department of the Air Force and the FAA on plans to update the existing Memorandum of Agreement;

(2) An assessment of the Department of the Air Force's reentry flight needs for operational or test and evaluation purposes within the next 5 years; and

(3) A discussion of how the Department of the Air Force plans to develop a process, in coordination with the FAA, to ensure new commercial reentry technologies can access test ranges that are part of the MRTFB.

Geospatial intelligence data

The Department of Defense (DOD), and its support agencies, possess vast repositories of unclassified geospatial data. If shared effectively with scientific academic researchers, this data could yield important discoveries to support U.S. competitiveness and national security, aid in addressing the geodesy crisis, and build a generation of scientists and researchers who can help enhance the U.S. geospatial advantage over strategic adversaries.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess current and planned DOD efforts to provide unclassified geospatial data access to academic and research institutions, and to submit the assessment to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025. At a minimum, the assessment shall include:

(1) An assessment and determination of the extent of DOD's current efforts to provide unclassified geospatial data access to academic and research institutions;

(2) A description of the technical mechanisms through which data are presently shared, and an assessment as to whether such mechanisms provide adequate opportunity for access and collaboration;

(3) A description of any engagement with external institutions or partners to curate and provide access to unclassified geospatial data;

(4) A description of any challenges to the sharing of unclassified geospatial data with academic and research institutions;

(5) Recommendations for enhancing the sharing of unclassified geospatial data with academic and research institutions; and

(6) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Implementation of policy updates relating to sharing controlled unclassified information with foreign entities

The committee notes the importance of information sharing with partners and allies to support collective security objectives, while maintaining appropriate safeguards to protect sensitive information. The committee notes that the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security issued a memorandum on January 31, 2024, "Change to Policy on Sharing Controlled Unclassified Information with Foreign Entities" in order to improve and clarify guidance in this area. However, like other areas of guidance related to controlled unclassified information (CUI), the committee remains concerned that there are still inconsistencies in interpretation and application of that guidance.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later

than January 1, 2025, on the implementation of the policy described in the aforementioned memorandum. The briefing shall include:

- (1) An assessment of the effectiveness of the policy on reducing barriers to sharing CUI with allies, including allied military industrial entities;
- (2) A description of challenges associated with the implementation of the policy;
- (3) A description of trends in the use by the Department of Defense of the Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals (NOFORN) information holding caveat on CUI since the date on which the policy was issued;
- (4) An assessment of the extent to which the use of the NOFORN information holding caveat on CUI affects the speed at which international armaments agreements and security cooperation activities may be carried out among the United States Government and the governments and military industrial entities of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom; and
- (5) Any other information the Secretary considers relevant.

Importance of Code 50 designator for Protection Level One security forces

The committee notes that in 2014, after a series of incidents involving intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) crews, the U.S. Air Force initiated a Force Improvement Program to ensure that the nuclear operations career field was adequately maintained and staffed. In 2016, after a similar series of incidents occurred involving security forces associated with Northern Tier ICBM bases Protection Level One (PL-1) facilities, a U.S. Air Force study found that a number of security forces personnel were effectively isolated in a series of ICBM base assignments, rather than being rotated to other assignments like their peers, leading to poor staffing and low morale. As part of this study, a special designator titled “Code 50” was attached to the files of these forces to ensure that they would not remain at a Northern Tier ICBM base more than 3 to 4 years before being rotated elsewhere. The committee understands that this step improved morale greatly, and supports the continued regular rotation of forces using the “Code 50” designator.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Commander of Air Force Global Strike Command, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on efforts to ensure that U.S. Air Force security forces personnel are regularly rotated through a variety of U.S. Air Force assignments and are not isolated to specific duty locations in a manner that negatively impacts morale, career advancement, retention, and mission effectiveness. The report shall address U.S. Air Force security forces staffing shortfalls in PL-1 facilities and ICBM bases in particular.

Intelligence assessment of foreign terrorist organization acquisition of uncrewed aerial systems

The committee remains concerned about the increase in lethal drone attacks against U.S. forces and interests overseas. Therefore,

the committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2025, that assesses the acquisition of military grade uncrewed aerial systems by foreign terrorist organizations. The assessment shall include: (1) The methods by which foreign terrorist organizations acquire military grade uncrewed aerial systems; (2) Identification of the suppliers, networks, and related nodes that facilitate such acquisitions; and (3) An evaluation of the degree of coordination and intelligence sharing among U.S. allies and partners to counter such acquisitions.

Missile warning and missile tracking

The committee notes that the U.S. Space Force Space Systems Command (SSC) and Space Development Agency (SDA) have partnered together to rapidly deliver a proliferated and resilient space-based sensor network against hypersonic threats. The committee supports these efforts, which includes the new Low Earth Orbit (LEO) and Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) missile warning and missile tracking (MW/MT) efforts, to enable the Nation to rapidly deploy a new space architecture to characterize and track all hypersonic threats and improve attribution. The committee believes it is critical to ensure that resilient architectures in LEO and MEO are provided rapidly and with maximum warfighter utility. Finally, the committee also believes that MEO Epoch 2 solutions that uniquely blend MW/MT capabilities at a low cost of ownership at the constellation level are critical elements to a future resilient force design.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on any unfulfilled requirements after fielding MEO Epoch 1 space and ground constellations, and a plan to integrate MW/MT capabilities in MEO Epoch 2.

Overcoming barriers to using commercial overhead data and analytic services in Department of Defense

The committee understands that Department of Defense acquisition cycles often do not keep pace with the commercial space industry's ability to innovate and deliver new operational services. The committee believes that commercial alternatives should be evaluated at all acquisition milestones and programmatic reviews in order to continually verify whether the requirements cannot otherwise be satisfied by an emerging commercial capability. If a commercial alternative can provide substantial cost, schedule, or performance benefits, acquisition programs should implement a timely, phased methodology to off-ramp the U.S. Government built solution in lieu of the commercial alternative.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on recent acquisitions using a commercial-first model in which foundational capabilities are provided by commercial industry and then supplemented by novel U.S. Government space and ground capabilities.

Report on Air Force and Army Corps of Engineers cooperation on the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile weapon system program

The Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) program is the largest and most complex weapon system development effort ever attempted by the U.S. Air Force, and the largest Federal civil works program since the completion of the interstate highway system in 1992. Ensuring this project is completed as close to on-time and on-budget is a critical priority for the Nation. The committee believes that sufficient resources should be marshaled to maximize the U.S. Air Force's chances for successful execution. One such resource is the resident expertise within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—an organization with over 220 years of experience in managing critically important civil works projects across the United States.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Commanding General of the Army Corps of Engineers, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2025, outlining ongoing cooperative efforts between the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to recapitalize the existing Minuteman III ICBM infrastructure and prepare for the deployment of the Sentinel ICBM. The report should also identify opportunities for expanding cooperative efforts to further streamline or expedite planned Sentinel ICBM and supporting projects, including any recommended regulatory or statutory changes that could result in significant cost savings or schedule acceleration.

Report on dirigibles for missile defense

The committee recognizes that dirigibles, including airships and aerostats, could augment the defense of both deployed U.S. forces and the Homeland from ballistic, hypersonic, and cruise missiles, as well as drones.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, not later than March 31, 2025, to brief the congressional defense committees on the feasibility and value of dirigibles for this mission set. At a minimum, the report shall address:

- (1) The feasibility and value of high altitude air defense systems in detecting, characterizing, tracking and engaging current and emerging advanced missile threats, and evaluating the cost effectiveness of dirigibles versus manned or unmanned surveillance aircraft in the same mission;
- (2) Potential short-term and long-term solutions that could leverage the innovative dirigible and associated sensor development that the U.S. military services, U.S. partners—such as Israel, and U.S. industry have undertaken;
- (3) The unique challenges in defending forward-deployed forces in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, U.S. European Command and U.S. Central Command, as well as the more geographically challenging Homeland defense threat that confronts the U.S. Northern Command; and
- (4) The potential value of these dirigibles in supporting resilient military and emergency communication networks in a crisis or natural disaster.

Report on expanding capabilities at space ranges

The committee recognizes that continuous, rapid commercial development is critical to the Nation's leadership in space over great power competitors who instead rely on state-owned, state-sponsored enterprises. The committee also understands that private commercial operators largely fund the infrastructure upgrades that Federal ranges need to support the higher launch cadences demanded by the capabilities under development by near-peer adversaries.

To ensure that regulatory timelines are aligned with national security priorities and that the Department of Defense (DOD) continues to promote, encourage, and leverage commercial investment in space launch infrastructure critical to the national defense, as well as DOD's requirement under section 2273 of title 10, United States Code, to maintain assured access to space, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to expeditiously process and adhere to environmental review processes related to the commercial deployment of national security infrastructure on Federal ranges. The committee also directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, not later than July 1, 2025, to the congressional defense committees on any actions taken to do so.

Report on use of divested UH-1N intercontinental ballistic missile helicopters for U.S. Army Garrison Kwajalein range support

Air Force Global Strike Command is overseeing the deployment of the MH-139A Grey Wolf helicopter to replace the existing fleet of UH-1N helicopters performing security missions across the U.S. Air Force's three intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) wings. As the U.S. Air Force prepares to begin divestment of the UH-1N helicopters, the committee believes an opportunity exists to repurpose these airframes to perform another mission that supports the nation's strategic deterrent.

U.S. Army Garrison Kwajalein currently relies on UH-72 Lakota helicopters for a wide range of missions, primarily range support for the Reagan Test Site, as well as resupply and medical evacuation across the atoll. However, currently none of the garrison's helicopters are operational due to long neglected maintenance and the absence of a coherent sustainment plan by the U.S. Army.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of Air Force Global Strike Command, in coordination with the Commanding General of U.S. Army Material Command and the Commanding General of U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2025, outlining a plan for transferring divested Air Force UH-1N ICBM security helicopters to the U.S. Army for use as a bridging solution for a long-term rotary wing replacement capability for Kwajalein Atoll. At a minimum, the report should include:

- (1) U.S. Air Force timelines for divesting UH-1N helicopters and any associated sustainment equipment, trainers, and spare parts;
- (2) A description of the processes required to transfer divested UH-1Ns to the U.S. Army and associated timelines;

(3) A rapid fielding timeline for ensuring newly acquired UH-1Ns are deployed to the garrison as quickly as possible and the designation of such sea- or air-lift assets as required to facilitate this timeline;

(4) A strategy for coordination between the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Army to facilitate appropriate maintenance and support for the UH-1Ns deployed to Kwajalein Atoll;

(5) As applicable, an alternative strategy for the U.S. Army to provide sufficient functional rotary wing aircraft to the atoll capable of supporting all assigned garrison missions faster than UH-1Ns could be made available; and

(6) A proposal for a long term recapitalization or replacement program that will satisfy all garrison rotary wing missions in a sustainable fashion.

Reusing equipment from Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic program as part of the transition to the Sentinel program

The Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) program is essential for the long-term strength of the ground-based leg of the nuclear triad. As the Sentinel program moves forward, the U.S. Air Force should consider potential opportunities to reuse parts of the Minuteman III ICBM weapon system for other applications, and the potential cost savings that could result.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct a study, and brief the congressional defense committees on its findings, not later than March 31, 2025, that evaluates the following:

(1) The opportunities to reuse parts of the LGM-30G Minuteman III ICBM weapon system for other applications as part of the transition to the LGM-35A Sentinel ICBM program; and

(2) Any potential cost savings that could result from the reuse of such parts in other applications.

Rocket cargo

In 2021, the U.S. Air Force announced Rocket Cargo as the fourth Vanguard program of the transformational science and technology portfolio identified in the U.S. Air Force 2030 Science and Technology Strategy. The Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) leads a science and technology effort to determine the viability and utility of using large commercial rockets for Department of Defense (DOD) global logistics, potentially expanding the portfolio of capabilities that the U.S. Space Force presents to combatant commanders. The Space Systems Center is the Program Executive Officer for this program. To date, the Rocket Cargo program's investments have narrowly been focused on a single capability at the high-end of mass delivery capabilities.

The committee notes there are other launch vehicle and entry vehicle capabilities with applicable technologies that may help advance the Rocket Cargo program's technology development initiatives. For instance, the AFRL Rocket Cargo's end-users of this capability development, U.S. Transportation Command and the U.S. Space Force, employ a variety of vehicles, payload transportation

capabilities, and technology solutions in the execution of their missions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on potential investments to support a more diverse set of launch and entry vehicle solutions and providers to increase the range of Rocket Cargo capabilities provided to DOD.

Role of systems engineering and technical assistance for space situational awareness systems

The committee is concerned that the U.S. Space Force may be too reliant on systems engineering and technical assistance (SETA) contractors as the complexity and interconnectedness of modern military systems has increased, while at the same time, the Department of the Air Force's organic acquisition and technical work-force has not grown at the same pace. This problem is particularly acute for space-based products and services, which are now commercially developed to a higher degree than other domains. While SETA contractors and federally funded research and development centers provide a crucial function, it must be balanced against the ability to ensure that this function is executed in a timely fashion and does not endanger project execution timelines.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on the optimal way to incentivize SETA contractors and whether it is in the best interests of the U.S. Space Force to set SETA contractor payments to timely project completion.

Satellite narrowband communications

The Committee commends the Space Development Agency (SDA) on its innovative acquisition and technological approaches to ensure satellite narrowband communications are maintained, and where feasible, improved, through the end-of-life of existing Mobile User Objective System (MUOS) satellites. SDA's use of Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) and the Department of Air Force's Tactical Funding Increase (TACFI) and Strategic Funding Increase (STRATFI) programs are noteworthy uses of existing authorities to assist small businesses to work with the Department of the Air Force, while advancing technology for defense, and often for commercial sectors. The committee additionally notes: (1) The capability demonstration of low earth orbit satellites that increases both affordability and resilience concurrently; (2) The use of existing tactical radios and data links that accelerates delivery timelines, manages cost, and enables direct satellite-to-warfighter connectivity; and (3) The focus on reduced size, weight, power and cost—both on the satellite and for the user. The Committee supports the Department of the Air Force and SDA in their continued development and experimentation of this vital capability across all the services.

Space mobility and logistics

The committee notes that the budget request for fiscal year 2025 included \$20.0 million for Space Mobility and Logistics (SAML). However, the budget request did not include a traditional future years defense program (FYDP) submission for such capabilities. As

a result, the future of these critical capabilities remains in question due to uncertainty in funding and program direction across the FYDP.

The committee believes that the Department of Defense must be able to conduct on-orbit maneuvering and servicing in order to operate resiliently and responsively within the evolving space domain. Emerging mission sets such as refueling, on-orbit servicing, and manufacturing in space require sustained investment to counter U.S. adversaries in space.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on plans to establish a program office dedicated to the SAML mission set. The briefing shall provide a 5-year timeline of capabilities in development that will fall within this program office, consistent with standard reporting for the FYDP.

Space situational awareness systems

The committee supports Space Situational Awareness (SSA) systems given their important role in preserving national security interests in space and across the globe. Due to the proliferation of commercial and civil cislunar operations in other Federal programs, the committee recommends hosting SSA sensors and related payloads on these critical commercial and civil missions. This may increase the speed at which the Department of Defense can gather intelligence on assets in orbit, as well as reduce costs by using existing launch and delivery platforms rather than procuring entirely new platforms and missions. Therefore, the committee recommends leveraging such commercial rideshare opportunities, and also recommends that these hosted SSA assets perform extended geostationary orbit activities with direction from the U.S. Space Force.

Space-based light detection and ranging capability

The committee applauds the Defense Innovation Unit and National Security Innovation Capital's efforts to support commercial satellite constellation technology. Space-based light detection and ranging (LiDAR) technology has the potential to unlock significant data and information available to Department of Defense entities on an annual basis.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, detailing current roles and responsibilities for LiDAR data and preparations to use commercial LiDAR satellite constellation technology and Earth observation data. The report should include:

- (1) Information on future space-based LiDAR system capabilities and requirements;
- (2) Current ground infrastructure located in the continental United States that has the capacity to downlink and process space-derived LiDAR data;
- (3) An overview of remaining supply chain-based challenges to a U.S. space-based LiDAR capability, including satellite components;

- (4) Commercial space LiDAR research and development efforts underway; and
- (5) Planned acquisition strategies, cost, and schedule for space-based LiDAR systems and data.

Tactical security vehicles for Air Force Global Strike Command

Air Force Global Strike Command's (AFGSC) uses High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) to patrol missile fields at Malmstrom Air Force Base (AFB), F.E. Warren AFB, and Minot AFB. These vehicles were never intended for the weather conditions at the northern tier bases, nor the large number of miles traveled each year—often more than 30,000 annually—on rural roads and interstate highways. All three bases have reported HMMWV rollovers on rural roads and collisions with other cars because of their slow speed. Tragically, in 2023, two airmen were killed driving HMMWVs on public highways, one at F.E. Warren AFB and one at Malmstrom AFB, while another airman was seriously wounded.

The AFGSC is replacing some of these vehicles with sophisticated, highly armored Protection Level Three (PL-3) Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTV), but these vehicles are also ill-suited for day-to-day, high-mileage patrols on rural and interstate highways. While JLTVs may be appropriate for convoy operations transporting weapons in place of existing BearCat vehicles, they lack the fuel capacity for long distances typical of such operations, and are not equipped for the unique communication needs of the missile fields. Further, the front windows offer limited views to the driver of the vehicle, making them ill-suited for public roads and highways.

The committee understands that AFGSC is considering the use of Protection Level One (PL-1) Armored Utility Vehicles and pickup trucks for patrolling, which are better suited to the environmental conditions at these bases and can be more easily repaired using locally obtained parts at a lower cost. The committee is aware that the U.S. Air Force already uses similar PL-1 vehicles at North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases where PL-1 assets are stored, and believes such an approach would better suit the requirements for domestic bases as well.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on AFGSC's efforts to procure PL-1 armored utility vehicles to replace HMMWVs, the status of procurement of PL-3 JLTVs, and outstanding issues regarding their effective use at the three missile fields.

Finally, the committee notes that elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends an increase of \$14.0 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPA), to procure 50 PL-1 Armored Utility Vehicles to support AFGSC's intercontinental ballistic missile security mission requirements.

Waterfront facilities for Federal space launch ranges

The committee notes ongoing efforts to modernize the U.S. Space Force's ranges as part of the Spaceport of the Future initiative.

Maritime transport is the only available option to transport some space launch vehicles to the eastern and western ranges. In some cases, rough ocean conditions delay the unloading of space launch vehicles and risk potential damage. The committee believes that modernization of waterfront facilities at Federal ranges, specifically where space launch vehicles are received, is critical to national security and protecting significant investments made in each space launch vehicle by the U.S. Government.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, that includes the following:

- (1) An assessment of the current and projected use of waterfront facilities, such as ports and docks, at Federal space launch ranges of the U.S. Space Force;
- (2) An assessment of required infrastructure improvements to such facilities for national security and readiness requirements, including supporting increased rapid launch cadence and ensuring access for launch vehicles;
- (3) A detailed plan to implement any required improvements, including estimated funds and schedules; and
- (4) Any additional proposals to support improved waterfront facilities for the Federal space launch ranges of the U.S. Space Force, including recommendations for legislative action.

Waveform virtualization for satellite communications

The committee acknowledges the Department of Defense's efforts to provide reliable and resilient communications capabilities for tactical warfighters worldwide through various military and commercial communications systems. The committee encourages each military service to ensure that advanced technologies for satellite communications (SATCOM) incorporate Waveform Architecture for Virtualized Ecosystems (WAVE) industry standards. Additionally, the committee supports the development of SATCOM that allows for increased flexibility, responsiveness, and resiliency; enables the modification of systems in real-time as requirements are generated; and directly addresses virtualizing waveforms in military and commercial satellite communications architectures for new acquisitions to ensure flexible and responsive SATCOM.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department to provide a briefing not later than May 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on: (1) DOD's plans to transition the Department and military services to use WAVE industry standards for SATCOM; (2) Any identified limitations to implementing WAVE standards; and (3) Any additional resources required to implement WAVE standards across DOD.

TITLE XVI—CYBERSPACE RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Cyber Operations and Cyber Forces

Assessment of feasibility of engaging in cooperative activities with allies to mitigate cyber threats to certain undersea cables (sec. 1601)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment, and deliver a report to the congressional defense committees, to determine the feasibility of engaging in cybersecurity cooperation activities with international partners and allies of the United States to mitigate cyber threats to undersea cables that originate and terminate outside of the United States.

Elevation of the Joint Force Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network as subordinate unified command of United States Cyber Command (sec. 1602)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 167b of title 10, United States Code, to establish the Joint Force Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network as a sub-unified command under U.S. Cyber Command.

Cyber intelligence center (sec. 1603)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a dedicated cyber intelligence capability to support the requirements of U.S. Cyber Command, the other combatant commands, the military departments, Defense Agencies, the Joint Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense for foundational, scientific and technical, and all-source intelligence on cyber operations, technology development, capabilities, concepts of operations, and plans and intentions of cyber threat actors.

The provision would further require the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees on projected costs and required collection and analysis capabilities associated with establishing the intelligence center.

Support for cyber threat tabletop exercises (sec. 1604)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy to develop tabletop exercise packages oriented towards training stakeholders to prepare the Homeland for adversary cyber-attacks precipitating or during a time of conflict.

Comptroller General of the United States assessment of Cyber Command protection privacy and civil liberties procedures and training requirements for cyber operators (sec. 1605)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Comptroller General of the United States, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to conduct an assessment of planning procedures available for cyber operations forces to ensure the protection of privacy and civil liberties of United States persons on the conduct of cyber operations and report the results to Congress.

Independent evaluation regarding potential establishment of United States Cyber Force (sec. 1606)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct an evaluation on the feasibility of establishing a separate Armed Force dedicated to the cyber domain, or refining and evolving the current organizational approach for U.S. Cyber Command.

Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Department of Defense Cybersecurity and Information Technology

Cyber table top exercises with organizations in defense industrial base (sec. 1611)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Executive Director of the Department of Defense Cyber Crime Center to develop and carry out a plan to conduct cyber table top exercises with organizations in the defense industrial base. After completion of an exercise, the provision would require the Executive Director to assess any identifiable gaps in procedures, capabilities, and resources among the defense industrial base and to submit that assessment to the congressional defense committees.

Management and cybersecurity of the joint warfighting cloud capability and other multi-cloud environments (sec. 1612)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, to develop a strategy for the cybersecurity of the Joint Warfighting Cloud Capability and other multi-cloud environments.

Update of biometric policy of Department of Defense (sec. 1613)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security to update the biometric policy of the Department of Defense.

Guidance for application of zero trust strategy to Internet of Military Things hardware (sec. 1614)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to develop

guidance for how the Department of Defense zero trust strategy applies to the Internet of Military Things hardware.

Joint partner-sharing network capabilities for Middle East defense integration (sec. 1615)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees a strategy for improved cooperation between the United States and Middle Eastern allies and partners to improve partner sharing network capabilities.

The provision would also require the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer of the Department of Defense to establish a forum on artificial intelligence to help promote coordination and interchange on issues relating to the use of artificial intelligence within and among the combatant commands. The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on progress made in establishing the required forum.

Artificial Intelligence Human Factors Integration Initiative (sec. 1616)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to establish an Artificial Intelligence Human Factors Integration Initiative to improve the human usability of artificial intelligence systems and ensure design tools and metrics are available for programs to ensure human factors considerations are included for artificial intelligence systems adopted by the Department of Defense. The provision also requires a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on existing research work in this area, including any gaps in research, as well as a plan for activities under this initiative.

Limitation on availability of funds for Mission Partner Environment program (sec. 1617)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation or expenditure of funds for the Mission Partner Environment (MPE) program to not more than 90 percent until the Secretary of Defense provides a certification that the Secretary of the Air Force has developed an accelerated implementation plan. The implementation plan must meet the operational requirements for command and control information sharing networks, fully integrate into planned components for the Combined Joint All-Domain Command and Control initiative, and have defined and measurable actions to meet the steady-state MPE requirements for each combatant command.

Consolidation of briefing requirements relating to the relationship between the National Security Agency and United States Cyber Command (sec. 1618)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1642(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) to consolidate briefing requirements. The provision would also repeal section 1556 of the James

M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to eliminate a duplicative briefing requirement.

The committee notes that section 1642(c) requires biannual briefings until the Secretary of Defense issues a certification related to the termination of the dual-hat arrangement between the National Security Agency (NSA) and U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM). In addition, section 1556 requires the Secretary of Defense to provide an annual briefing to the congressional defense committees regarding the relationship between NSA and CYBERCOM. Since these requirements were enacted, substantial changes have been made to the dual-hat arrangement, necessitating an alignment of the briefing requirements while eliminating duplicative briefing obligations.

Information technology programs of the National Background Investigation Service (sec. 1619)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, after consulting with the Security, Suitability, and Credentialing Performance Accountability Council Principals, to alter the assignment of milestone decision authority for the National Background Investigation Services or program management of such services. The provision would increase oversight of the information technology programs of the National Background Investigation Service by requiring notification to Congress of any changes to the Milestone Decision Authority or program management, as well as certification of compliance with relevant standards and guidelines published in National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800–53, Revision 5.

Cost budgeting for artificial intelligence data (sec. 1620)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) of the Department of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, to develop a plan to ensure the budgeting process for programs containing artificial intelligence components includes estimates for the types of data, and estimated costs for acquisition and sustainment of such data required to train, maintain, or improve the artificial intelligence contained within such programs. The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees briefings on the implementation of the required plan.

Presumed reciprocal software accrediting policy (sec. 1621)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, to implement a policy that requires security authorizing officials to inherit or reciprocate the security analysis and artifacts, as appropriate, of a cloud hosted platform, service, or application that has already been authorized by another authorizing official in the Department of Defense. The provision would further require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report

to the congressional defense committees on the implementation of this provision.

Annual evaluation of products for mobile device cybersecurity (sec. 1622)

The committee recommends a provision that would require annual evaluations of products for mobile device security to identify products and services that may improve the cybersecurity of mobile devices used by the Department of Defense.

Limitation on the availability of funds for the joint cyber warfighting architecture (sec. 1623)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the funds available to be obligated or expended for fiscal year 2025 until the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, delivers a plan for minimizing development of the current Joint Cyber Warfighting Architecture (JCWA), and provides a baseline plan for a revised Next Generation JCWA program.

Briefing on course of education and pilot program on authentication of digital content provenance for certain Department of Defense media content (sec. 1624)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1524 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to include an interim briefing on the status of establishing the course of education required by such section.

Modification of prohibition on purchase of cyber data products or services other than through the program management office for Department of Defense-wide procurement of cyber data products and services (sec. 1625)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1521(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to add a new exception for the requirements of that section based on urgency of need, or to ensure product or service competition within the market.

Improvements relating to cyber protection support for Department of Defense personnel in positions highly vulnerable to cyber attack (sec. 1626)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1645 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to clarify that the scope of this authority includes personal accounts, as well as personal technology, of personnel eligible for such cyber protection support.

Comptroller General report on efforts to protect personal information of Department of Defense personnel from exploitation by foreign adversaries (sec. 1627)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to brief the congressional defense and intelligence committees, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, on Department of Defense efforts to pro-

protect personal information of its personnel from exploitation by foreign adversaries.

Items of Special Interest

Addressing cyber warfare in space

The committee notes that the U.S. Space Force currently has challenges in developing cyber warfare resiliency capabilities for its space assets that could make them vulnerable to cyber-attacks. The committee believes that the U.S. Space Force should be engaging with academia, industry, and government laboratories to develop solutions to these challenges. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Space Force to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later June 1, 2025, on efforts to improve cyber resiliency of space capabilities. Such briefing shall include: (1) An assessment of the cybersecurity risks to space assets; (2) A survey of domestic and international capabilities and expertise at the nexus of space domain awareness, and cyber operations research and development that enables rapid detection, tracking, and attribution of orbital platforms subject to attack; (3) A review of the data and standards that exist for tracking space assets and associated technical limitations; and (4) A roadmap for emerging and future cyber hardening techniques for current and future space assets.

Army Enterprise Service Managed Platform

The committee notes the success of the joint effort by U.S. Army Cyber Command, the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems, and the U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command in deploying the Army Enterprise Service Managed Platform (AESMP). This program serves as a single point of contact for providing critical global information technology (IT) support to over 1.4 million U.S. Army users and U.S. Army sites, and for all Department of Defense Information Network-Army IT service requests, incidents, and inquiries.

The committee is aware that AESMP has improved the data quality, accuracy, and modeling potential of data collected by the U.S. Army for its IT assets, thus improving user experience, IT cost auditability, and cybersecurity. The committee believes this program advances powerful new pathways to leverage artificial intelligence, serving as an authoritative data source for accurate, validated, U.S. Army-generated data to improve user experience and security. The committee encourages the U.S. Army to consider including additional information in future budget requests about anticipated milestones, timelines, and resource needs associated with AESMP, including needs related to the deployment of relevant artificial intelligence capabilities that would further improve user experience, IT efficiency, IT auditability, and cybersecurity.

Assessment of blockchain technology for supply chain security and transparency

The committee believes that data-driven security, transparency, accountability, and auditability of supply chains are critical to U.S. national defense and economic competitiveness. The committee

notes that blockchain technology has the potential to enhance the cryptographic integrity of the defense supply chain, improve data integrity, and reduce the risk of the manipulation or corruption of certain types of data by near-peer competitors. The committee also believes that the Department of Defense (DOD) should explore the use of blockchain technology to create secure, transparent, accountable, and auditable data related to supply chains.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than April 1, 2025, on the potential applications of blockchain technology for supply chain management within DOD. The briefing shall include: (1) An assessment of the potential benefits and risks associated with implementing blockchain technology in supply chain tracking and management; (2) An analysis of the current state of blockchain adoption in supply chain tracking and management within DOD and the defense industrial base; (3) A plan for pilot programs or research and development efforts to explore the use of blockchain technology in supply chain management; (4) Recommendations for legislative or regulatory actions to incorporate blockchain technology to support supply chain transparency and auditability; and (5) Any other information the Secretary deems relevant.

Cyber operational readiness assessment update

The committee supports the shift made by the Commander of Joint Force Headquarters Department of Defense Information Network (JFHQ–DODIN) from Command Cyber Readiness Inspections to the Cyber Operational Readiness Assessment (CORA) program as the primary means to evaluate cyber readiness across DODIN areas of operation (DAO). The committee believes that CORA can help strengthen the cyber posture and resiliency of the DODIN. The committee also believes that CORA can inform existing contingency planning activities within JFHQ–DODIN and each DAO, and can provide cyber operators with greater flexibility to secure cyberspace lines of communication and support persistent communications and information flow during military operations in a contested environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the JFHQ–DODIN Commander to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2025, on the implementation of the CORA program. Such briefing shall include:

- (1) A demonstration of the database displaying a DAO's vulnerability to current threats;
- (2) Metrics to determine risks and the frequency of assessments for each DAO, including how metrics are reported to leadership within the command through the Advanced Analytics platform or other management dashboards;
- (3) Identification of areas or missions that use automation or artificial intelligence-enabled tools to support CORA;
- (4) A demonstration of the Department of Defense Inspection Analysis Tool used to automate assessment workflows and conduct such assessments; and

- (5) The feasibility and advisability of employing file level data security to prevent data loss on enterprise level file shares or other collaboration platforms.

Cyber resilience for Department of Defense critical facilities and assets

The committee is concerned that persistent State-sponsored cyber actors, such as Volt Typhoon, embedding malware in connected operational technologies (OT) in defense critical infrastructure can also directly disrupt or deny Department of Defense (DOD) facilities and the operations they support. The committee notes that section 1505 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required the Secretary of Defense to complete mapping of OT within mission-relevant terrain in cyberspace for Defense Critical Assets (DCA) and Task Critical Assets (TCA). While enabling mission threat analysis and situational awareness is a fundamental first step to identifying vulnerable systems, the committee believes that DOD must also quickly mitigate risk through continuous discovery, monitoring, and OT management capabilities to protect assets, detect attacks, and safeguard the safety of personnel working in the facility.

In July 2022, DOD released the Department of Defense Zero Trust Reference Architecture, which includes Comply-to-Connect (C2C) program requirements to identify, protect, and detect Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) connected devices to ensure a continuous secure configuration. The committee notes that C2C is an enabler for defensive cyber operations in response to detected threats by providing information critical for the development of a common operating picture.

Given recent joint advisories warning of the proliferation of malware targeting infrastructure and facilities, the committee strongly recommends that the Department take additional actions to add to the framework of tools and technologies operating throughout the network infrastructure within the C2C program to ensure operational technologies and systems connected to the DODIN, or configured with wireless access, are included in order to protect DCAs and TCAs. Furthermore, the committee recommends that the C2C criteria be amended to require operational technologies and building systems in critical facilities and assets to achieve a continuous Authority to Operate (cATO) with active continuous monitoring, active cyber defense, and secure software supply chain controls.

Therefore, the committee directs the DOD Chief Information Officer (CIO) to establish guidance requiring a cATO to be formally achieved and maintained for a DCA or TCA for safe occupancy and secure operations. The DOD CIO shall provide a copy of this guidance to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than January 15, 2026.

Furthermore, the DOD CIO shall provide an interim briefing on the status of this guidance implementation not later than September 15, 2025. The briefing shall include information regarding the extent of standardization among the military departments for the C2C program; the requirements to achieve a cATO for the OT and connected building systems; and a description of the training,

resources, and OT protection capabilities available to military personnel responsible for implementing the C2C Program and cATO.

Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification 2.0

The committee recognizes the importance of effective, standardized cybersecurity to aid the Department of Defense (DOD) in addressing cybersecurity threats and gaps. The Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC) framework was implemented in November 2020 to achieve a unified cybersecurity standard for defense acquisitions. These standards are intended to directly aid the defense industrial base and minimize risk within contracts. However, in March 2021, the Department began to simplify and streamline the CMMC process, resulting in proposed changes and an updated CMMC 2.0 model. This updated model still seeks the same objectives, but the lack of clarity on implementation has caused some consternation in industry, particularly from small businesses and subcontractors that are primarily commercial suppliers for larger defense systems. For universities, roadblocks to implementation include the process for setting up new systems that seamlessly interoperate with many legacy information technology systems, the ability to segregate data to enforce access controls, and coordination of policy interaction between the government and university stakeholders and decision makers. While in some cases, compliance costs can be charged to external contracts, much of the cost of setting up a new compliance regime is an overhead cost, eating away at the funds available for the research itself.

The committee understands that the revised CMMC 2.0 model includes new elements, such as the third party certification process, which will be implemented in the coming fiscal years. While the original CMMC process was intended to serve as a verification program, the committee is concerned that requirements are not effectively mapped to meet new and emerging threats, specifically within the operational technology and Internet of Things domains. Furthermore, the requirement to meet certain standards in the near-term is challenging for many providers, thereby limiting their capacity to supply the defense industrial base. The committee is concerned that some organizations must invest considerable time and expense into bringing systems up to National Institute of Standards and Technology 800–171 standards, especially small businesses and commercial manufacturers that supply defense companies. Additionally, usage and categorization of controlled unclassified information must be addressed and standardized, specifically regarding marking across the DOD. The committee recommends that the Department assess the CMMC 2.0 model to best determine how to refine compliance requirements to prevent a one-size-fits-all approach.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study to assess DOD's implementation of CMMC 2.0, including: (1) A description of how DOD intends to maximize the ability of CMMC to adapt to changing threat environments within artificial intelligence, operational technology, and Internet of Things domains; (2) Plans for standardizing and conforming DOD's marking processes for controlled unclassified information and the anticipated impact on certification processes; (3)

Plans for how DOD intends to aid subcontractors, including small and nontraditional businesses, with CMMC compliance; (4) Assessment of the level of “red teaming” requirements for an entity to maintain compliance; and (5) Any additional information the Comptroller General deems appropriate to include to meet the intent of the study.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide an interim briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, with a final report to be issued at a mutually agreed upon date.

Department of Defense cyber curriculum roadmap

The committee recognizes the significant achievements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and military services in establishing new cyber curriculum for cyber operators over the past decade. The committee also recognizes the enduring importance of the cyber domain to modern warfare, acknowledging that cyber impacts every service in the other warfighting domains of land, sea, air, and space. The committee further notes that the cyber domain is unique in that the pace at which new capabilities and tools can be developed, employed or rendered obsolete can happen even more quickly than for conventional military capabilities, requiring DOD’s cybersecurity enterprise and Cyber Mission Force to adjust quickly in order to stay ahead of threats.

Therefore, the committee directs each of the Secretaries of the military services, in consultation with their Principal Cyber Advisor, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy, and the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, to review the curriculum of their cyber institutions with respect to how rapidly they are adapting to and incorporating new technology, capabilities, and training, tactics, and procedures. This review should include information on how artificial intelligence and cloud computing have been incorporated into said curriculum, or will be included in the curriculum moving forward.

Additionally, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy to compile a report of these findings, and include a roadmap for how DOD and each of the military services can improve the agility and responsiveness of their cyber curriculum to align with an increasingly dynamic threat environment. The committee further directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy to provide a briefing on the results of this review and roadmap to the congressional defense committees not later than June 15, 2025.

Department of the Air Force extended reality development strategy

The committee supports the Department of the Air Force’s efforts to reduce redundant and inefficient information technology (IT) spending by focusing on portfolio alignment, system optimization, and better policy and governance alignment across the enterprise. While the committee applauds a renewed enterprise focus on standardization and consolidation, it also recognizes the unique subset of challenges in aligning operational and foundational train-

ing IT investments in the rapidly evolving extended reality (XR) landscape. The committee believes that a more targeted sub-strategy to guide XR investments could enable a wider array of training content, enhance security and interoperability, improve the training experience, and better support the development of future airmen.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to develop an XR investment and deployment strategy and brief the congressional defense committees, no later than March 1, 2025, on options to standardize and centralize XR efforts across the Department of the Air Force. The strategy shall include: (1) Options for streamlining and formalizing investment and consolidating the XR content and delivery ecosystem; (2) Recommendations to better align operational training IT platforms under the purview of the Office of the Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Engineering & Force Protection, and those under the authority of the Air Education and Training Command; (3) Plans for utilizing an XR-optimized centralized digital hub to allow greater discovery, delivery and creation of training content; (4) Standards and protocols to increase security and interoperability, protect intellectual property, enable digital record keeping, and maintain a modular, open architecture; (5) A feasibility assessment of a single access point, login, and user account for accessing all XR training content; and (6) Policy recommendations to facilitate broader inclusion of commercial technologies and small businesses.

Department of Defense network optimization

The committee is concerned with the progress of the approach of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) to the Defense Enclave Services (DES) contract, as it has failed to meet its stated objective of migrating the networks of the defense agencies and field activities to DoDNet. The contract was awarded over two years ago, but progress has stalled due to inability of working capital funds to finance the upfront costs. This budgetary approach has proven insufficient as neither the contracting agency, DISA, nor the entities slated for migration have budgeted for the initial procurement costs required for migration. This impasse is leaving the Department of Defense more exposed from a cyber security perspective, and continues to waste time and resources needed for critical network modernization.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, in coordination with the Director of DISA, to provide a detailed briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on planned funding strategies, and timeline of migration milestones for the DES contract for Fiscal Years 2026 through 2030.

Guam Cybersecurity Strategy

The committee appreciates the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to improve the physical defenses for Guam, including nascent efforts to mitigate risks posed by cyber vulnerabilities in Guam's critical infrastructure. However, the committee is concerned that absent additional cybersecurity investments, state-

sponsored cyber criminals, or other proxy groups, could exploit these potential vulnerabilities to disrupt, degrade, deny, and destroy U.S. military capabilities in Guam and the surrounding region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, the Commander, Joint Force Headquarters Department of Defense Information Network, and the Commander, Joint Region Marianas, to develop a cybersecurity strategy for Guam, not later than June 30, 2025. The Guam Cybersecurity Strategy should include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) A plan to establish a persistent and enduring cyber protection team presence in Guam;
- (2) A cyber resilience assessment program for Guam, including plans for a baseline assessment of the Department of Defense Information Network in Guam and periodic reassessments with persistent cyber opposition forces;
- (3) A plan to develop an organic civilian cyber capability in Guam to complement DOD cyber protection teams, including a workforce pipeline and research and development activities;
- (4) An assessment of the advisability and feasibility of engaging in cyber cooperation activities with the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau;
- (5) A plan to engage with the U.S. defense industrial base and industry partners through Cooperative Research and Development Agreements or other means to strengthen Guam's cyber posture;
- (6) A plan to coordinate with other federal agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, to prepare for, respond to, and recover from cyber incidents;
- (7) Identification of any resources necessary to carry out the Guam Cybersecurity Strategy;
- (8) Identification of any authorities necessary to carry out the Guam Cybersecurity Strategy more effectively; and
- (9) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate to include.

Further, not later than 30 days after the completion of the Guam Cybersecurity Strategy, the Secretary shall brief the congressional defense committees.

Guidance regarding incorporation of operational technology into Information Assurance Vulnerability Management Program

The committee notes that section 1502 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) required the Department of Defense (DOD) to inventory Defense Critical Assets and provide baseline cybersecurity requirements for cyber-physical systems and operational technology (OT) in use across the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN). The committee is aware that the Department's current vulnerability management platform provides that all devices connected to the DODIN are within the scope of the vulnerability management program. However, OT is not currently a required part of enter-

prise vulnerability management processes, leaving DOD at risk because it lacks complete visibility into its attack surface. The committee believes that incorporating OT into existing vulnerability management processes is a necessary step to ensure the security of the DODIN.

Therefore, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to issue guidance incorporating OT into the information assurance vulnerability management program, and to provide a briefing on the guidance to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2025. The guidance shall include clear guidelines for regular vulnerability assessments, reporting requirements, and remediation timelines for operational technology. The guidance shall also include required procedural changes and progress benchmarks.

Improving data compatibility for artificial intelligence tools

The committee notes that artificial intelligence tools and their ability to receive, ingest, process, analyze, and visualize simultaneously data from multiple data sources will continue to play a critical role in implementing the Combined Joint-All Domain Command and Control (CJADC2) initiative. The committee is concerned that the lack of interoperability between the data structures of data sources feeding into CJADC2 limits the ability of artificial intelligence tools to receive, ingest, process, analyze, and visualize simultaneously data from multiple data sources. The committee believes that all Department of Defense (DOD) components and inter-agency partners that produce, manage, or possess data sources that feed data into CJADC2 should take steps to improve the interoperability of their data sources to widen the variety of data sources. The committee further believes that DOD should populate relevant systems, which would help achieve mission objectives and support practical understanding of the challenges of ingesting common data structures.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report, not later than January 15, 2025, on the efforts of DOD to improve the interoperability of the data structures of data sources that feed into CJADC2 capabilities. Such report shall include:

- (1) A description of ongoing efforts of the data standard setting bodies to create data standards to be followed by DOD and challenges to create those data standards, including challenges faced by data standard setting bodies;
- (2) A description of policies and procedures currently in effect and implemented by the Department to improve the interoperability of the data structures of data sources that feed into CJADC2 capabilities, including by complying with data standards created by the data standard setting bodies;
- (3) A description of the adoption and implementation of data standards set by the Common Metadata Standards Team, as well as challenges relating to delay of such adoption and implementation;
- (4) A description of the challenges in implementing the real-time sharing of information from data sources with CJADC2

capabilities, as well as how those challenges will be addressed, and a timeline for milestones in resolving those challenges;

(5) A list of all DOD components and interagency partners that the Secretary of Defense has selected as a data standard setting body responsible for department-wide data standards for CJADC2 purposes; and

(6) Such other matters as the Secretary of Defense considers relevant.

Maximizing the success of the Department of Defense Thunderdome program

The committee understands that the Department of Defense (DOD) must achieve aggressive timelines to meet its zero trust mandates by 2027. A central part of this evolution is the migration away from the legacy Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS). The committee notes the importance of ensuring that the JRSS successor incorporates Least Privilege Access, Continuous Trust Verification, and Continuous Security Inspection practices while protecting all data and securing all applications regardless of user location or device.

The committee is encouraged by the successful prototyping and production agreement for the Thunderdome program, which is expected to scale rapidly across the entire DOD enterprise. To achieve stated goals within DOD's specified timelines, the committee believes that DOD components should leverage technologies like Thunderdome, which rely on an open vendor selection process and comprehensive prototyping before production. The committee believes that such attributes are necessary to ensure upgradability and adaptability over time.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, and the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency, to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on the Department's JRSS transition plans, with a focus on how legacy JRSS will incorporate zero trust-aligned continuous trust verification and security inspection regardless of user location or device.

Modern software acquisition

The committee notes that software is critical to the effectiveness of military platforms and enabling decision advantage. The committee continues to encourage the Department of Defense to modernize its software acquisition programs, and comprehensively embrace the software acquisition pathway, which allows rapid development and upgrades. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 15, 2025, describing the Department's efforts to create incentives for broader and more fulsome utilization of the software acquisition pathway, including recommendations of industry best practices for software development and improvement.

MyNavy HR modernization

The committee is aware of the urgency of the MyNavy HR modernization program due to ongoing issues with Department of the Navy personnel experiencing significant delays in pay, retirement, and other benefits critical to their morale and readiness. The committee is also aware that the U.S. Navy plans to consolidate 55 legacy systems into a smaller number of systems to address the pay challenges faced by sailors and marines and their families and support the U.S. Navy's recruiting and retention goals.

The committee notes several challenges facing the MyNavy HR program that have inhibited modernization, including data reliability across the U.S. Navy enterprise; the lack of a single integrator of the MyNavy HR program to bring together the different data elements and technologies focused on data reliability, accountability, and effectiveness; and over-customized solutions that increase complexity and prevent efficient software and security patching.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2025, that addresses the following: (1) A description of the organizational structure for the MyNavy HR modernization effort and any changes that have been made to assignments for management of the program in the past year; (2) The programmed budget for the MyNavy HR modernization from FY26 through the future years defense program with an assessment of the potential benefits of consolidating the overall modernization effort into a single budget line; (3) A plan for how the U.S. Navy will ensure data integrity across the MyNavy HR modernization effort without creating a new centralized data repository; (4) Identification of any potential commercial-off-the-shelf solutions that could be incorporated into the MyNavy HR architecture; and (5) Any additional information the Secretary deems appropriate.

National Security Agency cybersecurity workforce pilot program

The committee supports the continuation of the National Security Agency's workforce transformation cyber initiative pilot program, which offers certificate-based courses through a Center for Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence. The committee also supports the intentions of the Department of Defense (DOD) to codify the pilot program as a permanent program of record.

The committee encourages the prioritization of funding for the successful "train the trainers" curriculum which provides scholarships to military veterans, first responders, and minority-serving institutions to access certificate-based courses that address secure coding, artificial intelligence, computer science, and quantum cybersecurity. As DOD looks to evolve its cyber mission force in the future and reflect the needs for dedicated foundational cyber intelligence capabilities, the committee supports the inclusion of new capabilities in the program.

The committee also believes that the establishment of an academic center of central management to synchronize, coordinate,

and direct the activities of participating programs may be helpful to align with DOD's priorities and workforce requirements. The committee believes that such a central management institution should be a designated research university that has participated in the pilot program since its inception, and has experience with developing cybersecurity curricula in collaboration with a variety of academic partners, as well as experience with comprehensive project management.

Network data logging

The committee is concerned by the ever-increasing cybersecurity threat to national security systems and defense networks from cyber attacks such as SolarWinds and Log4j. The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) lacks an enterprise-wide standardized format for data logging that can help with improved forensic analysis, automated vulnerability detection, and refinement of cyber intelligence to support network defense.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) published a memorandum on August 27, 2021, titled "Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents" (OMB-21-31) that directed Federal departments and agencies to implement a maturity model for event log management. This memorandum was in accordance with the investigative and remediation capability enhancements guidance contained in the Executive Order published on May 12, 2021, titled "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity" (Executive Order 14028). However, the committee understands that DOD has not fully implemented the requirements contained in OMB-21-31.

Therefore, the committee directs the DOD Chief Information Officer to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than April 1, 2025, on its implementation plan for OMB-21-31, including plans for the use of commercial-off-the-shelf solutions and any need for additional funding necessary for implementation.

Private artificial intelligence

The committee commends the Department of Defense (DOD) for its announced strategy to adopt and implement artificial intelligence (AI) in a scalable, secure, and interoperable manner. The committee notes that private AI, the methods of building and deploying AI technologies that respect the privacy and control of data of users and organizations, will be an important part of this process. Utilizing a non-proprietary private AI platform and architecture may allow DOD to deploy large language models while securely maintaining control and privacy of the Department's data, models, and algorithms, with integrated security and management, on existing private and hybrid cloud technology platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 31, 2025, on its development and implementation of a private AI architectural framework, including current and future use cases.

Red-teaming endpoint protection vendors

The committee recognizes the vast scale and complex nature of the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN), as well as the critical importance of securing the DODIN from a wide range of cyber-threats. As the Department of Defense assesses vendors to provide endpoint security of the DODIN, the committee believes the Department should use best-in-breed red team service providers to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of each technology vendor relative to each other.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the results of any such red team analyses conducted by the Department since January 1, 2023, and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, on the findings of any such assessments.

Report on threat from illicit cryptocurrency activities of adversarial nations to the Department of Defense

The committee is concerned by testimony from the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, and other senior military leaders that adversarial nations like North Korea, Iran, and Russia are relying on cryptocurrency hacking and fees collected from processing ordinary cryptocurrency transactions to fund their weapons programs and other illicit activities. Terrorist organizations like Hamas and Hezbollah are believed to have received tens of millions of dollars in cryptocurrency to finance their operations.

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 on the risk to Department of Defense (DOD) interests and activities of state-sponsored and terrorist cryptocurrency hacking and cryptocurrency crime, including overall amounts in dollars and also as compared to the amount and scope of other illicit finance activities not later than March 20, 2025. The report shall include: (1) Estimates of revenue earned by adversarial nations and terrorist groups from cryptocurrency hacking, and the suspected targets of these groups; (2) Estimates of revenue earned by adversarial nations and terrorist groups from the fees associated with cryptocurrency transactions; (3) The security implications of cryptocurrency-financed bribery facilitating the transport of dangerous and illegal substances; and (4) A description of activities undertaken by the Department to combat cryptocurrency-facilitated terrorism and crime.

Review of programs for upskilling personnel for artificial intelligence fields

The committee is aware that new automation tools, including emerging artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning systems, have the potential to disrupt the processes and workforce of the Department of Defense (DOD). However, the committee recognizes that such disruption can have positive benefits in terms of “creative destruction” that radically changes how DOD does business, or forces transformation of the workforce to evolve from outdated means of work to a model that is more efficient and effective. In that process, the committee notes that it is vital that DOD find

ways to retain and retrain the workforce to maintain the benefits of an experienced workforce that understands Departmental needs with one that has the new skills to operate in this transformed business environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, acting through the Acquisition Innovation Research Center, to conduct a study of the upskilling and reskilling programs available within DOD, including from commercial providers, and provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than August 1, 2025. Such study should include:

- (1) For business support roles where AI automation risks displacing the existing workforce, such as finance, contracting, data entry and human resources, identify training or certification opportunities offered by DOD or available from commercial training and education providers;
- (2) Costs and training time required for such course;
- (3) Identification of any gaps in available reskilling or upskilling opportunities; and
- (4) Recommendations of how to best incentivize and target such opportunities for appropriate sectors of the workforce.

U.S. Cyber Command artificial intelligence roadmap update

The committee appreciates U.S. Cyber Command's (CYBERCOM) work to develop an Artificial Intelligence Roadmap and Implementation Plan that explores ways to leverage artificial intelligence (AI) in an increasingly dynamic threat environment in cyberspace. However, the committee believes that anticipated advances in quantum computing have the potential to impact the speed, efficiency, and accuracy of AI. While these advances may create advantages in the cyber domain, they also have the potential to create new operational challenges for cyber operators. The committee believes that developing a plan for assessing and mitigating cybersecurity vulnerabilities from quantum-enabled AI, as well as leveraging quantum-enabled AI into CYBERCOM's Artificial Intelligence Roadmap and Implementation Plan, is essential to preparing U.S. cyber forces to effectively defend U.S. interests in cyberspace while maintaining an enduring advantage in the cyber domain.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command, to provide a plan to the congressional defense committees, not later than August 1, 2025, for the incorporation of quantum-enabled AI into CYBERCOM's Artificial Intelligence Roadmap and Implementation Plan, as required by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263). This plan shall include strategies for: (1) Assessing and mitigating cybersecurity vulnerabilities created by quantum-enabled AI; (2) Leveraging quantum-enabled AI in cyber operations; and (3) Assessing the impact on CYBERCOM's resources, force structure, and acquisition activities across that 5 year period.

United States-Jordan cyber partnership

The committee appreciates the strong defense partnership between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The committee supports ongoing efforts by the Department of Defense (DOD), including U.S. Cyber Command, to assist Jordan's efforts to bolster its cyber defenses and disrupt malicious activity on military and civilian networks. Such international cyber cooperation activities between the U.S. and Jordan can help inform DOD about the nature and scope of global cyber threats. These efforts can also help the Department enhance its own cyber protection and deterrence initiatives. The committee additionally believes that the development of more resilient and effective cyber capabilities in Jordan can strengthen defensive and offensive cyber operations in an increasingly dynamic threat environment.

Therefore, as part of its cyber cooperation activities with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the committee encourages DOD to consider investing in the establishment of cyber training ranges to help cyber personnel develop skills related to the investigation and remediation of cyber attacks, cyber incident response, and cyber threat intelligence collection. The committee further encourages DOD to consider the advisability and feasibility of supporting the creation of an International Cyber Center of Excellence in Jordan to serve as a regional hub for cyber training activities.

No later than February 15, 2025, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the Department's progress and plans for bolstering the U.S.-Jordan cyber defense partnership.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Summary and explanation of funding tables

Division B of this Act authorizes funding for military construction projects of the Department of Defense (DOD). It includes funding authorizations for the construction and operation of military family housing as well as military construction for the reserve components, the Defense Agencies and Field Activities, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program. It also provides authorization for the base closure accounts that fund military construction, environmental cleanup, and other activities required to implement the decisions made in prior base realignment and closure rounds.

The tables contained in this Act provide the project-level authorizations for the military construction funding authorized in division B of this Act and summarize that funding by account.

The fiscal year 2025 budget request included \$17.5 billion for military construction and housing programs. Of this amount, \$14.7 billion was requested for military construction, \$2.0 billion for the construction and operation of family housing, \$448.0 million for base closure activities, and \$433.9 million for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program.

The committee recommends the authorization of appropriations for military construction, housing programs, and base closure activities totaling \$20.7 billion. The total amount authorized for appropriations reflects the committee's continued commitment to investing in the recapitalization of DOD facilities and infrastructure.

Short title (sec. 2001)

The committee recommends a provision that would designate division B of this Act as the "Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025."

Expiration of authorizations and amounts required to be specified by law (sec. 2002)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish the expiration date for authorizations in this Act for military construction projects, land acquisition, family housing projects and facilities, and contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program as October 1, 2027, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2028, whichever is later.

Effective date (sec. 2003)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide an effective date for titles XXI through XXVII of October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

TITLE XXI—ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$2.3 billion for military construction and \$752.3 million for family housing for the Army for fiscal year 2025.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$2.6 billion for military construction for the Army and \$734.4 million for family housing for the Army for fiscal year 2025.

Further details on projects authorized can be found in section 2101 and section 4601 of this Act.

Authorized Army construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2101)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize Army military construction projects for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$873.9 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amount is listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Family housing (sec. 2102)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize new construction, planning, and design for Army family housing units for fiscal year 2025. This provision would also authorize funds for facilities that support family housing, including housing management offices, housing maintenance, and storage facilities.

Authorization of appropriations, Army (sec. 2103)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for the active component military construction and family housing projects of the Army authorized for construction for fiscal year 2025. This provision would also provide an overall limit on the amount authorized for military construction and family housing projects for the active component of the Army. The state list contained in this report is the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2018 project at Kunsan Air Base, Korea (sec. 2104)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2101(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Division B, Title XXI, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2019 project at Mihail Kogalniceanu FOS, Romania (sec. 2105)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2901 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Division B, Title XXIX, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2020 projects (sec. 2106)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Division B, Title XXI, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for two projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2021 projects (sec. 2107)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2101(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Division B, Title XXI, of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) for two projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2022 projects (sec. 2108)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2101 and 2105 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, Division B, Title XXI, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) for 12 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Additional authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2025 project at McAlester Army Depot, Oklahoma (sec. 2109)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the Secretary of the Army to carry out a military construction project to construct an ammunition demolition facility at McAlester Army Depot, Oklahoma, using available, unobligated Army military construction funds appropriated for a fiscal year before fiscal year 2025 for the ammunition demolition facility.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$4.5 billion for military construction and \$623.0 million for family housing for the Navy for fiscal year 2025.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$7.5 billion for military construction for the Navy and \$623.0 million for family housing for the Navy for fiscal year 2025.

Further details on projects authorized can be found in section 2201 and section 4601 of this Act.

Authorized Navy construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2201)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize Navy and Marine Corps military construction projects for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$4.3 billion for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Family housing (sec. 2202)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize new construction, planning, and design for Navy family housing units for fiscal year 2025. This provision would also authorize funds for facilities that support family housing, including housing management offices, housing maintenance, and storage facilities.

Authorization of appropriations, Navy (sec. 2203)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for the active component military construction and family housing projects of the Department of the Navy authorized for construction for fiscal year 2025. This provision would also provide an overall limit on the amount authorized for military construction and family housing projects for the active components of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The state list contained in this report is the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2019 projects (sec. 2204)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2201(b) and 2902 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Division B, Titles XXII and XXIX, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for

two projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2020 projects (sec. 2205)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2201(a) and 2809 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Division B, Titles XXII and XXIX, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2021 projects (sec. 2206)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Division B, Title XXII, of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) for three projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2022 projects (sec. 2207)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2201 and 2202(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, Division B, Title XXII, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) for ten projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Additional authority to carry out fiscal year 2025 project in Cooperative Security Location Comalapa, El Salvador (sec. 2208)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the Secretary of the Navy to carry out a military construction project to construct a hangar and ramp expansion for Cooperative Security Location Comalapa, El Salvador, using available, unobligated Navy military construction funds appropriated for a fiscal year before fiscal year 2025.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$5.4 billion for military construction and \$547.8 million for family housing for the Air Force in fiscal year 2025.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$6.4 billion for military construction for the Air Force and \$547.8 million for family housing for the Air Force for fiscal year 2025.

Further details on projects authorized can be found in section 2301 and section 4601 of this Act.

Authorized Air Force construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2301)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize Air Force military construction projects for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$979.0 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Family housing (sec. 2302)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize new construction, planning, and design for Air Force family housing units for fiscal year 2025. This provision would also authorize funds for facilities that support family housing, including housing management offices, housing maintenance, and storage facilities.

Authorization of appropriations, Air Force (sec. 2303)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for military construction and family housing projects of the Department of the Air Force authorized for construction for fiscal year 2025. This provision would also provide an overall limit on the amount authorized for military construction and family housing projects for the active component of the Air Force and the Space Force. The state list contained in this report is the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2017 project at Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany (sec. 2304)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2902 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, Division B, Title XXIX, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the

date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2018 projects (sec. 2305)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2903 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Division B, Title XXIX, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) and section 2305(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, Division B, Title XXIII, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) for four projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2019 projects (sec. 2306)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2903 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Division B, Title XXIX, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for two projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2020 projects (sec. 2307)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2301(a) and 2912(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Division B, Titles XXIII and XXIX, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for four projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2021 project at Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia (sec. 2308)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Division B, Title XXIII, of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2022 projects (sec. 2309)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, Division B, Title XXIII, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022

(Public Law 117–81) for seven projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$3.4 billion for military construction for the Defense Agencies for fiscal year 2025.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$3.4 billion for military construction for the Defense Agencies for fiscal year 2025.

Further details on projects authorized can be found in section 2401 and section 4601 of this Act.

Authorized Defense Agencies construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2401)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize military construction projects for the Defense Agencies for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$87.0 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorized Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program projects (sec. 2402)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to carry out energy resilience and conservation investment program projects for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$159.8 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorization of appropriations, Defense Agencies (sec. 2403)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for the military construction and family housing projects of the Defense Agencies authorized for construction for fiscal year 2025. This provision would also provide an overall limit on the amount authorized for military construction and family housing projects for the Defense Agencies. The state list contained in this report is the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2018 project in Iwakuni, Japan (sec. 2404)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2401(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Division B, Title XXIV, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2019 project in Iwakuni, Japan (sec. 2405)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2401(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Division B, Title XXIV, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2020 project in Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania (sec. 2406)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2402 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Division B, Title XXIV, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2021 projects (sec. 2407)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2401(b) and 2402 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Division B, Title XXIV, of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) for five projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Modification of authority to carry out fiscal year 2022 project at Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, District of Columbia (sec. 2408)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the authorization contained in section 2402(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) for the construction of a 1.0-megawatt battery energy storage system at Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, District of Columbia.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2022 projects (sec. 2409)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2401 and 2402 of the Military

Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, Division B, Title XXIV, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) for 18 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$433.9 million for military construction in fiscal year 2025 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program and authorizations to accept in-kind contributions from the Republic of Korea of \$505.2 million and from the Republic of Poland of \$188.0 million.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$463.9 million for military construction in fiscal year 2025 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program and authorizations to accept in-kind contributions from the Republic of Korea of \$505.2 million and from the Republic of Poland of \$188.0 million.

Subtitle A—North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program

Authorized NATO construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2501)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to make contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program in an amount equal to the sum of the amount specifically authorized in section 2502 of this title and the amount of recoupment due to the United States for construction previously financed by the United States.

Authorization of appropriations, NATO (sec. 2502)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations of \$463.9 million for the U.S. contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2025.

Extension of use of authorized amounts for North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (sec. 2503)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2806(b) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize not more than 25 percent of the amount authorized in the previous fiscal year for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program should there be a lapse in authorization.

Modification of contributions for projects executed by the United States under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (sec. 2504)

The committee recommends a provision which would amend section 2350q(c) of title 10, United States Code, to ensure all financial recoupments from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for NATO Security Investment Program (NSIP) projects pre-financed by the United States are credited to appropriations solely available for the NSIP. The provision would also amend section 2350q(e) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to use funds appropriated for military construction and operation and maintenance to pay the costs of funding shortfalls for U.S. executed NSIP projects when the completion of such projects is in the national interest of the United States.

Contributions for projects executed by host nations other than the United States under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (sec. 2505)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2350q of title 10, United States Code, to allow the United States to contribute funds to a project under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program (NSIP) for which it is not designated as the Host Nation, if the Secretary of Defense determines that completion of the project is in the national interest of the United States and provides a notification to the congressional defense committees at least 14 days prior to execution of the project with the justification for the project, the source of funds to be used, and the estimated cost of the project.

Subtitle B—Host Country In-Kind Contributions

Republic of Korea funded construction projects (sec. 2511)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept 10 military construction projects totaling \$428.2 million from the Republic of Korea as in-kind contributions.

Republic of Poland funded construction projects (sec. 2512)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to accept 7 military construction projects totaling \$188.0 million from the Republic of Poland as in-kind contributions.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$724.0 million for military construction in fiscal year 2025 for facilities for the National Guard and reserve components.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$1.1 billion for military construction for the National Guard and reserve components. The detailed funding recommendations are contained in the state list table included in this report.

Further details on projects authorized can be found in the tables in this title and section 4601 of this Act.

Authorized Army National Guard construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2601)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize military construction projects for the Army National Guard for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$69.3 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorized Army Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2602)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize military construction projects for the Army Reserve for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$177.0 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorized Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2603)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize military construction projects for the Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$75 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorized Air National Guard construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2604)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize military construction projects for the Air National Guard for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$123.4 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorized Air Force Reserve construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2605)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize military construction projects for the Air Force Reserve for fiscal year 2025. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$39.6 million for many of these projects here. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorization of appropriations, National Guard and Reserve (sec. 2606)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for the reserve component military construction projects authorized for construction for fiscal year 2025 in this Act. This provision would also provide an overall limit on the amount authorized for military construction projects for each of the reserve components of the military departments. The state list contained in this report is the binding list of the specific projects authorized at each location.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2018 project at Hulman Regional Airport, Indiana (sec. 2607)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2604 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Division B, Title XXVI, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) for one project until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2020 projects (sec. 2608)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2601 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Division B, Title XXVI, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for three projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2021 projects (sec. 2609)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2601, 2602, and 2604 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Division B, Title XXVI, of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) for 10 projects until October 1, 2025, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2026, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2022 projects (sec. 2610)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in sections 2601, 2602, 2604, and 2605 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, Division B, Title XXVI, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) for 11 projects until October 1, 2026, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2027, whichever is later.

Modification of authority to carry out fiscal year 2022 project (sec. 2611)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the authorization contained in section 2601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) for the construction of a National Guard Readiness Center in Lyndon, Vermont.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Summary and explanation of tables

The budget request included \$448.0 million for the ongoing cost of environmental remediation and other activities necessary to continue implementation of the 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005 base realignment and closure rounds. The committee recommends \$448.0 million for these efforts. The detailed funding recommendations are contained in the state list table included in this report.

Authorization of appropriations for base realignment and closure activities funded through Department of Defense Base Closure Account (sec. 2701)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for ongoing activities that are required to implement the decisions of the 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005 base realignment and closure rounds.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program

Inclusion of land acquisition under definition of unspecified minor military construction project (sec. 2801)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2805(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, to ensure there is clear guidance that land acquisition is allowed using unspecified minor military construction funds.

Extension of expanded authority to convey property at military installations (sec. 2802)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2869(a)(3) of title 10, United States Code, to extend the land exchange pilot authority enacted by the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116 283) for an additional 3 years.

Authority to accept host nation financial services in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit (sec. 2803)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2350g(a) of title 10, United States Code, to provide an additional authority to the Department of Defense to accept host nation contributions for military construction projects through a financial services vehicle whereby the host nation establishes and controls an irrevocable letter of credit with a financial institution.

Modification of authority for Indo-Pacific posture unspecified minor military construction projects (sec. 2804)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2810 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) to temporarily grant military construction authority, limited to \$30.0 million per project, to the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, through March 31, 2029. The intent of this provision is to bolster support to our allies throughout the Indo-Pacific region with a more timely and agile military construction pathway.

Requirement that damaged or destroyed facilities are built back with resilience (sec. 2805)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2854 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that any military construction project to repair, restore, or replace a damaged or destroyed facility is designed and constructed to prevent future

damage or destruction by the proximate cause of the damage or destruction of the facility.

Industrial plant equipment and associated services as in-kind consideration under leases of non-excess property (sec. 2806)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, to allow industrial plant equipment and associated services to be added to the existing list of in-kind consideration for leased locations of non-excess property of the Department of Defense. The committee's intent is for this authority to be used to help modernize Government-owned, contractor-operated facilities with aging equipment in order to maximize organic industrial base production and capabilities, especially as it relates to munitions.

Ordering authority for design and construction of facilities of Department of Defense (sec. 2807)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the head of a department or organization within the Department of Defense to place an order, on a reimbursable basis, with any other such department or organization for a maintenance and repair project of a facility of the Department of Defense, or for a minor military construction project. The committee notes this authority would be restricted to not more than 10 percent of the total cost of the project.

Obligation and execution of design funds for military construction projects (sec. 2808)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the construction agent in charge of a military construction project enters into a contract within 90 days. The committee notes that the provision would also require that for any project less than \$150.0 million, the design work must be at least 35 percent completed within 180 days of award.

The committee notes that in recent years it has taken up to 12 months for design projects to be put under contract, and then an additional 12 months for the contracts to be completed, leading to unnecessary project delays.

Modification of definition of military installation for purposes of notifications related to basing decision-making process (sec. 2809)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 483(f)(4) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees when making all basing decisions, not just those in the United States. The committee's intent is for these notifications to provide better visibility on the impact of significant adjustments to units stationed overseas as well as in the United States.

Guidance regarding maintenance of aggregate square footage of buildings of Department of Defense (sec. 2810)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance ensuring that every square footage of new growth of a Department of Defense building is offset with an equivalent reduction in square footage, unless facilities are identified to be entered into a contingency operational status.

Pilot program to optimize and consolidate facilities of the Army for resilient and healthy defense communities (sec. 2811)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish a temporary pilot program to optimize and consolidate Army facilities for resilient and healthy defense communities. The pilot program would allow the Secretary of the Army to upgrade and modernize the Army's existing asset portfolio to increase longevity and reduce operating costs. The committee remains interested in ensuring the Army addresses quality of life shortfalls for soldiers. This pilot program is capped, both on the number of projects and cost, and includes several reporting requirements to the congressional defense committees.

Information on military construction projects at joint bases (sec. 2812)

The committee recommends a provision that would require, for the next six fiscal years, the Secretary of each military department to submit to the congressional defense committees a prioritized list of military construction projects, including facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization projects, for each joint base under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned. The committee remains concerned that tenant organizations on joint bases may not be receiving adequate infrastructure resources from host organizations necessary to accomplish their missions.

Report on munitions and explosives of concern and construction projects in Joint Region Marianas (sec. 2813)

The committee recommends a provision that would require 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 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the policy efforts and waiver authority regarding munitions and explosives of concern in Joint Region Marianas.

Improvement of conduct by the Navy of the replacement of certain dry docks and other projects (sec. 2814)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy to coordinate with the Comptroller General of the United States regarding best practices on cost estimating and lessons learned to avoid future cost increases for naval shipyard military construction projects.

Minimum investment for facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (sec. 2815)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to invest in the budget for facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization for their respective military department at least four percent of the plant replacement value for the total inventory of all facilities owned and maintained by the military department by fiscal year 2029 and in each subsequent fiscal year.

Subtitle B—Military Housing

Increase in percentage limitations on value of United States investment in privatized military housing projects (sec. 2821)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2875 of title 10, United States Code, to increase to 60 percent each of the two current limitations under subsection (c) of that section on the amount of Government investment in Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) projects. The increase in these limitations would allow the Secretary of Defense to ensure sufficient sustainment and reinvestment funding for its MHPI projects that are facing funding shortfalls as compared to what these projects would achieve under the current limitations.

Treatment of nondisclosure agreements with respect to privatized military housing (sec. 2822)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2890(f) of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit a landlord from requesting that a tenant or prospective tenant of a privatized housing unit sign a nondisclosure agreement.

Subtitle C—Land Conveyances

Land conveyance, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas (sec. 2831)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey approximately 65.3 acres currently located at Fort Bliss, Texas, to El Paso Water of El Paso Public Service Board, for the purposes of stormwater flood control for Fort Bliss and the neighboring community.

Cleanup and transfer of certain property at former Army installation to East Bay Regional Park District (sec. 2832)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to complete a remedial investigation or feasibility study (RI/FS), and submit a draft decision document for review to the congressional defense committees, not later than 1 year after the RI/FS is completed, for approximately 15 acres of property at the former Oakland, California military installation shoreline. The provision would also require the Army to complete the final transfer of property to the East Bay Regional Park District as soon as all Federal and state environmental standards have been met.

Land conveyance, Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista, Arizona (sec. 2833)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey approximately 203 acres on Fort Huachuca to the City of Sierra Vista, Arizona.

Release of interests retained in Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas (sec. 2834)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Army to release interests retained in a parcel of land at Camp T. Joseph Robinson, Arkansas.

Report on former Army-Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs, Arkansas (sec. 2835)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Office of Local Defense Community and Cooperation to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on replacing or repairing the fire suppression systems at the former Army-Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Authority for shoreline erosion control projects to protect military installation infrastructure (sec. 2841)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2815a of title 10, United States Code, to add shoreline erosion control to existing stormwater management project authorities in order to improve military installation resilience.

Coordination of repair and maintenance of Kolekole Pass (sec. 2842)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to coordinate on a plan for the repair and maintenance for Kolekole Pass to ensure that it may be used for emergency egress by both military and civilian personnel, in the event of a wildfire or other emergency.

Consideration of installation infrastructure and other supporting resources by Department of Defense Test Resource Management Center (sec. 2843)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4713 of title 10, United States Code, to add to the duties of the Director of the Test Resource Management Center (TRMC) the ability to review installation infrastructure supporting major test assets. The committee is concerned the Department of Defense too often builds major test assets, but then neglects to fund the infrastructure upon which these assets rely. The committee's intent is that this provision will enable the Director of TRMC to assess investments in critical support infrastructure as part of annual budget certification activities, in order to ensure that Kwajalein Atoll infrastructure is capable of supporting test missions.

Additionally, the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, jointly with the Secretary of the Army, the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, and the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, is directed to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on the state of infrastructure on the Kwajalein Atoll and its ability to support testing requirements in the future.

Extension of Department of the Army pilot program for development and use of online real estate inventory tool (sec. 2844)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2866(h) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to extend the authority of the Secretary of the Army to conduct the pilot program for an online real estate inventory tool through September 30, 2026.

Review of roles and responsibilities for construction projects of Department of Defense (sec. 2845)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) to review the roles and responsibilities for executing construction projects for the Department of Defense (DOD). The provision would also require the FFRDC's report to be delivered to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2026.

The committee notes that section 2851 of title 10, United States Code, identifies two DOD construction agents (DCA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC). The committee understands that USACE and NAVFAC have different policy, procedures, processes, terminology, and data systems for delivering military construction (MILCON) and facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects. The committee is concerned that these differences may drive inefficiencies and additional costs. The committee believes these disparities also result in inconsistent project delivery performance and outcomes across the military services and components.

The committee also notes organizational redundancy among DCAs. For instance, the committee understands that USACE and NAVFAC often have large offices within the same geographic areas. Those offices provide similar project delivery and engineering services with duplicative overhead functions, such as manpower, accounting, contracting, and counsels. The committee further notes that DCAs use different accounting and project management software. These duplicative systems use different terminology and conventions to track project obligation and expenditure of project funding and project status. The inefficiency and additional cost to DOD is not easy to quantify, but there are likely increased costs in maintaining and operating different systems.

Finally, while the committee recognizes that overlap exists between the DCAs, USACE has non-defense programs, such as civil

works and other missions, that provide unique capabilities. In addition, NAVFAC performs public works functions for U.S. Navy installations that are not inherent DCA responsibilities. Also, the Department of Army and the Department of Air Force, by default, execute FSRM projects through their installation management organizations. These characteristics need to be taken into account when assessing DOD's methods for delivering MILCON and FSRM projects and the potential consolidation into a single DCA.

Assessment of public schools on installations of Department of Defense (sec. 2846)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2814 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) as amended by section 2818 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) and section 2824 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to increase the number of certain priority-funded public school projects from 38 to 71. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to complete an updated assessment on the capacity and facility condition deficiencies of elementary and secondary public schools on military installations and submit the assessment to the congressional defense committees. Finally, the provision would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit an evaluation of the assessment by the Secretary of Defense to the congressional defense committees on this matter.

Report on use of areawide contracts to procure utility services (sec. 2847)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on what projects, to include any savings or mission capabilities, have been conducted pursuant to section 2811(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

Extension of prohibition on joint use of Homestead Air Reserve Base with civil aviation (sec. 2848)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2874 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (division B of P.L. 117–263; 136 Stat. 3014) to extend the prohibition on joint use of Homestead Air Reserve Base with civil aviation from September 30, 2026, to September 30, 2028.

Prohibition on use by Air Force of corporate structure in conducting certain basing decisions (sec. 2849)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from making any basing decision during the resource allocation or program objective memorandum process of the Department of the Air Force through the use of the Department of the Air Force Instruction 10–503, dated June 12, 2023, relating to strategic basing, or any successor similar instruction. The provision would instead require the Secretary of the Air Force to make all basing decisions through the use of the traditional com-

petitive strategic basing process set forth in Department of the Air Force Instruction 10–503 and update any instruction or policy of the Department of the Air Force to include the prohibition.

Authority to assist State and local governments in supporting installation and industrial base modernization through public infrastructure and services (sec. 2850)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2391(b)(5) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to assist a state or local government in enhancing its support for installation and industrial base modernization.

Briefing on projects under Defense Community Infrastructure Program that are still in progress (sec. 2851)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2391(d) of title 10, United States Code, to include annual briefings for the next 3 years, beginning not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, regarding Defense Community Infrastructure Program projects, for which a grant was awarded and that are still in progress as of the date of the briefing.

Treatment of historic housing and associated historic properties of the Department of the Army (sec. 2852)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subchapter II of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new section to specify the treatment of historic housing and associated historic properties of the Department of the Army.

Designation of officials responsible for coordination of infrastructure projects to support additional members of the Armed Forces and their families in the Indo-Pacific region (sec. 2853)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to designate one official to be responsible for the coordination of infrastructure projects to support additional servicemembers and their families in Hawaii and one official to be responsible for the same duties in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Technical correction to map reference in the Military Land Withdrawals Act of 2013 (sec. 2854)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2989(a)(2) of the Military Land Withdrawals Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–66) by striking November 30, 2022, and inserting May 22, 2024.

Expansion of Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program to include installations of the Coast Guard (sec. 2855)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the United States Coast Guard to compete for funding available through the Defense Community Infrastructure Program.

Items of Special Interest

Adak Navy refueling

The committee is concerned with increasing naval activity by strategic competitors in the approaches to the Arctic and in the Arctic. A joint naval task force from the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China conducted operations off the coast of Alaska in the summer of 2022 and 2023. This type of activity is expected to continue this year and into the foreseeable future.

The committee encourages investment of resources in infrastructure that supports the Joint Force operating in and around the Arctic in order to engage with partners and allies to manage risks, deter potential threats, and respond as required. Military installations suitable for refueling naval vessels or ports suitable for future husbanding contracts to refuel and provision naval vessels are critical for these investments.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing, not later than March 1, 2025, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on potential locations for such refueling capability in the Arctic, as defined by section 4111 of title 15, United States Code, to include an assessment of the cost and estimated timeline to have at least two refueling locations to support operations.

Addressing dormitory and barracks shortages

The committee is concerned about the Department of Defense's plan to address the ongoing shortages of dormitories and barracks for junior enlisted servicemembers. These shortages are attributed to insufficient military construction (MILCON) funding and the lack of prioritization of dormitories and barracks in the military services' MILCON budgets. The committee recognizes the critical importance of providing adequate unaccompanied housing for servicemembers to ensure their well-being, readiness, and morale.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, detailing the following:

- (1) Current shortages assessment: A comprehensive assessment of the current shortages of dormitories and barracks across all services, including specific locations and the number of servicemembers affected;
- (2) MILCON funding allocation: An explanation of the current allocation of MILCON funding and the criteria used to prioritize projects, particularly dormitory and barracks construction and renovation;
- (3) Prioritization in MILCON budgets: Plans to prioritize the construction and renovation of dormitories and barracks in future MILCON budgets to address the existing shortages and prevent future deficits;
- (4) Projected housing needs: An analysis of projected housing needs based on force structure changes, recruitment trends, and any planned increases in personnel;
- (5) Funding strategies: Proposed strategies to secure adequate funding for dormitory and barracks projects, including

potential reallocation of existing resources and identification of new funding sources;

(6) Timeline for improvement: A realistic timeline for addressing the current shortages and achieving sufficient dormitory and barracks capacity to meet the needs of all junior enlisted servicemembers;

(7) Quality and standards: Measures to ensure that newly constructed or renovated dormitories and barracks meet high standards of quality, safety, and comfort for servicemembers; and

(8) Innovative housing solutions: Exploration of new or different concepts to solve the housing shortage, such as public-private partnerships, modular and prefabricated housing, adaptive reuse of existing buildings, and other innovative approaches to rapidly expand and improve housing capacity.

The committee emphasizes the urgency of addressing dormitory and barracks shortages to support the health, welfare, and operational effectiveness of servicemembers. The committee also strongly encourages the Secretary of Defense to prioritize the necessary funding and resources to resolve this critical issue promptly.

B-21 bomber shelter strategy

The committee recognizes the importance of developing and incorporating sound design elements for environmental protection shelters for the B-21 Raider to address severe weather resiliency. Specifically, these shelters should protect the safety of airmen, preserve the lifespan of the B-21 aircraft and its low-observable coating, and promote high mission capable rates. The committee believes that the Air Force should use criteria, in consultation with base and major command leadership, that balance near-term military construction costs with long-term sustainment needs for environmental protection shelters.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on the suitability of open-sided environmental protection shelters for B-21 bomber aircraft operating out of installations that are at-risk of severe weather events. The briefing shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) A summary of the findings of the engineering and manufacturing development acquisition phase of prototyping environmental protection shelters for B-21 bombers;

(2) A summary of how the design for such a shelter was selected, including:

(a) a cost-benefit analysis; and

(b) input from base and major command leadership;

(3) Whether open-sided environmental protection shelters, versus closed structures, will affect the safety of airmen during severe weather events or mission readiness of the B-21 bomber during severe weather events;

(4) Alert status of the B-21 bomber during severe weather events;

(5) The lifespan and maintenance of the low-observable coating of the B-21 bomber;

(6) The lifespan and maintenance of structural components of the B-21 bomber; and

(7) Other factors contributing to the mission-capable rate of the B-21 bomber.

The committee notes that for purposes of this briefing, severe weather events are defined as hail, sleet, freezing rain, high winds, tornadoes, extreme cold, heavy snow accumulation, blowing snow, and blizzards that could cause damage to the Department of Defense's equipment or infrastructure.

Energy resilience of Navy piers and berths

The committee is concerned that as the Navy develops future ship and submarine berthing plans, there is not enough emphasis placed on energy security and resilience, particularly with regard to Naval Base Guam and across Navy shipyards. For example, at Naval Base Guam, the submarine piers experience frequent electricity outages, on average, multiple times per week. The committee is concerned that this vulnerability has an adverse impact on mission readiness. At Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, only four of the 13 ship berths are currently available for use, and of the four currently available, all require a firefighting waiver in order to be used.

Accordingly, the Secretary of the Navy is directed to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on a detailed plan to repair ship and submarine berths and piers, including the timeline and funding necessary to secure a more resilient source of energy for its ship and submarine piers and berths.

Funding construction of child development centers

The committee is again concerned that the Department of the Air Force continues to not prioritize sufficient funding for the construction of child development centers (CDCs) at Air Force installations, like Luke Air Force Base, that have already received previous funding for planning and design of CDC facilities. Despite the determination of the U.S. Air Force that these installations are eligible for replacement CDCs, the committee notes that the U.S. Air Force has not requested dedicated funding in recent budget requests. The committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to take appropriate steps for inclusion of construction funds in the fiscal year 2026 budget request for building CDCs at Air Force bases that have demonstrated multi-year demand that significantly exceeds current facility capacity in order to avoid adverse impacts on retention and quality of life for servicemembers.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on the U.S. Air Force's plans to fully fund these pending CDC facilities. The briefing shall include an award and construction timeline for all Air Force CDCs that have received planning and design funding for CDC facilities from fiscal year 2020 through fiscal year 2024.

Kennebec River Federal Navigation Channel

The committee continues to support the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in January 2020, denoting responsibilities between the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy for the regular maintenance of the Kennebec River Federal Navigation Channel. The committee is concerned that the channel is not currently being maintained to the required depth on an annual basis, which is affecting the movement of Navy surface combatants.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, detailing the maintenance plan to ensure that the channel is passable annually, per the MOA, and to ensure the navigability of the Kennebec River for the test, trial, and delivery of newly constructed Navy surface combatants to the Atlantic Ocean. The briefing should include a summary of funding sources for this project and identify any unfunded items that may otherwise hinder the MOA.

Northern Red Oak lumber

The committee strongly encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) to work with the General Services Administration to expeditiously implement Commercial Item Description A–A–60057, which approves the use of domestic northern red oak lumber as the preferred decking materials for floorboards in DOD vehicle fleets. Expediting the transition to domestic Northern Red Oak lumber for hardwood floorboards in DOD vehicles would ensure that the Department would no longer rely on foreign-sourced apitong hardwood, which is critically endangered and comes from tropical rainforests.

Pohakaloa Training Area

The committee notes that units deploying equipment to the Pohakaloa Training Area (PTA) currently use state highways and public routes when conveying from the port to the PTA on the island of Hawaii. The committee is concerned that this frequent use by convoys may cause damage on low-grade roads and increase local traffic congestion. The committee is interested in receiving more information regarding the potential use of the Defense Access Roads (DAR) Program for the highways and public roads important to national defense on Hawaii that connect to the PTA.

Accordingly, the Secretary of Defense is directed to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than January 1, 2025, on current coordination efforts and plans between the Department of Defense and the State of Hawaii to maintain or extend the Daniel K. Inouye Highway, and the anticipated or planned efforts to use the DAR Program for highways on Hawaii.

Report on the former Eaker Air Force Base

The committee believes it is useful for the Department of Defense (DOD) to understand what assets are available for potential use, such as formerly closed air bases. The committee recognizes that DOD must weigh the probable costs and potential benefits associated with any such decisions.

Therefore, the committee directs that, not later than April 30, 2025, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the feasibility and advisability of a reactivation of Eaker Air Force Base in Blytheville, Arkansas to serve as an Air Force Training Center. The study shall include: (1) An overall assessment of the existing base facilities at Eaker Air Force Base including the current condition of runways, taxiways, control tower(s) and hangars; (2) A strategic assessment of the geography and location of the base and its usefulness for potential training or operational missions; (3) An estimate of the overall cost of reactivation to the DOD, including annual operations and maintenance costs; (4) The conditions under which opening an Air Force Training Center would be to the benefit of the Air Force or the Air National Guard; and (5) The types of aircraft that could viably train at the base if reactivated. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Strategic seaports

The committee recognizes that the strategic seaports designated under the Strategic Seaport Program are critical transportation nodes necessary to support U.S. military rapid deployment requirements. The committee notes that insufficient U.S. dredging capacity has created a backlog in federal navigation maintenance work limiting the readiness of some seaports.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2025, on impacts that reduced dredging capacity may have had on designated strategic seaports. The briefing shall identify any operational impacts of reduced dredging of designed strategic seaports, and if applicable, provide recommendations on the prioritization of available dredging capacity.

TITLE XXIX—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY

Authorized Navy disaster recovery construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2901)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize Navy disaster recovery construction and land acquisition projects in Guam for \$4.6 billion. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorized Air Force disaster recovery construction and land acquisition projects (sec. 2902)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize Navy disaster recovery construction and land acquisition projects in Guam for \$7.2 billion. The authorized amounts are listed on an installation-by-installation basis.

Authorization of emergency supplemental appropriations for military construction projects (sec. 2903)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize emergency supplemental appropriations pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)).

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

TITLE XXXI—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—National Security Programs and Authorizations

National Nuclear Security Administration (sec. 3101)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the appropriation of funds for the activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

Defense environmental cleanup (sec. 3102)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the appropriation of funds for the Department of Energy's defense environmental cleanup activities.

Other defense activities (sec. 3103)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the appropriation of funds for the Department of Energy's other defense activities.

Nuclear energy (sec. 3104)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the appropriation of funds for the Department of Energy's nuclear energy activities.

Subtitle B—Program Authorizations, Restrictions, and Limitations

Limitation on use of funds for naval nuclear fuel systems based on low-enriched uranium (sec. 3111)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the use of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2025 for the purpose of conducting research and development of an advanced naval nuclear fuel system based on low-enriched uranium until certain determinations are provided to the congressional defense committees.

Authorization for modification of weapons (sec. 3112)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize programs for the modification or development of the B61-13 gravity bomb and a variation of the W80 weapon for the nuclear-armed, sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM-N). The provision would also

require the Secretary of Energy to provide a final nomenclature for the SLCM–N weapon, temporarily designated as the “W80–X”.

National Nuclear Security Administration management and process improvements (sec. 3113)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2401) and the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Nuclear Security Administration to meet strategic requirements.

Restoration of a domestic uranium enrichment capability (sec. 3114)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Energy to identify and assess the viability of at least two, but not more than four, possible locations that would, by 2035, be best suited for a modular, scalable uranium enrichment facility, and provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the results of this assessment including cost estimates for beginning construction in 2027.

The committee is concerned that the inability of the United States to domestically produce unencumbered enriched uranium undermines the national security of the United States, and that existing programs within the Department of Energy to explore various enrichment technologies are not advancing at an adequate pace.

Report on activities from U.S.–U.K. Mutual Defense Agreement (sec. 3115)

The committee recommends a provision that would require an annual briefing, for each of the subsequent 5 years, by the Administrator for Nuclear Security on activities conducted under the 1958 Mutual Defense Agreement (MDA) between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The MDA between the United States and the United Kingdom serves as the bedrock foundation for the exchange of materials and information relating to the development of each country’s nuclear deterrent, with joint activities dating to the Manhattan Project. The United Kingdom is starting a refresh cycle on their submarine warhead, and the United States is undergoing extensive modernization efforts as well. In addition, the security partnership between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, also referred to as AUKUS, includes the transfer of nuclear technology and expertise relating to naval nuclear propulsion under AUKUS Pillar I. Much of this collaboration occurs through the Department of Energy’s National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the NNSA’s Nuclear Propulsion Program. Given the extensive collaboration under the MDA, and future activities planned under the AUKUS agreement, the committee believes an annual briefing by the Administrator for Nuclear Security is necessary for oversight purposes.

Modification of reporting requirements relating to cost-benefit analyses for competition of management and operating contracts (sec. 3116)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4807 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Public Law 83–703) to modify a reporting requirement to provide additional flexibility in the conduct of currently-mandated reviews by the Comptroller General of the United States of certain National Nuclear Security Administration contracts.

Authority for National Nuclear Security Administration to use passenger carriers for contractor commuting (sec. 3117)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to reimburse contractors for transportation services in accordance with an approved transportation plan. Congress has authorized Federal agencies to fund Federal staff using passenger carriers for transportation between their place of employment and a mass transit facility (31 U.S.C. § 1344(g)). However, this authority is limited to an officer or employee of a Federal agency and does not clearly extend to contractor staff.

In addition, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the implementation of this authority through fiscal year 2027, and to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the findings of this review, on a date that is mutually agreed upon, but not later than March 31 of each calendar year.

Limitation on availability of funds pending submission of information on streamlining National Nuclear Security Administration contracting (sec. 3118)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of more than 80 percent of certain funds authorized for travel expenses for the Administrator for Nuclear Security for fiscal year 2025 until the Administrator provides to the congressional defense committees a required report on opportunities to streamline National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) requirements.

The committee notes that the Senate report accompanying S. 2226 (S. Rept. 118–58) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 required the Administrator for Nuclear Security to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on opportunities to streamline requirements of the NNSA for contracting, procurement, construction, and material acquisition, including any necessary changes to statutory, regulatory, or policy provisions required to implement such streamlining efforts. To date, this requirement has not been fulfilled.

Furthermore, elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of funds for travel expenses for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy for fiscal year 2025 until the Assistant Secretary provides to the congressional defense committees the briefing on supplementing and enhancing access of the

NNSA to additional suppliers across the defense industrial base to address critical shortfalls. This briefing was also required by the Senate report accompanying S.2226 (S. Rept. 118–58) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. To date, this requirement has also not been fulfilled.

Limitation on availability of funds pending submission of certification relating to W80–4 Alteration–SLCM (sec. 3119)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of certain funds authorized for travel expenses for the Administrator of Nuclear Security for fiscal year 2025 to not more than 50 percent until the Administrator provides to the congressional defense committees a certification that it has submitted a report on the development of a nuclear-capable, sea-launched cruise missile and a spend plan for the development of such a weapon.

Prohibition on use of funds to support access to National Nuclear Security Administration facilities (sec. 3120)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the use of funds to permit or facilitate access by any citizen of a covered country to National Nuclear Security Administration facilities.

Notification of certain regulations that impact the National Nuclear Security Administration (sec. 3121)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the director of a national security laboratory of the National Nuclear Security Administration to notify Congress if the director determines that certain regulations could inhibit nuclear weapons stockpile activities.

Authorization of Department of Defense and contractors to acquire and operate utilization facility (sec. 3122)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Department of Defense to acquire and operate a utilization facility, and requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, to provide a report and briefing on matters related to nuclear power reactors.

Subtitle C—Budget and Financial Management Matters

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Budget Items

W80–X ALT–SLCM

The budget request did not include any funds for Weapons Activities, W80–X ALT–SLCM, which is not in compliance with section 1518 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31).

The committee recommends an increase of \$70.0 million in Weapons Activities, W80–X ALT–SLCM to address the National Nuclear Security Administration’s unfunded requirement and to

support continued development of a warhead for the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.

B83 gravity bomb sustainment

The budget request included \$1.4 billion for Weapons Activities, Stockpile Sustainment, of which \$17.2 million was requested for the sustainment of the B83 gravity bomb.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$2.2 million for Weapons Activities, Stockpile Sustainment, as excess to need based on current programmatic planning for the B83 gravity bomb.

Assessment Science

The budget request included \$834.3 million for Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering—Assessment Science.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$9.0 million as excess to need based on current programmatic planning.

Inertial Confinement Fusion

The budget request included \$682.8 million for Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering—Inertial Confinement Fusion.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million.

Advanced Simulation and Computing

The budget request included \$879.5 million for Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering—Advanced Simulation and Computing.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million.

Academic Programs

The budget request included \$128.2 million for Stockpile Research, Technology, and Engineering—Academic Programs.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$8.0 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Safety and Environmental Operations

The budget request included \$192.0 million for Infrastructure and Operations—Safety and Environmental Operations.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$10.0 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Maintenance and Repair of Facilities—Y-12 Maintenance Backlog

The budget request included \$881.0 million for Infrastructure and Operations—Maintenance and Repair of Facilities.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million for prioritized investments that improve the condition and extend the design life of general-purpose infrastructure, equipment, or systems at the Y-12 plant.

Information Technology and Cybersecurity

The budget request included \$646.0 million for Weapons Activities—Information Technology and Cybersecurity.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$7.6 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

International Nuclear Security

The budget request included \$87.8 million for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation—Global Material Security, International Nuclear Security.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$3.0 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Nonproliferation and Arms Control—Nonproliferation Policy

The budget request included \$225.0 million for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation—Nonproliferation and Arms Control, of which \$29.3 million was requested for Nonproliferation Policy.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$10.9 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Naval Reactors Operations and Infrastructure

The budget request included \$763.3 million for Naval Reactors Operations and Infrastructure.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$6.2 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project—Nuclear Reactors Facility

The budget request included \$292.0 million for Naval Reactors Construction, 14-D-901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$12.7 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Federal Salaries and Expenses—Program Direction

The budget request included \$564.5 million for Federal Salaries and Expenses—Program Direction at the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.7 million to support an increase of 10 full time equivalent positions.

Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning

The budget request included \$466.0 million for Defense Environmental Cleanup—Office of River Protection, Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$16.0 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Savannah River Site Community and Regulatory Support

The budget request included \$5.2 million for Defense Environmental Cleanup—Savannah River Community and Regulatory Support.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million to secure payment in lieu of taxes funding.

Program Support—Defense Environmental Cleanup

The budget request included \$105.9 million for Program Support—Defense Environmental Cleanup.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$12.4 million due to unjustified growth in the program.

Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund

The budget request included a transfer of \$385.0 million from the Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund. This fund was authorized in section 1101 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–486), but expired in 2007.

As indicated in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239), the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66), the Carl Levin and Howard P. ‘Buck’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92), the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31), the administration should propose to directly contribute to this fund rather than use the Office of Environmental Management’s budget as a contribution source.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$385.0 million from the Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.

Items of Special Interest

Advanced simulation and computing

The committee commends the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and its Exascale Computing Initiative for enabling the United States to remain at the forefront of supercomputing technologies and reach exascale class computing last year. The committee encourages the NNSA to build on this model of success and leverage public-private partnerships to co-design and co-develop leading edge post-exascale advanced computing and artificial intelligence technologies vital for continued U.S. world leadership in scientific discovery, national security and economic well-being.

Briefing on implementation of Government Accountability Office Report “Better Performance Tracking and Documentation Needed for Minor Construction Projects”

The committee believes that minor construction at the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is an important means to achieve rapid workload optimization without resorting to line item construction. The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31) addressed this issue by raising the minor construction ceiling

and indexing it to inflation. Concurrent with raising the ceiling, the committee report accompanying S. 2792 (S. Rept. 117–39), the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, as passed by the Senate, directed the Comptroller General of the United States to review the process by which the NNSA implements its minor construction program. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed the NNSA minor construction program and issued a report in January 2024, titled “Better Performance Tracking and Documentation Needed for Minor Construction Projects” (GAO–24–105848), making a number of recommendations with which the NNSA concurred.

Given the importance of the minor construction program and the recommendations by the GAO to the NNSA, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on how it plans to implement these recommendations and the timeline for achieving implementation.

Briefing on National Nuclear Security Administration planning regarding the Tritium Finishing Facility

The existing Tritium Finishing Facility (TFF) at the Savannah River Site (SRS) is a nearly 70-year-old H Area Old Manufacturing (HAOM) facility in the Savannah River Tritium Enterprise. In fiscal year 2024, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) requested no additional funding for TFF. In its budget justification, NNSA stated its plan to pause the project until fiscal year 2028 when it would resume activities with a requested funding level of \$103.4 million. Nonetheless, Congress allocated an additional \$35.0 million in fiscal year 2024 to support continuation of the project. Yet in the fiscal year 2025 budget justification, the project resumption was delayed an additional year.

Given the national security importance of the Savannah River Tritium Enterprise’s role in nuclear stockpile maintenance, and continued uncertainty regarding the resumption of project activities, the committee directs Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, to include:

- (1) A detailed schedule for completion of the TFF at SRS;
- (2) NNSA’s analyses of market conditions, to include commercial suppliers and the labor supply, that support its decision to originally delay the project, as well as the reason for the additional 1-year delay as described in the fiscal year 2025 budget justification;
- (3) The bridging strategy to continue uninterrupted nuclear stockpile maintenance activities in the existing HAOM facility until startup of TFF; and
- (4) A detailed strategy to resume project activities within the current Future Years Nuclear Security Program.

Briefing on progress of remediation efforts in support of the conveyance of land at Los Alamos National Laboratory

The conveyance of land held by the Department of Energy at Los Alamos National Laboratory is provided for in section 632 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and

Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–119), as well as 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 770. This authority has been used beneficially for the surrounding communities, tribal nations, and public interest groups.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on outstanding issues regarding the remediation and conveyance of land at Los Alamos National Laboratory and including Technical Areas 36, 70, and 71.

Briefing on unexploded ordnance remediation

The committee recognizes that historical ordnance testing, conducted by the Department of Defense and Department of Energy (DOE) during World War II and throughout the Cold War, has left unexploded ordnance (UXO) at various sites in and around properties and lands now owned and operated by DOE and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). Some of these sites have been identified and remediated by DOE and NNSA. However, the threat of UXO remains on other properties and lands, including lands planned for transfer to native tribes.

The committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on:

- (1) The current status of efforts to clear UXO on NNSA properties and lands outside NNSA properties for which NNSA is responsible for clearing UXO;
- (2) Opportunities for leveraging expertise across other federal agencies to expedite clearing efforts;
- (3) Impediments to the acceleration of remediation activities;
- (4) Desired statutory or regulatory modifications; and
- (5) Other matters that the Administrator deems relevant to these topics.

Common financial reporting across the National Nuclear Security Administration enterprise

The committee continues to stress the importance of common financial reporting for all obligations for management and operating contracts by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), including those contractors under the Office of Science. Until full financial integration is achieved, Congress will not have the information it needs to provide oversight, to make budget decisions across these sites, and to understand total program costs. In 2016, NNSA was required to implement a common financial reporting system, and the committee recognizes that NNSA has made significant progress on financial integration and collecting common financial data, although considerable work remains. The committee encourages NNSA to release its updated financial integration policy as expeditiously as possible. In addition, several of the recommendations that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has made since 2019 remain open. The committee expects NNSA to work collaboratively with the GAO and take steps to fully implement the remaining recommendations.

Comptroller General review of aging Office of Environmental Management infrastructure

The U.S. Government owns a substantial portfolio of buildings and structures, and the deferred maintenance and repair of these assets can affect agencies' abilities to support their missions. From 2017 to 2022, deferred maintenance and repair estimates for the Department of Energy (DOE) increased 63 percent from \$6.6 billion to \$10.8 billion. Within DOE, the Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for cleaning up 15 sites across the United States. Many of these sites have aging support infrastructure—such as water pumps, electricity, and other facilities—that may be critical to EM's cleanup mission. Any deferral of maintenance and repair of this infrastructure can decrease the quality and reliability of services through unplanned interruptions to facility systems and affect asset management decisions.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees on a study that:

- (1) Evaluates the status of EM's support infrastructure across the EM complex;
- (2) Assesses EM's environmental management and repair estimates, including their reflection in EM's environmental liability and budget planning efforts; and
- (3) Analyzes the extent to which EM's prioritization policies align with leading practices for managing deferred maintenance and repair.

Comptroller General review of Department of Energy implementation of the high-level radioactive waste interpretation

In June 2019, the Department of Energy (DOE) issued an interpretation of the statutory term "high-level radioactive waste" (HLW) as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-703) and the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-425), and incorporated that interpretation into DOE Manual 435.1-1. Under this interpretation, some reprocessing waste could be classified as not being HLW, and could be disposed of in accordance with its radiological characteristics. In December 2020, DOE released a congressional report acknowledging that DOE could potentially save over \$225.0 billion by using this HLW interpretation across DOE's Office of Environmental Management (EM) complex. Subsequently, EM carried out two projects at the Savannah River Site that relied on the HLW interpretation to demonstrate that certain waste could be safely disposed of at a low-level radioactive waste facility outside the state of South Carolina.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review lessons learned from: (1) DOE's use of the HLW interpretation at the Savannah River Site; (2) Opportunities for EM to use the HLW interpretation across the EM complex; and (3) Any barriers that prevent EM from using the HLW interpretation for appropriate waste streams. The Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by

March 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of Idaho National Laboratory Advanced Test Reactor

The Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) is a one-of-a-kind test reactor located at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL). The ATR provides vital testing capability for the joint U.S. Navy and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, also known as Naval Reactors, and has contributed to the exceptional operational performance of the U.S. Navy nuclear-powered fleet. Naval Reactors is the primary user of the ATR, and it provides the majority of the ATR's base operations funding, even though the ATR and INL are owned and overseen by the Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy, and the ATR supports other NNSA and Office of Nuclear Energy programs.

The ATR has been in operation since 1967, and it is approaching its design end-of-life in 2040. The Office of Nuclear Energy has started a life-extension program to identify the actions needed over the next 10 years to ensure ATR's continued safe operation, and it has begun planning a replacement of the ATR to ensure availability of its unique capabilities in the long-term.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the current plans and estimated costs for the life extension and replacement of the ATR and any challenges associated with implementing these plans. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by March 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of lessons learned across the Office of Environmental Management complex and from other countries' cleanup programs

The Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for cleaning up sites and facilities contaminated by decades of nuclear weapons production and nuclear energy research. EM has cleaned up over 90 sites over the last 35 years and has made progress on the remaining 15 sites that it is responsible for cleaning up. In addition, other countries—including the United Kingdom and France—have made substantial progress in addressing environmental contamination associated with their nuclear defense programs.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to: (1) Identify key lessons learned across EM sites; (2) EM's efforts to leverage those lessons learned; and (3) To evaluate lessons learned from how other countries manage, treat, and dispose of defense nuclear waste. The Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by June 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of National Nuclear Security Administration early construction cost estimates

The committee notes that large construction projects managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) often cost significantly more than initially planned. For example, when NNSA approved the requirement for the Enhanced Capabilities for Subcritical Experiments Advanced Sources and Detectors (ECSE ASD) project at the Nevada National Security Site in 2014, it estimated that the project could cost between \$57 million to \$207 million. By 2019, when NNSA selected a preferred alternative for the design for this project, it estimated that the project could cost between \$500 million to \$1.1 billion. Finally, when NNSA approved the performance baseline for this project in 2022, the cost estimate was \$1.8 billion.

The committee seeks to better understand NNSA's process for estimating costs for its large construction projects as their designs mature over the course of the acquisition cycle. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, on a date to be determined in coordination with the committee but not later than December 31, 2025, on NNSA's process for estimating costs for its large construction projects, focusing on the differences in processes for estimating costs at different critical decisions (CD), including CD-0, CD-1, and CD-2/3.

Comptroller General review of Office of Environmental Management future land use planning

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for cleaning up 15 sites contaminated by decades of nuclear weapons production and nuclear energy research. The planned future use of these sites can be a critical element in making cleanup decisions and ensuring those decisions are cost-effective and targeted at the most important risks. For example, future agricultural or residential land use may call for a more thorough cleanup than planned industrial use or long-term federal management. However, in some cases, EM advances cleanup plans without a clear agreement with stakeholders and regulators regarding the future use of a site. In addition, in June 2023, DOE announced an initiative to identify opportunities for clean energy projects at its cleanup sites, which could impact future land use planning for EM's sites.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees on a study that:

- (1) Identifies EM's outstanding future land use decisions across its 15 sites and evaluates such decisions during cleanup;
- (2) Assesses EM's engagements with regulators and stakeholders for such decisions, including its analysis of level and speed of remediation required; and
- (3) Describes lessons learned from previous EM land transfers at completed cleanup sites.

Comptroller General review of Office of Environmental Management Moab Site cleanup activities

The committee acknowledges the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management's (EM) progress in the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project, located in southeastern Utah. This 480-acre site includes a former uranium-ore processing facility that operated under private ownership from 1956 to 1984. This project has relocated an estimated 16 million tons of uranium mill tailings, and other contaminated material near the Colorado River, to an engineered disposal cell constructed 30 miles north near Crescent Junction, Utah. According to Strategic Vision planning documents, EM estimates that it will complete relocation of the uranium mill tailings by 2027, and it will complete site restoration by about 2030.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees, on a study that:

- (1) Evaluates outstanding cleanup requirements at the Moab Site;
- (2) Assesses EM's planning for future land use at the Moab Site and engagement with stakeholders and regulators in determining such future use; and
- (3) Analyzes EM's efforts to coordinate with the Department of Energy's Office of Legacy Management regarding site closure.

Comptroller General review of the National Nuclear Security Administration's acquisition services reorganization

In January 2023, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that a 2022 reorganization in the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) divided infrastructure and acquisition duties into two separate offices—an Office of Infrastructure for managing large capital asset acquisitions and an Office of Partnership and Acquisition Services to manage contracts and contract competition. The GAO subsequently found that the NNSA did not follow their own policy for organizational change. Specifically, the agency did not develop outcome-oriented goals or performance measures that could help NNSA monitor this reorganization. In fact, NNSA officials noted this change was not intended to address any specific challenge.

Since the report's issuance, the GAO has found that the NNSA has improved its overall organizational change policy. However, it is unclear to what extent it has retroactively established goals, performance measures, and monitoring for its two acquisition offices. The committee notes that NNSA's performance on major construction contracts seems to be declining, with significant cost increases and schedule delays.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 30, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees on a study that:

- (1) Assesses the NNSA's implementation of GAO recommendations including the establishment of goals, perform-

ance measures, and monitoring of its 2022 reorganization of acquisition services and progress towards such goals;

(2) Reports on the overall status of each office including current leadership; numbers, qualifications, and trends of acquisition professionals; results of Federal employee viewpoint surveys; and other items the GAO deems appropriate; and

(3) To the extent possible, analyzes changes or trends in the performance of large capital acquisitions, contractors, and the oversight approach for holding contractors accountable for project performance.

Comptroller General review of the National Nuclear Security Administration's long term workforce planning

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) employs over 80,000 management and operating contractors at their laboratories and production plants, and their workload is the highest it has been since the end of the Cold War. In order to meet this workload demand, NNSA must have a holistic workforce plan that takes into account the workforce needs of all its sites over the next 10 years.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the Secretary of Energy, and the congressional defense committees, that assesses the efforts by the Department of Energy to develop and resource a long-term workforce strategic plan for the NNSA that includes:

(1) Assessments of the NNSA plans to address the following at each defense facility where NNSA has operations:

(a) housing access and availability specific to NNSA activities and its workforce both at NNSA sites and in adjacent communities;

(b) workforce requirements and development for the next 10 years to support the continued advancement of NNSA program capabilities, including recruitment and retention policies and programs;

(c) education and childcare access for the NNSA workforce;

(d) availability of transportation to and from work sites, including NNSA initiatives to support commuters; and

(e) infrastructure needs such as roads, electric power, water, wastewater and telecommunications needs that support each facility and the integration of such needs with the surrounding communities;

(2) Recommendations to improve these efforts and examples of other defense and non-defense agency actions to address the issues around the country for NNSA adaptation and implementation; and

(3) Other matters as determined appropriate.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on this review, not later than March 1, 2025, with a date for the final report to be determined later.

Comptroller General review of the National Nuclear Security Administration's use of contract line item numbers to oversee specific efforts

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) obligates 80 percent or more of its annual budget to management and operating (M&O) contractors who execute the NNSA's missions. These M&O contracts are broad, multi-year contract vehicles that have special features, such as closer Federal involvement in contractors' management controls and purchasing processes, as well as requirements for M&O contractors to link their accounting systems with the NNSA's.

The Comptroller General of the United States has long recognized NNSA's challenges to overseeing its M&O contractors and their record of completing major construction projects late and over budget. In recent years, NNSA has awarded some contracts, most notably major construction projects, as individual contract line item numbers (CLINs) in its M&O contracts to increase visibility into contractors' efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 30, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees on a study that:

- (1) Determines the extent to which NNSA has used CLINs;
- (2) Analyzes the benefits and drawbacks of using CLINs; and
- (3) Evaluates the use of CLINs for improving M&O contract oversight.

Comptroller General review of the National Nuclear Security Administration's non-nuclear capability modernization program

The committee notes that the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization program is responsible for modernizing the infrastructure and equipment needed for the design, development, qualification, production, and surveillance of non-nuclear components for all weapon systems. These non-nuclear components include power sources, radiation-hardened micro-electronics, and neutron generators as well as structural elements, cables, connectors, and other components that support critical functionality in nuclear weapons.

According to its fiscal year 2025 budget justification, NNSA has budgeted more than \$1.0 billion for this program from fiscal years 2025–2029. However, the NNSA's recent Stockpile Stewardship and Management Plan found that the increased scope and complexity of the NNSA's production goals exceed its existing equipment and capacity capabilities. In this context, the program is pursuing a range of facility enhancements, refurbishments, and large modernization projects, such as the Power Sources Capability project, to meet its increased production goals.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on the Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization program's efforts to ensure NNSA's ability to produce the non-nuclear components that are required for nu-

clear modernization, including its management and risk mitigation efforts.

Comptroller General review of the National Nuclear Security Administration's risk management of Restricted Data wireless networks

As the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) seeks to modernize its Nuclear Security Enterprise, NNSA is developing an architecture for a classified wireless network—first for non-pit production facilities, but later possibly for pit-production facilities. Such networks increase operational efficiency in new and old nuclear weapon production facilities and enhance limited facility space. However, while wireless networks capable of handling Restricted Data (RD) inside NNSA's production facilities have benefits and address justifiable needs, implementation of such networks may carry significant cybersecurity risks including risks to highly classified information and operational technology embedded in equipment used to produce nuclear weapon components.

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) has previously identified concerns about NNSA's cybersecurity risk management policies and practices. For instance, GAO published a report on September 22, 2022, titled "Nuclear Weapons Cybersecurity: NNSA Should Fully Implement Foundational Cybersecurity Risk Management Practices" (GAO-22-104195), which found that NNSA and the contractors operating its sites had not fully implemented key elements of an effective cybersecurity risk management program. Furthermore, GAO published a report on June 12, 2023, titled "Nuclear Weapons Cybersecurity: Status of NNSA's Inventory and Risk Assessment Efforts for Certain Systems" (GAO-23106309), which determined that NNSA's efforts to identify, assess, and mitigate cyber risks to specific weapons or weapons manufacturing equipment were still in the early stages of development.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 30, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees on a study that:

- (1) Reviews plans, actions, and strategies that NNSA and its sites have developed to employ wireless RD networks and capabilities inside nuclear security enterprise facilities.
- (2) Identifies and reports on the status of Nuclear Security Enterprise sites and facilities considering, planning, or currently implementing wireless networks for the management of RD;
- (3) Details cybersecurity risk management frameworks or strategies that the NNSA and its sites have developed specifically for cybersecurity of RD wireless networks or systems;
- (4) Evaluates NNSA and its sites' risk management frameworks or strategies for RD wireless networks according to relevant cybersecurity leading practice; and
- (5) Lists specific cybersecurity risks and any mitigation measures for current or planned RD wireless networks that NNSA and its sites have identified and implemented.

Comptroller General review of the National Nuclear Security Administration's Strategic Partnership Projects

Subject to departmental rules, the Department of Energy's (DOE) national laboratories, facilities, plants, and sites conduct fully-reimbursed research for clients—including individuals, private companies, universities, other Federal Government agencies, state and local institutions, and international entities—through Strategic Partnership Projects (SPPs). SPPs provide value to both DOE facilities and their partners by exercising capabilities that result in scientific and technical contributions. SPPs can also help DOE facilities offset the costs of maintaining capabilities and infrastructure that may only need to be exercised by DOE or the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) intermittently.

In recent years, NNSA's workload for its core mission—maintaining and modernizing the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile—has grown substantially. In light of this, the committee believes that NNSA facilities should better assess their capacity for SPPs and prioritize work to ensure that SPP commitments do not adversely impact NNSA programs or create a detrimental future burden on NNSA resources. However, the committee notes that the extent to which SPP partners rely on NNSA facilities to produce work that cannot be produced elsewhere is not well understood.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, with a report to follow at a time to be agreed by the committees, describing:

- (1) The extent to which NNSA facilities have engaged in SPPs in recent years and how this work may have changed over time;
- (2) The impact of SPP activities on the execution of lab activities supporting the sustainment and modernization of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile;
- (3) A description of NNSA processes for prioritizing SPP work and deconflicting such activities with core NNSA missions; and
- (4) The potential effects on NNSA facilities and SPP partners should NNSA facilities need to rebalance SPP partnerships.

Comptroller General review of the Office of Environmental Management acquisition planning

The Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for overseeing contractors that support EM's cleanup mission across 15 sites. The work overseen by EM includes large capital asset projects that each have a total project cost of at least \$100.0 million. As of January 2024, EM has 20 ongoing large capital asset projects that combined total over \$39.0 billion.

The Initiation Phase for such projects begins with the identification of a mission-related need. However, it is unclear what parameters are placed on the process for developing different alternatives for meeting the mission-related need, such as which entities are responsible for developing ways to address the identified need and how different risks are factored into decisions. The committee notes

that problems continue to emerge with some projects overseen by EM.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate EM's planning for large acquisitions, and the parameters and factors considered in these planning efforts. The Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by March 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of the Office of Naval Reactors environmental liabilities

The Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, also known as Naval Reactors, is a joint program of the Department of the Navy and the Department of Energy. Naval Reactors has an estimated \$4.0 billion in environmental liability, with dozens of facilities across the enterprise scheduled for cleanup, including decommissioning and deactivation, over the next 20 years. These facilities include three legacy prototype reactors located at the Naval Reactors Facility at Idaho National Laboratory; a legacy prototype reactor at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in New York; and the Material Evaluation Laboratory at the Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory in Pennsylvania.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate Naval Reactors' plans for cleanup of legacy or excess contaminated facilities and any challenges Naval Reactors' faces in addressing its cleanup responsibilities. The Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by March 1, 2025, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Report on National Nuclear Security Administration cooperation with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on major construction projects

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is currently engaged in the most extensive recapitalization of nuclear weapons supporting infrastructure in the United States in over 40 years. This effort is stressing an undersized workforce with comparatively little institutional experience or expertise in managing multiple major capital construction projects simultaneously. Ensuring these projects are completed on-time and on-budget is a critical priority for the Nation, and the committee believes that sufficient resources should be marshaled for these efforts to maximize successful execution. One such resource is the resident expertise within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), which has over 220 years of experience in managing critically important civil works projects across the United States.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security, in consultation with the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to submit a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2025, outlining ongoing cooperative efforts between NNSA and USACE to recapitalize or replace NNSA infrastructure. The briefing should also identify opportunities for expanding cooperative efforts to further streamline or expedite current and future projects, including any rec-

commended regulatory or statutory changes that could result in significant cost savings or schedule acceleration.

Report on National Nuclear Security Administration tritium research, development, and demonstration capabilities

The U.S. nuclear deterrent relies on an efficient and reliable system to process tritium in quantities that meet current and future stockpile stewardship requirements. These requirements are currently met using a process, technologies, and facilities that are multiple decades old, aging rapidly, and have technical shortcomings. While the National Nuclear Security Administration has a long-term plan to upgrade or replace tritium processing facilities in the coming years, the committee is not aware of a plan to develop, test, and validate new tritium gas transfer system surveillance and tritium processing technologies and demonstrate them in an operational environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, on opportunities to develop, test, and validate, in a relevant environment, new surveillance and processing technologies associated with tritium operations that are cost effective and provide greater efficiency, reliability, and increased capacity through continuous operations. The briefing should also include specifics regarding the necessary research, development, and demonstration facilities and infrastructure needed to execute a plan for such capabilities.

Report on opportunities to expand National Nuclear Security Administration use of satellite facilities

The committee recognizes the benefit provided to the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) of the option to purchase or lease real property in long-term infrastructure planning. This authority has been particularly helpful in expediting the expansion and modernization of the Kansas City National Security Campus to meet increasing production demands for the Nuclear Security Enterprise (NSE). The committee believes that expanded use of such authorities could benefit other locations within the NSE that require significant infrastructure updates, particularly in cases where selected supporting facilities could be relocated outside protected areas to reduce cost and unnecessary administrative burdens. In order to make long-term installation capability planning more efficient and cost effective, the committee encourages the NNSA to maximize the use of this authority in the development of site strategies across the NSE.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security, in consultation with the Directors of Los Alamos, Lawrence Livermore, and Sandia National Laboratories, and the Site Managers of the Y-12 National Security Complex, the Savannah River Site, the Pantex Plant, the Nevada National Security Site, and the Kansas City National Security Campus, to evaluate site strategies across the NSE and identify opportunities for expanding the use of authorities provided by section 3265 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act, Division C, Title XXXII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public

Law 106–65), and brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2025, on the results of this evaluation, and any recommendations for additional authorities that might aid NNSA in making greater use of satellite facilities in areas neighboring existing laboratory and site installations.

TITLE XXXII—DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Authorization (sec. 3201)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize \$47.2 million for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, consistent with the budget request.

Items of Special Interest

Comptroller General review of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

As the Department of Energy continues to increase its operational tempo to produce materials and components for nuclear modernization programs, the committee seeks to ensure that safety is prioritized and that safety oversight is effective. Recent assessments from the National Academy of Public Administration and from the Office of the Inspector General for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) identified shortcomings in DNFSB operations, specifically how roles and responsibilities are delegated consistent with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Public Law 83–703) as amended. Further, these assessments identified the need for culture change within the organization to ensure mission performance.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a general management review of the DNFSB with a focus on whether past findings from independent assessments have been fully addressed. The Comptroller General shall brief the congressional defense committees by May 31, 2025, and provide a final report to follow at a time to be agreed by the committees and the Comptroller General.

TITLE XXXV—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Maritime Administration (sec. 3501)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 109 of title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize certain aspects of the Maritime Administration.

DIVISION D—FUNDING TABLES

Authorization of amounts in funding tables (sec. 4001)

The committee recommends a provision that 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 in accordance with established procedures.

Consistent with the previously expressed views of the committee, the provision would also require that decisions by an agency head to commit, obligate, or expend funds to a specific entity on the basis of such funding tables be based on authorized, transparent, statutory criteria, or merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k) and 2374 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable provisions of law.

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025**

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE			
NATIONAL DEFENSE BASE BUDGET			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (BUDGET SUB-FUNCTION 051)			
DIVISION A: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS			
TITLE I--PROCUREMENT			
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	3,164,471	33,300	3,197,771
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	6,245,770	942,800	7,188,570
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	3,699,392	0	3,699,392
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	2,702,640	-2,900	2,699,740
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	8,616,524	-227,405	8,389,119
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	16,217,250	262,910	16,480,160
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	6,600,327	887,039	7,487,366
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	1,747,883	79,400	1,827,283
SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	32,378,291	4,204,500	36,582,791
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	15,877,253	99,300	15,976,553
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	4,243,863	-235,015	4,008,848
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	19,835,430	2,126,398	21,961,828
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	4,373,609	1,098,877	5,472,486
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	709,475	107,333	816,808
PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE	4,262,979	9,387	4,272,366
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	30,298,764	272,223	30,570,987
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	5,406,751	326,918	5,733,669
SUBTOTAL, TITLE I--PROCUREMENT	166,380,672	9,985,065	176,365,737
TITLE II--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION			
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	14,073,308	553,226	14,626,534
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	25,697,815	933,400	26,631,215
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	49,108,771	-354,512	48,754,259
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, SF	18,700,153	303,916	19,004,069
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW ...	35,227,834	1,420,815	36,648,649
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	348,709	0	348,709
SUBTOTAL, TITLE II--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION	143,156,590	2,856,845	146,013,435
TITLE III--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	59,152,479	1,200,233	60,352,712
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	3,360,777	-1,500	3,359,277
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	8,646,145	-35,715	8,610,430
COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF) ..	528,699	0	528,699
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	75,022,582	1,398,076	76,420,658
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	10,562,804	937,550	11,500,354
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	1,341,662	-2,900	1,338,762
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	338,080	-1,800	336,280
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	64,617,731	3,442,584	68,060,315

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	5,292,272	-20,050	5,272,222
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	4,173,796	-33,385	4,140,411
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	7,403,771	-8,276	7,395,495
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	54,175,850	1,947,869	56,123,719
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	268,069	70,000	338,069
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	115,335	0	115,335
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	234,475	0	234,475
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	320,256	10,000	330,256
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	343,591	0	343,591
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	350,116	0	350,116
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	56,176	0	56,176
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	8,800	0	8,800
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	21,035	0	21,035
SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COM- PETITIONS, DEFENSE	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL, TITLE III--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	296,334,504	8,902,686	305,237,190
TITLE IV--MILITARY PERSONNEL			
MILITARY PERSONNEL	170,834,234	420,654	171,254,888
MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH FUND CONTRIBUTIONS	11,046,305		11,046,305
SUBTOTAL, TITLE IV--MILITARY PERSONNEL	181,880,539	420,654	182,301,193
TITLE XIV--OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS			
WORKING CAPITAL FUND	1,720,550	359,800	2,080,350
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	775,507	0	775,507
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	901,479	52,985	954,464
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	547,331	0	547,331
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	40,273,860	-182,800	40,091,060
SUBTOTAL, TITLE XIV--OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	44,218,727	229,985	44,448,712
TOTAL, DIVISION A: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS	831,971,032	22,395,235	854,366,267
DIVISION B: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS			
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION			
ARMY	2,311,157	50,171	2,361,328
NAVY	4,540,899	2,006,717	6,547,616
AIR FORCE	3,187,126	381,640	3,568,766
DEFENSE-WIDE	3,733,163	2,783	3,735,946
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	362,129	193,052	555,181
ARMY RESERVE	255,032	97,600	352,632
NAVY RESERVE & MARINE CORPS RESERVE	29,829	75,000	104,829
AIR NATIONAL GUARD	190,792	123,400	314,192
AIR FORCE RESERVE	69,263	27,020	96,283
NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	433,864	30,000	463,864

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
INDOPACIFIC COMBATANT COMMAND	0	150,000	150,000
SUBTOTAL, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	15,113,254	3,137,383	18,250,637
FAMILY HOUSING			
CONSTRUCTION, ARMY	276,647	−18,000	258,647
O&M, ARMY	475,611	0	475,611
CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	245,742	0	245,742
O&M, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	377,217	0	377,217
CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE	221,549	0	221,549
O&M, AIR FORCE	326,250	0	326,250
O&M, DEFENSE-WIDE	52,156	0	52,156
IMPROVEMENT FUND	8,195	0	8,195
UNACCOMP HSG IMPRV FUND	497	0	497
SUBTOTAL, FAMILY HOUSING	1,983,864	−18,000	1,965,864
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE			
ARMY BRAC	212,556	0	212,556
NAVY BRAC	111,697	0	111,697
AIR FORCE BRAC	121,952	0	121,952
DEFENSE-WIDE BRAC	1,756	0	1,756
SUBTOTAL, BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	447,961	0	447,961
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY			
NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	0	4,566,940	4,566,940
AIR FORCE	0	7,938,000	7,938,000
SUBTOTAL, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY	0	12,504,940	12,504,940
TOTAL, DIVISION B: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS	17,545,079	3,119,383	20,664,462
TOTAL, DIVISION B: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS DISASTER RECOVERY	0	12,504,940	12,504,940
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (BUDGET SUB-FUNCTION 051)	849,516,111	25,514,618	875,030,729
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (BUDGET SUB-FUNCTION 053)			
DIVISION C: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AND INDEPENDENT FEDERAL AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS			
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AUTHORIZATIONS			
ENERGY PROGRAMS			
NUCLEAR ENERGY	150,000	0	150,000
SUBTOTAL, ENERGY PROGRAMS	150,000	0	150,000
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES	564,475	2,700	567,175

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	19,848,644	51,200	19,899,844
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	2,465,108	–13,900	2,451,208
NAVAL REACTORS	2,118,773	–18,900	2,099,873
SUBTOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY AD- MINISTRATION	24,997,000	21,100	25,018,100
ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP	7,059,695	–23,400	7,036,295
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	1,140,023	0	1,140,023
SUBTOTAL, ENVIRONMENTAL & OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	8,199,718	–23,400	8,176,318
DEFENSE URANIUM ENRICHMENT D&D	384,957	–384,957	0
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AUTHOR- IZATIONS	33,731,675	–387,257	33,344,418
INDEPENDENT FEDERAL AGENCY AUTHORIZATION			
DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD ..	47,210	0	47,210
SUBTOTAL, INDEPENDENT FEDERAL AGENCY AU- THORIZATION	47,210	0	47,210
TOTAL, DIVISION C: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AND INDEPENDENT FEDERAL AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS	33,778,885	–387,257	33,391,628
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (BUDGET SUB-FUNCTION 053)	33,778,885	–387,257	33,391,628
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE (BUDGET FUNCTION 050)	883,294,996	25,127,631	908,422,357
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS			
TITLE XIV—ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME (FUNCTION 600)	69,520	0	69,520
MEMORANDUM: TRANSFER AUTHORITIES (NON-ADDS)			
TITLE X—GENERAL TRANSFER AUTHORITY	[8,000,000]	[–2,000,000]	[6,000,000]
SUMMARY DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE			
NATIONAL DEFENSE (050)			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (051)	849,516,111	25,514,618	875,030,729
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (053)	33,778,885	–387,257	33,391,628
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE (050)	883,294,996	25,127,361	908,422,357

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
TRANSFER OF AUTHORIZED AMOUNTS TO NON-DEFENSE FUNCTIONS			
TRANSFER FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (051)			
CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL FEDERAL HEALTH CARE CENTER	-162,500	0	-162,500
BIEN HOA DIOXIN CLEANUP	0	0	-30,000
CDC NATION-WIDE HUMAN HEALTH ASSESSMENT	0	0	-5,000
SUBTOTAL, TRANSFER FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (051)	-162,500	0	-197,500
OTHER DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS—PROGRAMS OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE OR ALREADY AUTHORIZED			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (051)			
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES	518,906	0	518,906
INDEFINITE ACCOUNT: DISPOSAL OF DOD REAL PROPERTY	7,120	0	7,120
INDEFINITE ACCOUNT: LEASE OF DOD REAL PROPERTY	34,180	0	34,180
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (051)	560,206	0	560,206
DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)			
OTHER DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS	11,483,000	0	11,483,000
SUBTOTAL, DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	11,483,000	0	11,483,000
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY AU- THORIZATIONS (050)	12,043,206	0	12,043,206
DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY IMPLICATIONS (050)			
NATIONAL DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY AUTHORIZATIONS (050)			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (051)	849,516,111	25,514,618	875,030,729
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (053)	33,778,885	-387,257	33,391,628
DEFENSE-RELATED ACTIVITIES (054)	11,483,000	0	11,483,000
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY IM- PLICATION, (050)	894,777,996	25,127,361	919,905,357

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY							
FIXED WING							
1	MQ-1 UAV	0	0			0	0
2	FUTURE UAS FAMILY	0	149,059			0	149,059
3	SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	0	69,573	0	10,000	0	79,573
	Company Small UAS (Co sUAS)—Army UFR			[0]	[10,000]		
ROTARY							
4	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	31	570,655			31	570,655
5	AH-64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	0	0			0	0
6	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	24	709,054			24	709,054
7	UH-60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	0	58,170			0	58,170
8	UH-60 BLACK HAWK L AND V MODELS	0	0			0	0
9	CH-47 HELICOPTER	10	699,986			10	699,986
10	CH-47 HELICOPTER	0	0			0	0
11	SPECTRUM ARMY SUAS	0	0			0	0
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT							
12	MQ-1 PAYLOAD	0	14,086			0	14,086
13	GRAY EAGLE MODS2	0	23,865			0	23,865
14	MULTI SENSOR ABN RECON	0	0			0	0
15	AH-64 MODS	0	81,026	0	13,300	0	94,326

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
6	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	230	482,536	70	264,000	300	746,536
	F25 PrSM Inc 1 production increase (+70)—Army UFR			[70]	[114,000]		
	PrSM capacity expansion to 550/yr			[0]	[150,000]		
7	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	0	10,030			0	10,030
8	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I	0	657,581			0	657,581
9	MID-RANGE CAPABILITY (MRC)	0	233,037			0	233,037
10	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM INTERCEP	0	117,424	0	84,800	0	202,224
	Army cUAS interceptors—Army UFR			[0]	[84,800]		
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
11	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	0	0			0	0
12	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLS (JAGM)	23	47,582	460	115,000	483	162,582
	JAGM production increase (+460)			[460]	[115,000]		
13	LONG-RANGE HYPERSONIC WEAPON	0	744,178			0	744,178
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS						
14	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	930	326,120			930	326,120
15	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	557	121,448			557	121,448
16	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	0	1,168,264			0	1,168,264
17	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	0	51,511			0	51,511
18	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	2,508	30,230			2,508	30,230
19	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS)	10	79,387			10	79,387
20	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS)—SYS SUM	0	3,280			0	3,280
21	LETHAL MINIATURE AERIAL MISSILE SYSTEM (LMAMS)	0	0			0	0
22	FAMILY OF LOW ALTITUDE UNMANNED SYSTEMS	0	120,599	0	71,000	0	191,599
	Lethal Unmanned System (LUS) / Low Altitude Stalk & Strike Ordinance (LASSO)—Army UFR			[0]	[10,000]		
	SB600 production increase			[0]	[61,000]		

MODIFICATIONS									
23	PATRIOT MODS	0	171,958	0	167,000	0	338,958		
	Additional Patriot launcher			[0]	[167,000]				
24	STINGER MODS	0	75,146	0	91,000	0	166,146		
	Stinger—Army UFR			[0]	[91,000]				
25	AVENGER MODS	0	2,321	0		0	2,321		
26	ITAS/TOW MODS	0	0	0		0	0		
27	MLRS MODS	0	185,839	0		0	185,839		
28	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	0	49,581	0		0	49,581		
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS								
29	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	6,695	0		0	6,695		
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES								
30	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	0	12,034	0		0	12,034		
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	4,488	6,245,770	530	942,800	5,018	7,188,570		
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY									
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES									
1	ARMORED MULTI PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	81	515,344	81		0	515,344		
2	ASSAULT BREACHER VEHICLE (ABV)	0	5,681	0		0	5,681		
3	M10 BOOKER	33	460,637	33		0	460,637		
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES									
4	STRYKER (MOD)	0	52,471	0		0	52,471		
5	STRYKER UPGRADE	38	402,840	38		0	402,840		
6	BRADLEY FIRE SUPPORT TEAM (BFIST) VEHICLE	0	7,255	0		0	7,255		
7	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	0	106,937	0		0	106,937		
8	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS	0	42,574	0		0	42,574		
9	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	20	417,741	20		0	417,741		
10	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 HERCULES)	10	151,657	10		0	151,657		
11	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	28	174,779	28		0	174,779		
12	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	30	773,745	30		0	773,745		
13	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	0	0	0		0	0		
WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES									

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
14	PERSONAL DEFENSE WEAPON (ROLL)	2,311	4,869			2,311	4,869
15	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	0	3			0	3
16	MULTI-ROLE ANTI-ARMOR ANTI-PERSONNEL WEAPON S	0	0			0	0
17	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL	0	3			0	3
18	MORTAR SYSTEMS	0	8,353			0	8,353
19	LOCATION & AZIMUTH DETERMINATION SYSTEM (LADS)	0	2,543			0	2,543
20	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	0	17,747			0	17,747
21	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE	0	5,910			0	5,910
22	CARBINE	0	3			0	3
23	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON	0	367,292			0	367,292
24	HANDGUN	0	34			0	34
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH						
25	MK-19 GRENADE MACHINE GUN MODS	0	5,531			0	5,531
26	M777 MODS	0	25,998			0	25,998
27	M2 50 CAL MACHINE GUN MODS	0	0			0	0
28	SNIPER RIFLES MODIFICATIONS	0	0			0	0
29	M119 MODIFICATIONS	0	12,823			0	12,823
30	MORTAR MODIFICATION	0	0			0	0
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
31	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	0	1,031			0	1,031
32	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	0	135,591			0	135,591
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	2,551	3,699,392	0	0	2,551	3,699,392
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
1	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	0	84,090			0	84,090

2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	0	41,519	0	41,519
3	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION	0	205,889	0	205,889
4	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	0	6,461	0	6,461
5	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	0	50,002	0	50,002
6	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES	0	7,012	0	7,012
7	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	0	24,246	0	24,246
8	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	0	82,965	0	82,965
9	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	0	150,540	0	150,540
10	CTG, 50MM, ALL TYPES	0	20,006	0	20,006
	MORTAR AMMUNITION				
11	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	40,853	0	40,853
12	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	51,282	0	51,282
13	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	109,370	0	109,370
	TANK AMMUNITION				
14	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	0	378,191	0	378,191
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION				
15	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	0	22,957	0	22,957
16	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	0	171,657	0	171,657
17	PRECISION ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	0	71,426	0	71,426
18	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	0	160,479	0	160,479
	MINES				
19	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES	0	56,032	0	56,032
20	CLOSE TERRAIN SHAPING OBSTACLE	0	15,303	0	15,303
21	MINE, AT, VOLCANO, ALL TYPES	0	501	0	501
	ROCKETS				
22	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	833	0	833
23	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	0	34,302	0	34,302
	OTHER AMMUNITION				
24	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES	0	6,571	0	6,571
25	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	21,682	0	21,682
26	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	0	32,623	0	32,623
27	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	0	21,510	0	21,510

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
28	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	0	12,168			0	12,168
29	REACTIVE ARMOR TILES	0	0			0	0
	MISCELLANEOUS						
30	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	0	4,085			0	4,085
31	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	0	0			0	0
32	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (AMMO)	0	16,074			0	16,074
33	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	0	3,283			0	3,283
34	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	0	18,677			0	18,677
35	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	0	102			0	102
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
36	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	640,160			0	640,160
37	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION	0	135,649	0	-2,900	0	132,749
	Destruction of anti-personnel landmines			[0]	[-2,900]		
38	ARMS INITIATIVE	0	4,140			0	4,140
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	0	2,702,640	0	-2,900	0	2,699,740
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
1	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	0	26,132			0	26,132
2	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	0	59,602			0	59,602
3	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	0	5,265			0	5,265
4	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)	0	34,407	0	44,100	0	78,507
	Infantry squad vehicles			[0]	[44,100]		
5	ARNG HMMWV MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	0	0			0	0
6	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES	0	653,223	0	-125,000	0	528,223
	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle program reduction			[0]	[-125,000]		

7	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)	0	19,086	0	19,086
8	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	0	133,924	0	133,924
9	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (C)	0	72,760	0	72,760
10	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	0	36,726	0	36,726
11	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	0	98,906	0	98,906
12	PLS ESP	0	80,256	0	80,256
13	HVY EXPANDED MOBILE TACTICAL TRUCK EXT SERV	0	949	0	949
14	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	0	2,747	0	2,747
15	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	0	169,726	0	169,726
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES				
16	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	3,875	0	3,875
17	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	0	10,792	0	10,792
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS				
18	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	0	127,479	0	127,479
19	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC	0	280,798	0	280,798
20	DISASTER INCIDENT RESPONSE COMMS TERMINAL (DI)	0	0	0	0
21	JCSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM)	0	5,504	0	5,504
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				
22	SPECTRUM METSAT	0	0	0	0
23	SPECTRUM CBRs	0	0	0	0
24	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	0	87,058	0	87,058
25	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	0	34,939	0	34,939
26	SHF TERM	0	43,897	0	43,897
27	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	0	235,272	0	235,272
28	EHF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION	0	16,028	0	16,028
29	SMART-T (SPACE)	0	0	0	0
30	GLOBAL BRDCST SVC—GBS	0	534	0	534
31	SPECTRUM MICROWAVE	0	0	0	0
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM				
32	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI)	0	61,772	0	61,772
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS				
33	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)	0	704,118	0	698,118
				0	—6,000

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	Single Channel Data Radio			[0]	[-6,000]		
34	ARMY LINK 16 SYSTEMS	0	104,320			0	104,320
35	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTECTIVE SYSTEM	0	0			0	0
36	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	0	20,445			0	20,445
37	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	0	489,754			0	489,754
38	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	0	0			0	0
39	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS	0	60,611			0	60,611
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM						
40	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE-INTEL	0	15,512			0	15,512
41	DEFENSE MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE	0	0			0	0
42	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	0	163,077			0	163,077
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
43	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	0	337			0	337
44	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	0	157,400			0	157,400
45	DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS	0	0			0	0
46	INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM—UNIT ACTIVITY MONITO	0	0			0	0
47	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	0	45			0	45
48	ARCYBER DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS	0	0			0	0
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
49	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	0	26,446			0	26,446
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
50	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	0	75,505			0	75,505
51	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	0	15,956			0	15,956
52	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	0	150,779			0	150,779
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
56	JTT/CIBS-M	0	9,221			0	9,221

57	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS)	0	96,925	0	-32,700 [-32,700]	0	64,225
58	Terrestrial Layer System Brigade Combat Team realignment	0	0	[0]		0	0
59	DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM (DIP) (TIARA)	0	4,122			0	4,122
60	DCGS-A-INTEL	0	0			0	0
61	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATION (JTGS)-INTEL	0	39,344			0	39,344
62	TROJAN	0	6,541	0	10,000 [10,000]	0	16,541
63	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT)	0	3,899	[0]		0	3,899
64	Prophet Enhanced Signals Processing kits	0	2,089			0	2,089
65	CI AND HUMINT INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) CAPABILIT	0					
66	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES	0	26,327			0	26,327
67	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)	0	9,956			0	9,956
68	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EWPMT)	0	17,004			0	17,004
69	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)	0	13,225			0	13,225
70	MULTI-FUNCTION ELECTRONIC WARFARE (MFEW) SYST	0	20,951			0	20,951
71	FAMILY OF PERSISTENT SURVEILLANCE CAP	0	260			0	260
72	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	0					
73	CI MODERNIZATION	0	180,253			0	180,253
74	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)	0	377,443	0	-200,500 [-200,500]	0	176,943
75	SENTINEL MODS	0		[0]	2,195 [2,195]	0	13,059
76	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	0	10,864			0	
77	Integrated Visual Augmentation System	0	63,122			0	63,122
78	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MLRF	0	207,352			0	207,352
79	MPE Tech Refresh	0	2,971			0	2,971
80	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION FAMILY OF SYSTEMS	0	68,504			0	68,504
81	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	0	280,086	0	65,500 [65,500]	0	345,586
82	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE	0					
83	FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED (FLIR)	0					
84	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (C-SUAS)	0					
85	Army cUAS radars—Army UFR	0	184,610			0	184,610
86	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	0	9,345			0	9,345
87	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	0	2,966			0	2,966
88	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMC XM32	0					

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
82	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	0	4,660			0	4,660
83	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	0	6,098			0	6,098
84	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	0	21,250			0	21,250
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
85	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE (.....	0	20,039			0	20,039
86	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	0	16,240			0	16,240
87	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	0	80,011			0	80,011
88	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	0	403,028			0	403,028
89	AIAMD FAMILY OF SYSTEMS (FOS) COMPONENTS	0	2,756			0	2,756
90	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	0	5,360			0	5,360
91	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	0	48,994			0	48,994
92	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	0	4,103			0	4,103
93	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP)	0	6,512			0	6,512
94	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)	0	5,017			0	5,017
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION						
95	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	0	10,065			0	10,065
96	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	0	78,613			0	78,613
97	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	0	1,303			0	1,303
98	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEMS FAM	0	0			0	0
99	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	0	76,327			0	76,327
100	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	0	1,667			0	1,667
101	CSS COMMUNICATIONS	0	60,850			0	60,850
	ELECT EQUIP—SUPPORT						
102	BCT EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	0	0			0	0
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	1,817			0	1,817

CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT				
103	FAMILY OF NON-LETHAL EQUIPMENT (FNLE)	0	0	0
104	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	0	32,879	32,879
105	CBRN DEFENSE	0	57,408	57,408
BRIDGING EQUIPMENT				
106	TACTICAL BRIDGING	0	0	0
107	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	0	97,231	97,231
108	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET	0	0	0
109	COMMON BRIDGE TRANSPORTER (CBT) RECAP	0	0	0
ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT				
110	HANDHELD STANDOFF MINEFIELD DETECTION SYS-HST	0	0	0
111	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS	0	62,469	62,469
112	RENDER SAFE SETS KITS OUTFITS	0	16,440	16,440
113	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS	0	1,922	1,922
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
114	HEATERS AND ECU'S	0	14,355	14,355
115	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	0	6,503	6,503
116	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	0	141,613	141,613
117	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER	0	23,129	23,129
118	FORCE PROVIDER	0	9,569	9,569
119	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	0	46,312	46,312
120	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	0	9,217	9,217
121	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5M (ENG SPT)	0	0	0
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT				
122	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	0	2,879	2,879
123	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	0	57,050	57,050
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT				
124	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	0	72,157	72,157
MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT				
125	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	0	26,271	26,271
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT				
126	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	0	0	0

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
127	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	0	114	0	15,000	0	15,114
	Family of All Terrain Cranes Type I			[0]	[15,000]		
128	HIGH MOBILITY ENGINEER EXCAVATOR (HME)	0	31,663			0	31,663
129	FAMILY OF DIVER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0
130	CONST EQUIP ESP	0	8,925			0	8,925
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
131	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	0	55,459			0	55,459
132	MANEUVER SUPPORT VESSEL (MSV)	0	66,634			0	66,634
133	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	0	20,036			0	20,036
	GENERATORS						
134	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	0	81,540			0	81,540
135	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION	0	12,051			0	12,051
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
136	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	0	7,849			0	7,849
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
137	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	0	40,686			0	40,686
138	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	0	174,890			0	174,890
139	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (STE)	0	218,183			0	218,183
140	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	0	10,172			0	10,172
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
141	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	0	48,329			0	48,329
142	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	0	46,128			0	46,128
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
143	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	0	138,459			0	138,459
144	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	0	29,968			0	29,968
145	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	0	42,487			0	42,487

146	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE	0	26,980		0	26,980	
147	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEST AND EVALUATION	0	90,705		0	90,705	
	OP&Z						
149	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	0	9,810		0	9,810	
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	0	8,616,524	0	–227,405	8,389,119	
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
1	F/A–18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET	0	28,554		0	28,554	
2	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	13	1,895,033		13	1,895,033	
3	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	0	196,634		0	196,634	
4	JSF STOVL	13	2,078,225		13	2,078,225	
5	JSF STOVL	0	169,389		0	169,389	
6	CH–53K (HEAVY LIFT)	19	2,068,657	2	250,000	2,318,657	
	Two additional CH–53K aircraft—USMC UFR			[2]	[250,000]		
7	CH–53K (HEAVY LIFT)	0	422,972		0	422,972	
8	V–22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	0	60,175		0	60,175	
9	H–1 UPGRADES (UH–1Y/AH–1Z)	0	8,701		0	8,701	
10	P–8A POSEIDON	0	12,424		0	12,424	
11	E–2D ADV HAWKEYE	0	197,669	0	–119,990	77,679	
	E–2D Advanced Hawkeye reduction			[0]	[–119,990]		
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
12	MULTI-ENGINE TRAINING SYSTEM (METS)	27	301,303		27	301,303	
13	ADVANCED HELICOPTER TRAINING SYSTEM	0	0		0	0	
	OTHER AIRCRAFT						
14	KC–130J	0	33,406		0	33,406	
15	KC–130J	0	0		0	0	
16	MQ–4 TRITON	0	159,226		0	159,226	
17	MQ–4 TRITON	0	0		0	0	
18	MQ–8 UAV	0	0		0	0	
19	STUASLO UAV	0	0		0	0	
20	MQ–25	3	504,683		3	504,683	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
21	MQ-25	0	51,344			0	51,344
22	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS	0	19,081			0	19,081
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
23	F-18 A-D UNIQUE	0	92,765			0	92,765
24	F-18E/F AND EA-18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM	0	566,727			0	566,727
25	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS SERIES	0	112,672			0	112,672
26	AEA SYSTEMS	0	17,460			0	17,460
27	AV-8 SERIES	0	3,584			0	3,584
28	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	0	146,876			0	146,876
29	ADVERSARY	0	49,724			0	49,724
30	F-18 SERIES	0	680,613			0	680,613
31	H-53 SERIES	0	107,247			0	107,247
32	MH-60 SERIES	0	108,072			0	108,072
33	H-1 SERIES	0	153,006			0	153,006
34	EP-3 SERIES	0	0			0	0
35	E-2 SERIES	0	148,060			0	148,060
36	TRAINER A/C SERIES	0	12,415			0	12,415
37	C-130 SERIES	0	188,119			0	188,119
38	FEWSG	0	663			0	663
39	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	0	13,162			0	13,162
40	E-6 SERIES	0	142,368	0	42,900	0	185,268
	Accelerate Fund NC3 Recapitalization and New Transmission Pathways—Navy						
	UFR			[0]	[42,900]		
41	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	0	69,495			0	69,495
42	T-45 SERIES	0	158,800			0	158,800
43	POWER PLANT CHANGES	0	16,806			0	16,806

44	JPATS SERIES	0	24,157		0	24,157
45	AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT MODS	0	3,964		0	3,964
46	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	0	52,791		0	52,791
47	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	0	139,113		0	139,113
48	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	0	10,687		0	10,687
49	ID SYSTEMS	0	7,020		0	7,020
50	P-8 SERIES	0	307,202		0	307,202
51	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	0	25,597		0	25,597
52	MQ-8 SERIES	0	0		0	0
53	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	0	235,062	0	90,000	325,062
	Osprey Drive System Safety and Health Information (ODSSHI)			[0]	[90,000]	
54	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	0	453,226		0	453,226
55	F-35 STOVL SERIES	0	282,987		0	282,987
56	F-35 CV SERIES	0	183,924		0	183,924
57	QRC	0	26,957		0	26,957
58	MQ-4 SERIES	0	122,044		0	122,044
59	RQ-21 SERIES	0	0		0	0
60	DON OTHER 3 (TTNT)	0	0		0	0
61	DON OTHER 4 (TTNT)	0	0		0	0
62	DON OTHER 6 (TTNT)	0	0		0	0
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS					
63	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	2,094,242		0	2,094,242
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES					
64	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	0	572,806		0	572,806
65	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	105,634		0	105,634
66	WAR CONSUMABLES	0	43,604		0	43,604
67	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	73,307		0	73,307
68	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	456,816		0	456,816
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	75	16,217,250	2	262,910	16,480,160
	WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
	BALLISTIC MISSILES					

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES							
1	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE	0	0			0	0
2	TRIDENT II MODS	0	1,793,867			0	1,793,867
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES							
3	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	8,133			0	8,133
STRATEGIC MISSILES							
4	TOMAHAWK	0	32,677	0	35,000	0	67,677
	FY25 Tomahawk obsolescence fixes			[0]	[35,000]		
TACTICAL MISSILES							
5	AMRAAM	261	279,626			261	279,626
6	SIDEWINDER	157	86,023			157	86,023
7	STANDARD MISSILE	125	627,386	0	372,639	125	1,000,025
	Restore SM-3 IB production			[0]	[372,639]		
8	STANDARD MISSILE	0	127,830			0	127,830
9	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	280	76,108			280	76,108
10	RAM	148	141,021			148	141,021
11	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	182	76,838			182	76,838
12	HELLFIRE	0	0			0	0
13	AERIAL TARGETS	0	182,463			0	182,463
14	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	0	3,411			0	3,411
15	LRASM	90	326,435			90	326,435
16	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	12	24,882	0	66,100	12	90,982
	NSM production increase (+21)			[0]	[66,100]		
17	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	0	4,412			0	4,412
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES							
18	TOMAHAWK MODS	0	317,839			0	317,839

19	ESSM	369	652,391		369	652,391
20	AARGM-ER	157	213,988		157	213,988
21	AARGM-ER	0	34,604		0	34,604
22	STANDARD MISSILES MODS	0	75,667		0	75,667
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES					
23	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	1,490	0	0	201,490
	JPAC supplier base investments			[0]	200,000	
	Munitions supplier base program (MCEIP) [SRMs, ball bearings, PCBs, etc]			[0]	[100,000]	
24	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	0	0			0
25	DON PGM TRANSITION SUPPORT	0	0			0
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
26	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	351,488		0	351,488
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP					
27	SSTD	0	4,317		0	4,317
28	MK-48 TORPEDO	79	333,147	41	118,000	451,147
	Accelerate Mk-48 Heavy Weight Torpedo (HWT) Procurement (+41)—Navy UFR			[41]	[118,000]	
29	ASW TARGETS	0	30,476		0	30,476
	MOD OF TORPEDES AND RELATED EQUIP					
30	MK-54 TORPEDO MODS	0	106,249	0	92,300	198,549
	Mk54 production increase			[0]	[92,300]	
31	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	0	17,363		0	17,363
32	MARITIME MINES	0	100,065		0	100,065
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
33	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	151,809		0	151,809
34	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	0	4,039		0	4,039
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION					
35	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	5,669		0	5,669
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS					
36	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	0	12,513		0	12,513
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS					
37	CIWS MODS	0	4,266		0	4,266
38	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	0	54,794		0	54,794

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
39	GUN MOUNT MODS	0	82,246			0	82,246
40	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	12	2,463			12	2,463
41	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	0	11,635			0	11,635
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
43	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	240,697	0	3,000	0	243,697
	Accelerate Mk-48 Heavy Weight Torpedo (HWT) Procurement (+41)			[0]	[3,000]		
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	1,872	6,600,327	41	887,039	1,913	7,487,366
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC						
	NAVY AMMUNITION						
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	33,161			0	33,161
2	JDAM	1,460	75,134			1,460	75,134
3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	0	58,197	0	65,000	0	123,197
	FY25 Hydra 70 minimum sustained rate production			[0]	[65,000]		
4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	0	12,501			0	12,501
5	PRACTICE BOMBS	0	56,745	0	14,400	0	71,145
	Additional EM-T USMC ground-based fires training rounds			[0]	[14,400]		
6	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	0	73,782			0	73,782
7	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	0	75,416			0	75,416
8	JATOS	0	7,407			0	7,407
9	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	0	29,990			0	29,990
10	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	0	40,089			0	40,089
11	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	0	41,223			0	41,223
12	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	0	47,269			0	47,269
13	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	0	9,703			0	9,703
15	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	1,703			0	1,703

16	EXPEDITIONARY LOITERING MUNITIONS	0	588,005	0	588,005
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION				
17	MORTARS	0	127,726	0	127,726
18	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS	0	43,769	0	43,769
19	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION	0	266,277	0	266,277
20	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS	0	21,726	0	21,726
21	AMMO MODERNIZATION	0	18,211	0	18,211
22	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	0	114,684	0	114,684
23	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	5,165	0	5,165
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	1,460	1,747,883	0	79,400
				1,460	1,827,283
	SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY				
	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS				
1	COLUMBIA CLASS SUBMARINE	0	0	0	0
1	COLUMBIA CLASS SUBMARINE	0	3,341,235	0	3,341,235
2	COLUMBIA CLASS SUBMARINE	0	6,215,939	0	6,215,939
	OTHER WARSHIPS				
3	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	0	1,186,873	0	1,261,873
	Aircraft carrier industrial base			[0]	[75,000]
4	CVN-81	0	721,045	0	175,000
	CVN-82 AP			[0]	[175,000]
5	VIRGINIA-CLASS SUBMARINE	1	3,615,904	0	650,000
	Build 2x Virginia-class SSNs per year			[0]	[650,000]
6	VIRGINIA-CLASS SUBMARINE	0	3,720,303	0	480,000
	Incremental funding for second ship			[0]	[400,000]
	Submarine industrial base programs			[0]	[80,000]
7	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	1	1,061,143	0	-250,000
	CVN refueling complex overhaul reduction			[0]	[-250,000]
8	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	0	0	0	0
9	DDG 1000	0	61,100	0	61,100
10	DDG-51	0	759,563	0	759,563
10	DDG-51	0	923,808	0	923,808

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
10	DDG-51	2	4,725,819	0	1,430,000	2	6,155,819
	3rd DDG in FY25			[0]	[1,430,000]		
11	DDG-51	0	41,724	0	41,500	0	83,224
	3rd DDG Advance Procurement for FY26			[0]	[41,500]		
13	FFG-FRIGATE	1	1,170,442	0	50,000	1	1,220,442
	Small surface combatant shipyard infrastructure and workforce development			[0]	[50,000]		
	AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
14	LPD FLIGHT II	1	1,561,963	0	1,000,000	1	2,561,963
	FY25 Navy request to complete amphibious ship multi-ship buy			[0]	[1,000,000]		
15	LPD FLIGHT II	0	0			0	0
18	LHA REPLACEMENT	0	0			0	0
19	LHA REPLACEMENT	0	61,118			0	61,118
20	EXPEDITIONARY FAST TRANSPORT (EPF)	0	0			0	0
21	MEDIUM LANDING SHIP	1	268,068	0	-238,000	1	30,068
	Medium Landing Ship lead ship reduction			[0]	[-238,000]		
21A	MEDIUM-SIZED LANDING VESSEL	0	0	0	238,000	0	238,000
	Medium-sized landing vessel			[0]	[238,000]		
	AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST						
22	AS SUBMARINE TENDER	0	0			0	0
23	TAO FLEET OILER	0	0	0	398,000	0	398,000
	AP for T-AO Fleet Oiler			[0]	[398,000]		
24	TOWING, SALVAGE, AND RESCUE SHIP (ATS)	0	0	0	60,000	0	60,000
	Acceleration of T-ATS (+1 ship)			[0]	[60,000]		
26	LCU 1700	0	0	0	95,000	0	95,000
	LCU second shipyard			[0]	[95,000]		
27	OUTFITTING	0	674,600			0	674,600

28	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR	0	0	0	
29	SERVICE CRAFT	0	11,426	0	11,426
30	AUXILIARY PERSONNEL LIGHTER	0	76,168	0	76,168
31	LCAC SLEP	3	45,087	3	45,087
32	AUXILIARY VESSELS (USED SEALIFT)	2	204,939	2	204,939
33	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	0	1,930,024	0	1,930,024
	DDG-51 cost to complete reduction			[0]	[-225,000]
	SCN cost to complete increase			[0]	[225,000]
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	12	32,378,291	0	4,204,500
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY				
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT				
1	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT	0	20,840	0	20,840
	GENERATORS				
2	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	0	82,937	0	82,937
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT				
3	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	0	102,288	0	102,288
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT				
4	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG	0	294,625	0	294,625
5	DDG MOD	0	861,066	0	861,066
6	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	0	38,521	0	38,521
7	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	0	2,402	0	2,402
8	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	0	81,602	0	81,602
9	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	0	7,352	0	7,352
10	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	23,440	0	23,440
11	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	293,766	0	293,766
12	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	43,565	0	43,565
13	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	7,318	0	7,318
14	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	0	30,470	0	30,470
15	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	38,115	0	38,115
16	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	407,468	0	407,468
17	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	0	53,931	0	53,931

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
18	DSSP EQUIPMENT	0	4,586			0	4,586
19	CG MODERNIZATION	0	0			0	0
20	LCAC	0	11,013			0	11,013
21	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT	0	16,650			0	16,650
22	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	66,351			0	66,351
23	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	0	3,254			0	3,254
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
24	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION	0	2,392,190			0	2,392,190
25	REACTOR POWER UNITS	0	0			0	0
26	REACTOR COMPONENTS	0	445,974			0	445,974
	OCEAN ENGINEERING						
27	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	0	17,499			0	17,499
	SMALL BOATS						
28	STANDARD BOATS	0	400,892			0	400,892
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
29	OPERATING FORCES IPE	0	237,036			0	237,036
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
30	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	0	56,105			0	56,105
31	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	0	118,247			0	118,247
32	LCS ASW MISSION MODULES	0	0			0	0
33	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	0	11,101			0	11,101
34	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	0	205,571			0	205,571
35	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV	0	48,780		11,900	0	60,680
	Accelerate Subsea and Seabed Warfare (SSW) ROV—Navy UFR			[0]	[11,900]		
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT						
36	LSD MIDLIFE & MODERNIZATION	0	56,667			0	56,667

SHIP SONARS					
37	SPQ-9B RADAR	0	7,402	0	7,402
38	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	0	134,637	0	134,637
39	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT	0	502,115	0	502,115
40	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	16,731	0	16,731
ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT					
41	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	0	55,484	0	55,484
42	SSTD	0	9,647	0	9,647
43	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	0	405,854	0	428,854
	Persistent Targeting for Undersea			0	23,000
44	SURTASS	0	45,975	0	[23,000]
ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT					
45	AN/SLQ-32	0	184,349	0	184,349
RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT					
46	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	0	362,099	0	362,099
47	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	0	4,680	0	4,680
OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT					
48	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	0	26,644	0	26,644
49	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	0	13,614	0	13,614
50	ATDLS	0	68,458	0	68,458
51	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	0	3,645	0	3,645
52	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	0	16,812	0	16,812
53	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	0	41,458	0	41,458
54	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	0	3,803	0	3,803
55	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	0	0	0	0
AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT					
56	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT	0	90,586	0	90,586
57	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT	0	75,508	0	75,508
58	ID SYSTEMS	0	59,602	0	59,602
59	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM (.....	0	7,287	0	7,287
60	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	0	46,106	0	46,106
OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT					

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
61	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM	0	7,809			0	7,809
62	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS	0	65,113			0	65,113
63	DCGS-N	0	16,946			0	16,946
64	CANES	0	440,207			0	440,207
65	RADIAC	0	38,688			0	38,688
66	CANES-INTELL	0	50,654			0	50,654
67	GPETE	0	32,005			0	32,005
68	MAF	0	24,361			0	24,361
69	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	0	6,709			0	6,709
70	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	0	4,081			0	4,081
71	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	0			0	0
72	IN-SERVICE RADARS AND SENSORS	0	228,910			0	228,910
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
73	BATTLE FORCE TACTICAL NETWORK	0	104,119			0	104,119
74	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	0	24,602			0	24,602
75	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	0	103,546	0	1,500	0	105,046
	Accelerate Fund NC3 Recaptitalization and New Transmission Pathways—Navy UFR			[0]	[1,500]		
76	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M	0	9,209			0	9,209
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
77	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	0	136,846	0	10,700	0	147,546
	Accelerate Fund NC3 Recaptitalization and New Transmission Pathways—Navy UFR			[0]	[10,700]		
78	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	0	68,334	0	5,500	0	73,834
	Accelerate Fund NC3 Recaptitalization and New Transmission Pathways—Navy UFR			[0]	[5,500]		

79	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS				
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	0	59,745	0	59,745
80	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	0	163,071	0	163,071
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS				
81	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	0	4,551	0	4,551
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT				
82	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	0	162,008	0	162,008
83	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	0	1,100	0	1,100
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT				
84	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	0	15,506	0	15,506
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT				
85	1695-1710 MHZ PORTAL (NAVY)	0	0	0	0
86	NAVY METOC-4	0	0	0	0
87	DON TRR-1 (AFLOAT)	0	0	0	0
88	DON ROBOTICS	0	0	0	0
89	DON UAS VIDEO 5 (AFLOAT)	0	0	0	0
90	USN ASHORE/SHIPBOARD CONOPS VERIFICATION AND	0	0	0	0
91	USN (SESEF) TEST RANGES	0	0	0	0
92	USN TRAINING RANGES—CODIFY CONOPS/TIPS	0	0	0	0
93	USN TRAINING RANGES—SPECTRUM SENSING	0	0	0	0
94	USN EME SENSING AND MONITORING	0	0	0	0
95	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	0	58,213	0	58,213
	SONOBUOYS				
97	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	0	323,441	0	323,441
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
98	MINOTAUR	0	5,431	0	5,431
99	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	138,062	0	138,062
100	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	121,108	0	121,108
101	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	0	2,244	0	2,244
102	ELECTROMAGNETIC AIRCRAFT LAUNCH SYSTEM (EMALS)	0	14,702	0	14,702
103	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	0	17,982	0	17,982
104	AIRBORNE MCM	0	10,643	0	10,643

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
105	LAMPS EQUIPMENT	0	0			0	0
106	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	110,993			0	110,993
107	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL	0	130,050			0	130,050
108	ARCHITECT & CAP FOR AUTONOMY IN NAV ENTER (AR)	0	0			0	0
	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
109	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	0	6,416			0	6,416
	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
110	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	226			0	226
111	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	381,473			0	381,473
112	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	98,921			0	98,921
	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
113	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	0	325,236			0	325,236
	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
114	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	157,609			0	157,609
115	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	25,362			0	25,362
	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
116	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	0	26,725			0	26,725
117	DIRECTED ENERGY SYSTEMS	0	3,817	0	45,000	0	48,817
	HELIOS Long Lead Procurement			[0]	[45,000]		
118	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	3,193			0	3,193
	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
119	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	0	95,557	0	1,700	0	97,257
	Accelerate Long Endurance Electronic Decoy (LEED)—Navy UFR			[0]	[1,700]		
120	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	0	80,248			0	80,248
121	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	179,974			0	179,974
	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						

122	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	3,751	0	3,751
123	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	0	5,795	0	5,795
124	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	0	80,260	0	80,260
125	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	0	26,199	0	26,199
126	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	50,878	0	50,878
127	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	0	6,454	0	6,454
128	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	3,924	0	3,924
129	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	103,014	0	103,014
130	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	0	1,301	0	1,301
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
131	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	0	56,585	0	56,585
132	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	5,863	0	5,863
133	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	0	954,467	0	954,467
	TRAINING DEVICES				
134	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	5,341	0	5,341
135	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT	0	75,626	0	75,626
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
136	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	29,698	0	29,698
137	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	10,122	0	10,122
139	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	6,590	0	6,590
140	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	17,056	0	17,056
141	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	0	33,606	0	33,606
142	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	47,499	0	47,499
143	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	129,484	0	129,484
144	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	42,026	0	42,026
	OTHER				
149	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	0	130,100	0	130,100
150	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	0	2,195	0	2,195
151	CYBER MISSION FORCES	0	0	0	0
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	16,134	0	16,134
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				

16	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	0	71,023	0	10,000	0	81,023
	Goalkeeper Long Lead			[0]	[10,000]		
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
17	MODIFICATION KITS	0	1,559			0	1,559
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)						
18	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	0	221,212			0	221,212
19	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	0	20,385			0	20,385
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
20	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	0	71,941			0	71,941
	INTEL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
21	ELECTRO MAGNETIC SPECTRUM OPERATIONS (EMSO)	0	182,465	0	-182,465	0	0
	Marine Corps realignment			[0]	[-182,465]		
22	GCSS-MC	0	3,282			0	3,282
23	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	56,710			0	56,710
24	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	128,804			0	128,804
26	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)	0	59,077			0	59,077
27	DCGS-MC	0	81,507			0	81,507
28	UAS PAYLOADS	0	17,232			0	17,232
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
31	EXPEDITIONARY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	15,042			0	15,042
32	MARINE CORPS ENTERPRISE NETWORK (MCEN)	0	283,983	0	20,000	0	303,983
	Expansion of secure 5G Open RAN			[0]	[20,000]		
33	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	0	25,793			0	25,793
34	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	0	59,113			0	59,113
35	RADIO SYSTEMS	0	258,818			0	258,818
36	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	39,390			0	39,390
37	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	0	21,015			0	21,015
38	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	0	19,245			0	19,245
39	CYBER MISSION FORCES	0	0			0	0
40	UNMANNED EXPEDITIONARY SYSTEMS	0	16,305			0	16,305
41	DON UAS VIDEO 5	0	0			0	0
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	3,266			0	3,266
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
42	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	0	26,800			0	26,800
	TACTICAL VEHICLES						
43	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	0	17,304			0	17,304
44	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	672	340,542	0	−101,700	672	238,842
	Joint Light Tactical Vehicle reduction			[0]	[−101,700]		
45	TRAILERS	0	27,440			0	27,440
	ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
46	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	0	29,252			0	29,252
47	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	0	23,411			0	23,411
48	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	11,366			0	11,366
49	EOD SYSTEMS	0	30,166			0	30,166
	MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
50	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	56,749			0	56,749
	GENERAL PROPERTY						
51	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	0	23,651	0	12,000	0	35,651
	Medical Equipment Modernization—USMC UFR			[0]	[12,000]		
52	TRAINING DEVICES	0	105,448			0	105,448
53	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	0	29,168			0	29,168
54	ULTRA-LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV)	0	17,954			0	17,954
	OTHER SUPPORT						
55	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	26,508			0	26,508
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
56	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	28,749			0	28,749
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	1,017	4,243,863	0	−235,015	1,017	4,008,848

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE

1 B-21 RAIDER

.....Program increase

2 B-21 RAIDER

TACTICAL FORCES

3 F-35

4 F-35

5 F-15EX

Procure 6 x F-15 EX Aircraft—NGB UFR

6 F-15EX

TACTICAL AIRLIFT

7 KC-46A MDAP

OTHER AIRLIFT

8 C-130J

Additional LC-130J

9 MC-130J

UPT TRAINERS

10 ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING T-7A

HELICOPTERS

11 MH-139A

12 COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER

Additional HH-60W procurement

MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT

13 C-40 FLEET EXPANSION

C-40 Fleet Expansion reductions

14 CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C

OTHER AIRCRAFT

15 PALE ALE

16 TARGET DRONES

17 ULTRA

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
18	COMPASS CALL	0	0			0	0
19	E-11 BACN/HAG	0	0			0	0
20	MQ-9	0	0			0	0
21	RQ-208 PUMA	6	11,283			6	11,283
21A	E-7	0	0	0	400,000	0	400,000
	E-7 acceleration			[0]	[400,000]		
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
22	B-2A	0	63,932			0	63,932
23	B-1B	0	13,406			0	13,406
24	B-52	0	194,832	0	-105,500	0	89,332
	B-52 modification to nuclear-capable			[0]	[4,500]		
	B-52 radar modernization reduction			[0]	[-110,000]		
25	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	0	52,117			0	52,117
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
26	A-10	0	0			0	0
27	E-11 BACN/HAG	0	82,939			0	82,939
28	F-15	0	45,829	0	126,298	0	172,127
	Prevent retirement of F-15Es			[0]	[126,298]		
29	F-16	0	217,235			0	217,235
30	F-22A	0	861,125			0	861,125
31	F-35 MODIFICATIONS	0	549,657			0	549,657
32	F-15 EPAW	0	271,970			0	271,970
33	KC-46A MDAP	0	24,954			0	24,954
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
34	C-5	0	45,445			0	45,445
35	C-17A	0	103,306			0	103,306

36	C-32A	0	6,422	0	6,422
37	C-37A	0	9,146	0	9,146
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
38	GLIDER MODS	0	2,679	0	2,679
39	T-6	0	130,281	0	130,281
40	T-1	0	2,205	0	2,205
41	T-38	0	115,486	0	115,486
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
42	SPECTRUM RELOCATION FUND	0	0	0	0
43	U-2 MODS	0	69,806	0	69,806
44	KC-10A (ATCA)	0	0	0	0
45	C-12	0	0	0	0
46	C-21	0	0	0	0
47	VC-25A MOD	0	11,388	0	11,388
48	C-40	0	7,114	0	7,114
49	C-130	0	102,519	0	102,519
50	C-130J MODS	0	206,904	0	206,904
51	C-135	0	146,564	0	146,564
52	COMPASS CALL	0	94,654	0	94,654
53	COMBAT FLIGHT INSPECTION—CFIN	0	0	0	0
54	RC-135	0	222,966	0	222,966
55	E-3	0	68,192	0	68,192
56	E-4	0	28,728	0	28,728
57	H-1	0	2,097	0	2,097
58	MH-139A MOD	0	5,010	0	5,010
59	H-60	0	2,035	0	2,035
60	HH60W MODIFICATIONS	0	28,911	0	28,911
61	RQ-4 MODS	0	0	0	0
62	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	213,284	0	213,284
63	OTHER AIRCRAFT	0	55,122	0	55,122
64	OTHER AIRCRAFT	0	5,216	0	5,216
65	MQ-9 MODS	0	12,351	0	12,351

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
66	SENIOR LEADER C3 SYSTEM—AIRCRAFT	0	25,001			0	25,001
67	CV-22 MODS	0	42,795			0	42,795
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
68	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	0	936,212	0	98,319	0	1,034,531
	C-40 Fleet Expansion reductions			[0]	[−10,000]		
	Fighter Force Re-Optimization (+208 PMAI a/c)—AF UFR			[0]	[108,319]		
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
69	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	0	162,813	0	35,881	0	198,694
	Fighter Force Re-Optimization (+208 PMAI a/c)—AF UFR			[0]	[35,881]		
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
70	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	15,031			0	15,031
71	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRCRAFT POST-PRODUCTION	0	0			0	0
72	B-2A	0	1,885			0	1,885
73	B-2B	0	15,709			0	15,709
74	B-52	0	0			0	0
75	C-5	0	0			0	0
76	CV-22 POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT	0	12,025			0	12,025
77	MC-130J	0	0			0	0
78	F-15	0	0			0	0
79	F-16	0	11,501			0	11,501
80	F-16	0	867			0	867
81	F-22A	0	0			0	0
82	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	18,604			0	18,604
83	MQ-9 POST PROD	0	0			0	0
84	RQ-4 POST PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	0			0	0
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						

85	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	0	20,004	0	20,004	
	WAR CONSUMABLES					
86	WAR CONSUMABLES	0	25,908	0	25,908	
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES					
87	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	1,006,272	0	498,600	1,504,872
	Classified adjustment			[0]	[498,600]	
92	F-15EX	0	40,084	0	40,084	
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS					
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	16,359	0	16,359	
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	121	19,835,430	12	2,126,398	21,961,828
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE					
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC					
1	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	0	37,333	0	37,333	
	BALLISTIC MISSILES					
2	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT	0	0	0	0	
3	MK21A REENTRY VEHICLE	0	26,156	0	26,156	
	STRATEGIC					
	TACTICAL					
4	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON	0	70,335	0	70,335	
5	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON	0	140,000	0	140,000	
6	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES	0	6,533	0	6,533	
7	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	550	825,051	260	336,400	1,161,451
	JASSM max production (+260)			[260]	[336,400]	
8	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	0	0	0	0	
9	JOINT STRIKE MISSILE	50	165,909	34	94,000	259,909
	FY25 JSM max executable production (+34)—INDOPACOM UFR			[34]	[94,000]	
10	LRASM0	115	354,100	35	255,000	609,100
	FY25 LRASM/JASSM sub-tier supplier expansion			[0]	[150,000]	
	LRASM max production (+35)—INDOPACOM UFR			[35]	[105,000]	
11	LRASM0	0	0	0	0	
12	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	147	107,101	147	107,101	

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
13	AMRAAM	462	447,373	0	50,000	462	497,373
	AIM-120D AMRAAM for D3 DMS			[0]	[50,000]		
14	AMRAAM	0	0			0	0
15	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	0	0			0	0
16	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	604	42,257	0	60,000	604	102,257
	SDB I			[0]	[60,000]		
17	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	868	328,382	0	103,477	868	431,859
	SDB II—Marine Corps UFR			[0]	[103,477]		
18	STAND-IN ATTACK WEAPON (SIAW)	128	173,421			128	173,421
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
19	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POL PREVENTION	0	913	0	200,000	0	200,913
	JPAC supplier base investments			[0]	[100,000]		
	Munitions supplier base program (MCEIP) [SRMs, ball bearings, PCBs, etc]			[0]	[100,000]		
	CLASS IV						
20	ICBM FUZE MOD	0	104,039			0	104,039
21	ICBM FUZE MOD	0	40,336			0	40,336
22	MM III MODIFICATIONS	0	24,212			0	24,212
23	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	0	34,019			0	34,019
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
24	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL)	0	6,956			0	6,956
25	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN)	0	103,543			0	103,543
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS						
28	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	0	628,436			0	628,436
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	707,204			0	707,204
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	2,924	4,373,609	329	1,098,877	3,253	5,472,486

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

ROCKETS

1	ROCKETS	0	0	0
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CARTRIDGES

2 CARTRIDGES	0	123.034	0	123.034
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BOMBS

3	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	144.725	0	144.725
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3	GENUINE TOWN CUE BONDS	0	11,720	0	11,720
4	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)	0	8,566	0	8,566

4	INCOME OVERNIGHT FURNITURE (MORT)	0	0	0
5	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	1,500	125,268	0
		1,500	125,268	1,500
				232,601

JOINT DIRECT TITRATION MONITORING	1,000	120,000	0	107,000	1,000
IDAM increase			[0]	[107 333]	

	[V]	[10 ⁴ , 1000]
6 B-61	0	0

0	D-01	0	0	0
7	B61-12 TRAINER	0	11 665	0
				11 665

OTHER ITEMS

OTHER ITEMS		
8 CAD/PAD	0	40 487
		0
		40 487

9	CRAD/AD	0	40,140	0	40,140
9	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	0	7 076	0	7 076

LINE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CREDIT	TOTAL
9	EXHAUSTIVE VINDICANCE DISCOUNT (LUD)	0	0	0
10	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	617	617

STAIRS AND ELEVATORS	0	0	0
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	2 894	2 894

III	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSFORMATION	0	2,894	0
12	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	0	5,399	0
				2,894
				5,399

FIARFES

PLANS		EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	
13	0	0	0
		99 769	99 769

FLUZZES

10113			
14	FI2FS	0	114 664
		0	114 664

SMALL ARMS

SMALL MINING	0	25 311	0	25 311
SMALL ARMS	0	25 311	0	25 311

SMALL ARMS	0	0	0
TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION AIR FORCE	1 500	709 475	107 333
	1 500	0	1 500
			816 808

PROCUREMENT. SPACE FORCE

SPACE PROCUREMENT. SF

1	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM	0	65,656	0	65,656
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3	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	0	4,277	0	4,277
3	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	0	4,277	0	4,277

3	COUNTERFERENCE SYSTEMS	0	17,264	0	17,264
4	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	0	17,264	0	17,264

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
5	FABT FORCE ELEMENT TERMINAL	0	234,655			0	234,655
6	WIDEBAND GAPFILLER SATELLITES(SPACE)	0	10,020			0	10,020
7	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE	0	2,189			0	2,189
8	GPSIII FOLLOW ON	2	647,165			2	647,165
9	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	0	68,205			0	68,205
10	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	0	835			0	835
11	HERITAGE TRANSITION	0	0			0	0
13	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATIONS	0	0			0	0
14	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	0	83,829			0	83,829
15	MILSATCOM	0	37,684			0	37,684
16	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	0	0			0	0
17	SPECIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES	0	658,007			0	658,007
18	MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SYSTEM	0	51,601			0	51,601
19	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH	7	1,847,486			7	1,847,486
20	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM	0	0			0	0
21	PTES HUB	12	56,148			12	56,148
22	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM	0	0			0	0
23	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LAUNCH	4	357,178			4	357,178
24	SPACE MODS	0	48,152			0	48,152
25	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	0	63,798			0	63,798
	SPARES						
26	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	722			0	722
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES						
27	USSF REPLACEMENT VEHICLES	0	4,919			0	4,919
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
28	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	0	3,189	0	9,387	0	12,576

UPS Resiliency—Space Force UFR					
TOTAL PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE		25	4,262,979	[0]	[9,387]
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE					
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES					
1	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	6,802		0
CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES					
2	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	0	4,526		0
3	CAP VEHICLES	0	1,151		0
4	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES	0	41,605	50	14,000
Protection Level One Armored Utility Vehicles for intercontinental ballistic mis-					
sile security mission					
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES					
5	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	0	69,546		0
6	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	438		0
7	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	0	99,057		0
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT					
8	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	0	57,234		0
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT					
9	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES	0	22,949		0
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT					
10	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU	0	7,476		0
11	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES	0	91,001		0
COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)					
12	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	0	63,233		0
13	STRATEGIC MICROELECTRONIC SUPPLY SYSTEM	0	328,667		0
INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS					
14	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES	0	5,616		0
15	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	5,146		0
16	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	0	36,449		0
ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS					
17	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	0	45,820		0

41	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCT (BITI) WIRED	0	201,670		0	201,670
42	AFNET	0	69,807		0	69,807
43	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	0	5,821		0	5,821
44	USCENTCOM	0	19,498		0	19,498
45	USSTRATCOM	0	4,797		0	4,797
46	USSPACECOM	0	79,783		0	106,856
	Consolidated Space Operations Facility (CSOF) Procurement—SPACECOM UFR ..			[0]	27,073	
					[27,073]	
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE					
47	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	0	139,153		0	139,153
48	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	0	2,222		0	2,222
49	RADIO EQUIPMENT	0	53,568		0	53,568
50	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	0	60,744		0	60,744
	MODIFICATIONS					
51	COMM ELECT MODS	0	73,147		0	73,147
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP					
52	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	0	109,562		0	109,562
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ					
53	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	0	13,443		0	13,443
54	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	0	20,459		0	20,459
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT					
55	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	0	79,854		0	79,854
56	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	0	203,531		0	203,531
57	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	0	112,280		0	112,280
58	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)	0	24,563		0	24,563
59	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	54,455		0	58,205
	Fighter Force Re-Optimization (+208 PMAI a/c)—AF UFR			[0]	3,750	
					[3,750]	
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS					
61	DARP RC135	0	29,524		0	29,524
62	DCGS-AF	0	59,504		0	59,504
64	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	0	1,269,904		0	1,397,304
	Classified adjustment			[0]	127,400	
					[127,400]	
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS					

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	25,476,312			0	25,476,312
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
65	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER)	0	1,056			0	1,056
66	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	7,637			0	7,637
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	0	30,298,764	50	272,223	50	30,570,987
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE						
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCSA						
25	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	2,191			0	2,191
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA						
38	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	0	3,717			0	3,717
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA						
8	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	0	25,392			0	25,392
9	TELEPORT PROGRAM	0	27,451			0	27,451
10	JOINT FORCES HEADQUARTERS—DODIN	0	0			0	0
11	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	25,499			0	25,499
12	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	0	68,786			0	68,786
13	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY	0	116,320			0	116,320
14	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE	0	54,278			0	54,278
15	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	0	17,213			0	17,213
16	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER	0	50,462			0	50,462
17	FOURTH ESTATE NETWORK OPTIMIZATION (4ENO)	0	24,482			0	24,482
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
24	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	53,777			0	53,777
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT						
45	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	7,332			0	7,332

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	599,781			0	599,781
	AVIATION PROGRAMS						
47	ARMED OVERWATCH/TARGETING	12	335,487			12	335,487
48	MANNED ISR	0	2,500			0	2,500
49	MC-12	0	400			0	400
50	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	0	220,301	0	22,773	0	243,074
	MH-60M OCONUS aircraft loss mods and MEP—SOCOM UFR			[0]	[22,773]		
51	UNMANNED ISR	0	41,717			0	41,717
52	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	0	7,942			0	7,942
53	U-28	0	5,259			0	5,259
54	MH-47 CHINOOK	0	157,413			0	157,413
55	CV-22 MODIFICATION	0	49,403			0	49,403
56	MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	0	19,123			0	19,123
57	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	0	69,917			0	69,917
58	AC/MC-130J	0	300,892			0	300,892
59	C-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	0			0	0
	SHIPBUILDING						
60	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	0	63,850			0	63,850
	AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
61	ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M	0	139,078			0	139,078
	OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
62	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	0	205,814			0	205,814
63	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	0	3,918			0	3,918
64	OTHER ITEMS <\$5M	0	79,015			0	79,015
65	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	0	66,455	0	7,000	0	73,455
	Combatant Craft Assault			[0]	[7,000]		

66	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	0	20,822		0	20,822
67	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	53,016		0	53,016
68	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <\$5M	0	358,257	0	44,500	402,757
	Counter Uncrewed Systems—SOCOM UFR			[0]	[44,500]	
69	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	0	4,988		0	4,988
70	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	0	23,715		0	23,715
71	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	0	317,092	0	10,745	327,837
	Loitering Munition Accelerated Fielding and Reliability Testing Acceleration—SOCOM UFR			[0]	[10,745]	
	CBDP					
72	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	0	215,038		0	215,038
73	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION	0	211,001		0	211,001
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	50	5,406,751	0	326,918	5,733,669
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	16,260	166,380,672	964	9,985,065	176,365,737

**TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST,
AND EVALUATION**

TITLE XLII—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND
EVALUATION

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION.

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY					
BASIC RESEARCH					
1	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	310,191	1,000	311,191
		Modeling and simulation environments for weapons system innovation		[1,000]	
2	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	78,166		78,166
3	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	109,726		109,726
4	0601121A	CYBER COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ALLIANCE	5,525		5,525
5	0601601A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING BASIC RESEARCH	10,309		10,309
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	513,917	1,000	514,917
APPLIED RESEARCH					
6	0602002A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT-APPLIED RESEARCH	8,032		8,032
7	0602134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT ADVANCED STUDIES	6,163		6,163
8	0602141A	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	96,094	6,000	102,094
		Advanced materials and manufacturing for hypersonic systems		[6,000]	
9	0602142A	ARMY APPLIED RESEARCH	0		0
10	0602143A	SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	102,236	14,500	116,736
		Advanced textiles for extreme environments		[5,000]	
		Critical hybrid advanced materials processing		[2,000]	

11	0602144A	Pathfinder Air Assault program		[2,500]	
		Pathfinder Airborne program		[5,000]	
		GROUND TECHNOLOGY	66,707	7,000	73,707
		Accelerated carbonization soil stabilization		[5,000]	
		Roadway assessment and repair technologies		[1,000]	
		Smart concrete materials		[1,000]	
12	0602145A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	149,108	5,000	154,108
		Lightweight autonomous vehicle prototype		[5,000]	
13	0602146A	NETWORK C3I TECHNOLOGY	84,576		84,576
14	0602147A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES TECHNOLOGY	32,089		82,089
		Biosynthesizing critical chemicals		50,000	
15	0602148A	FUTURE VEHICLE LIFT TECHNOLOGY	52,685	[50,000]	52,685
16	0602150A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	39,188	2,000	41,188
		Counter-uncrewed aerial systems research		[2,000]	
17	0602180A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES	20,319		20,319
18	0602181A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE APPLIED RESEARCH	12,269		12,269
19	0602182A	C3I APPLIED RESEARCH	25,839		25,839
20	0602183A	AIR PLATFORM APPLIED RESEARCH	53,206		53,206
21	0602184A	SOLDIER APPLIED RESEARCH	21,069		21,069
22	0602213A	C3I APPLIED CYBER	28,656		28,656
23	0602386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—APPLIED RESEARCH	11,780		11,780
25	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	19,795		19,795
26	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	68,481		68,481
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	35,766		35,766
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	934,058	84,500	1,018,558
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
27	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	3,112		3,112
28	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	16,716		16,716
29	0603025A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEMONSTRATION	14,608		14,608
30	0603040A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES	18,263	10,000	28,263
		Distributed AI fusion for attritable uncrewed systems		[10,000]	

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
31	0603041A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	23,722		23,722
32	0603042A	C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	22,814		22,814
33	0603043A	AIR PLATFORM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	17,076		17,076
34	0603044A	SOLDIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	10,133		10,133
35	0603116A	LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,969		33,969
36	0603117A	ARMY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	0		0
37	0603118A	SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	94,899		94,899
38	0603119A	GROUND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	45,880	7,000	52,880
		Design and manufacturing of advanced composites		[2,000]	
		Renewable electric vehicle charging stations		[5,000]	
39	0603134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT SIMULATION	21,398		21,398
40	0603386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—ADVANCED RESEARCH	36,360		36,360
41	0603457A	C3I CYBER ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	19,616		19,616
42	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	239,597	8,000	247,597
		High performance computing modernization program		[8,000]	
43	0603462A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	175,198	2,000	177,198
		Silicone anode battery testing		[2,000]	
44	0603463A	NETWORK C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	94,424		94,424
45	0603464A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	164,943	85,000	249,943
		PrSM Inc 4 1yr acceleration long-lead items		[85,000]	
46	0603465A	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	140,578	5,000	145,578
		Army aviation cyber and electromagnetic protection		[5,000]	
47	0603466A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	28,333		28,333
49	0603920A	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	9,272		9,272
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	155,526		155,526
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,386,437	117,000	1,503,437

ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		
51	0603305A	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION
52	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION
53	0603327A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING
54	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV
55	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION
		Large caliber automated ammunition resupply
56	0603645A	ARMORED SYSTEM MODERNIZATION—ADV DEV
		360 Helmet Mounted Display for the Armored Multi-Purpose Vehicle
57	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY
58	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV
59	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT
60	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DEMO/VAL
61	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
62	0603801A	AVIATION—ADV DEV
63	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV
64	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV
65	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT
66	0604017A	ROBOTICS DEVELOPMENT
67	0604019A	EXPANDED MISSION AREA MISSILE (EMAM)
68	0604020A	CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAM (CFT) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING
69	0604035A	LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO) SATELLITE CAPABILITY
70	0604036A	MULTI-DOMAIN SENSING SYSTEM (MDSS) ADV DEV
71	0604037A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) ADV DEV
72	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES
73	0604101A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.4)
74	0604103A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TOOL (EWPMT)
75	0604113A	FUTURE TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (FUAS)
76	0604114A	LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMD) SENSOR
77	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES
		Short pulse laser directed energy demonstration
78	0604117A	MANEUVER—SHORT RANGE AIR DEFENSE (M-SHORAD)
		13,031
		19,659
		0
		58,617
		118,527
		2,500
		[2,500]
		17,500
		[17,500]
		40,735
		4,059
		90,265
		64,113
		34,091
		4,184
		6,591
		12,445
		582
		24,284
		3,039
		102,589
		63,831
		21,935
		239,135
		4,317
		11,234
		1,800
		2,004
		127,870
		149,463
		262,000
		10,000
		[10,000]
		315,772

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
79	0604119A	ARMY ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	0		0
80	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	24,168		24,168
81	0604121A	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT REFINEMENT & PROTOTYPING	136,029		136,029
82	0604134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT DEMONSTRATION, PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING	17,341		17,341
83	0604135A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE FIRES	0		0
84	0604182A	HYPERSONICS	0		0
85	0604386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—DEMAVAL	20,862		20,862
86	0604403A	FUTURE INTERCEPTOR	8,058		8,058
88	0604531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	59,983	20,000	79,983
		NGCM R&D acceleration (+1-yr)		[20,000]	
90	0604541A	UNIFIED NETWORK TRANSPORT	31,837		31,837
91	0305251A	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	2,270		2,270
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	277,181		277,181
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	2,343,901	50,000	2,393,901
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
92	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	7,171		7,171
93	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	35,942		35,942
94	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	52,586		52,586
95	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	15,088		15,088
96	0604611A	JAVELIN	10,405	29,100	39,505
		Javelin R&D for fast launch		[29,100]	
97	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	50,011		50,011
98	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	982		982
99	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	92,540		92,540
100	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	100,257	−10,274	89,983
		Electric Light Reconnaissance Vehicle reduction		[−10,274]	

101	0604645A	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)—ENG DEV	48,097	48,097
102	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	89,259	89,259
103	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	3,286	3,286
104	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	28,427	28,427
105	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	69,653	79,653
		Family of Counter-sUAS System (FoCUS)—Army UFR		10,000
		CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT		[10,000]
106	0604742A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	30,097	30,097
107	0604746A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	12,927	12,927
108	0604760A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	8,914	8,914
109	0604798A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	26,352	26,352
110	0604802A	FY25 PGK development acceleration	242,949	267,949
		LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV		25,000
		COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV		[25,000]
111	0604804A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	41,829	41,829
112	0604805A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	92,300	92,300
113	0604807A	Joint All Domain Testing, Evaluation, and Training Center	7,143	7,143
114	0604808A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	19,134	79,134
		RADAR DEVELOPMENT		60,000
		GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFBS)		[60,000]
115	0604818A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEMVAL	165,229	165,229
116	0604820A	SUITE OF SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS—EMD	76,090	76,090
117	0604822A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	1,995	1,995
118	0604827A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	29,132	29,132
119	0604852A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (PPS-A)	77,864	77,864
120	0604854A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	50,495	50,495
121	0605013A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	120,076	120,076
122	0605018A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCIM)	126,354	126,354
123	0605030A	COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD)	20,191	20,191
124	0605031A	NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE (NBCRV) SENSOR SUITE	31,214	31,214
125	0605035A	DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT	11,691	11,691
126	0605036A	TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)	7,846	7,846
127	0605038A		7,886	7,886
128	0605041A		4,176	4,176
129	0605042A		4,288	4,288

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
130	0605047A	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	9,276		9,276
131	0605049A	MISSILE WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION (MWSM)	0		0
132	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	38,225		38,225
133	0605052A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2—BLOCK 1	167,912		167,912
134	0605053A	GROUND ROBOTICS	28,378		28,378
135	0605054A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	164,734	8,000	172,734
		Mobile-long range precision strike missile		[8,000]	
136	0605143A	BIOMETRICS ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	0		0
137	0605144A	NEXT GENERATION LOAD DEVICE—MEDIUM	2,931		2,931
138	0605148A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) EMD	157,036		157,036
139	0605203A	ARMY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	0		0
140	0605205A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.5)	37,876		37,876
141	0605206A	CI AND HUMINT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM-ARMY (CHIEP-A)	1,296		1,296
142	0605216A	JOINT TARGETING INTEGRATED COMMAND AND COORDINATION SUITE (JTIC2S)	28,553		28,553
143	0605224A	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	18,913		18,913
144	0605231A	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	184,046		184,046
145	0605232A	HYPERSONICS EMD	538,017		538,017
146	0605233A	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	32,265		32,265
147	0605235A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE CAPABILITY	182,823		182,823
148	0605236A	INTEGRATED TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	23,363		23,363
149	0605241A	FUTURE LONG RANGE ASSAULT AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT	1,253,637		1,253,637
150	0605242A	THEATER SIGINT SYSTEM (TSIGS)	6,660		6,660
151	0605244A	JOINT REDUCED RANGE ROCKET (JR3)	13,565		13,565
152	0605247A	SPECTRUM SITUATIONAL AWARENESS SYSTEM (SZAS)	9,330		9,330
153	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	3,030		3,030
154	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	602,045		602,045
155	0605531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS SYS DEV & DEMONSTRATION	59,563	4,500	64,063

157	0605625A	Roadrunner-M—Army UFR	504,841	[4,500]	504,841
158	0605766A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	16,565		16,565
159	0605812A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	27,013	7,500	34,513
		JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PHASE (EMD).			
		JLTV anti-idle systems		[7,500]	
160	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	979		979
161	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,930		3,930
163	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	131,096	32,700	163,796
		Terrestrial Layer System Brigade Combat Team realignment		[32,700]	
		CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	83,136		83,136
9999	99999999999	SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	6,150,910	166,526	6,317,436
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
164	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	71,298		71,298
165	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	15,788		15,788
166	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	78,613		78,613
167	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	38,122		38,122
168	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	321,755	50,000	371,755
		USAG-Kwajalein Atoll Recap		[50,000]	
169	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	86,645		86,645
170	0605502A	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
171	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	461,085		461,085
172	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	75,591		75,591
173	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	37,604		37,604
174	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	2,201		2,201
175	0605702A	METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	0		0
176	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	27,420		27,420
177	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	6,245		6,245
178	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	76,088		76,088
179	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	73,220		73,220
180	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	11,257		11,257

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
181	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	91,895		91,895
182	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	32,385		32,385
183	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	50,766		50,766
184	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	1,659		1,659
185	0605898A	ARMY DIRECT REPORT HEADQUARTERS—R&D - MHA	59,727		59,727
186	0606002A	RONALD REAGAN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE	73,400		73,400
187	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	4,574		4,574
188	0606942A	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	10,105		10,105
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,707,443	50,000	1,757,443
OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
190	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	14,188		14,188
191	0605024A	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	7,489		7,489
192	0607101A	COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD) PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	271		271
193	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	9,363	6,000	15,363
		Agile manufacturing for advanced armament systems		[6,000]	
194	0607136A	BLACKHAWK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	25,000		25,000
195	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	4,816		4,816
196	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	67,029		67,029
197	0607142A	AVIATION ROCKET SYSTEM PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	0		0
198	0607143A	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM UNIVERSAL PRODUCTS	24,539		24,539
199	0607145A	APACHE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	8,243		8,243
200	0607148A	AN/TPQ-53 COUNTERFIRE TARGET ACQUISITION RADAR SYSTEM	53,652		53,652
201	0607150A	INTEL CYBER DEVELOPMENT	9,753		9,753
202	0607312A	ARMY OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	0		0
203	0607313A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	5,559		5,559
204	0607315A	ENDURING TURBINE ENGINES AND POWER SYSTEMS	2,620		2,620

206	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	590	590
207	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	168,458	168,458
208	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCs)	27,582	27,582
209	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	272,926	272,926
210	0203743A	155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENTS	55,205	55,205
211	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	142	142
212	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	1,562	1,562
213	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,511	1,511
214	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	23,708	33,708
		Containerized weapon system	10,000	
		ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	[10,000]	
215	0205412A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	269	269
216	0205778A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	20,590	20,590
217	0208053A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	0	0
220	0303028A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	0	0
221	0303140A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	15,733	15,733
222	0303141A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	2,566	2,566
223	0303142A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	26,643	26,643
226	0305179A	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	5,701	5,701
227	0305204A	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	0	0
228	0305206A	MQ-1 GRAY EAGLE UAV	0	0
229	0305219A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	6,681	6,681
230	0708045A	Advanced isostatic pressure armor	67,187	73,187
		CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	6,000	
9999	9999999999	Iron Quest—Army UFR	[6,000]	
		Spectre—Army UFR	62,200	94,718
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	[12,200]	
			[50,000]	
			84,200	1,046,294
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS		
231	0608041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	74,548	74,548
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	0	74,548

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY			14,073,308	553,226	14,626,534
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY					
BASIC RESEARCH					
1	0601103N	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	94,259	5,000	99,259
		Digital radar system development		[5,000]	
2	0601153N	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	483,914		483,914
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	578,173	5,000	583,173
APPLIED RESEARCH					
3	0602114N	POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	23,842		23,842
4	0602123N	FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	120,716	5,000	125,716
		Unmanned maritime systems digital manufacturing factory of the future		[5,000]	
5	0602131M	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	53,758		53,758
6	0602235N	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	51,202		51,202
7	0602236N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	76,379	6,000	82,379
		Research on foreign malign influence operations		[6,000]	
8	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	91,441		91,441
9	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	78,930	5,500	84,430
		Resilient autonomous sensing in the Arctic		[5,500]	
10	0602651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	7,719		7,719
11	0602747N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	57,525	11,000	68,525
		Geophysical sensing and characterization of the mine-hunting environment		[1,000]	
		Low-cost autonomous sensors for maritime dominance		[10,000]	
12	0602750N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	163,673		163,673
13	0602782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	31,460	1,000	32,460
		Precision strike loitering munitions		[1,000]	

14	0602792N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) APPLIED RESEARCH	127,363	127,363
15	0602861N	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—ONR FIELD ACTIVITIES	90,939	90,939
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	974,947	1,003,447
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		
16	0603123N	FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	31,556	31,556
17	0603271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,537	8,537
18	0603273N	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	118,624	118,624
19	0603640M	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	243,247	264,247
		Innovative design and manufacturing for uncrewed systems		
		Long-range maneuvering projectiles		21,000
		Marine Corps realignment—Autonomous Low Profile Vessel		[8,000]
20	0603651M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	16,188	16,188
21	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	262,869	262,869
22	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	63,084	63,084
23	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,105	5,105
24	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	97,615	97,615
25	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,050	2,050
26	0603801N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	131,288	131,288
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	980,163	1,001,163
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES		
27	0603128N	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	99,940	99,940
28	0603178N	LARGE UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (LUSV)	53,964	53,964
29	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	41,765	59,765
		Autonomous surface and underwater dual-modality vehicles		18,000
30	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY		[18,000]
31	0603239N	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES	23,115	23,115
32	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,866	7,866
33	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	20,033	20,033
34	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	3,358	3,358
35	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	2,051	2,051
			29,421	29,421

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36	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	4,790		4,790
37	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,659		5,659
38	0603525N	PILOT FISH	1,007,324		1,007,324
39	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	0		0
40	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	199,172		199,172
41	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	801		801
42	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,194		1,194
43	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	96,694	10,000	106,694
		Advanced submarine hull coatings		[10,000]	
44	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	14,924		14,924
45	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	110,800		110,800
46	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	52,586		52,586
47	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	368,002		368,002
48	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	93,942		93,942
49	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	137,372		137,372
50	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	9,132		9,132
51	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	20,135	30,000	50,135
		PAC-3—AEGIS integration		[30,000]	
52	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	189,631		189,631
53	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	28,801		28,801
54	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	10,805		10,805
55	0603599N	FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT	107,658		107,658
56	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	8,950		8,950
57	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	103,860		103,860
58	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	47,339		47,339
59	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,587		15,587
60	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	23,258		23,258

61	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	60,610	60,610
62	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	9,067	9,067
63	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	459,791	459,791
64	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	6,059	6,059
65	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	628,958	628,958
66	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	346,553	346,553
67	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	99,939	99,939
68	0603764M	LINK EVERGREEN	460,721	460,721
69	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	5,151	5,151
70	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	1,686	1,686
71	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	30,263	30,263
72	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	4,047	4,047
73	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	9,877	9,877
74	0604014N	F/A —18 INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	8,630	8,630
75	0604027N	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	128,997	128,997
76	0604028N	SMALL AND MEDIUM UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	52,994	61,300
		Accelerate Subsea and Seabed Warfare (SSW) ROV—Navy UFR		[61,300]
77	0604029N	UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLE CORE TECHNOLOGIES	68,152	68,152
78	0604030N	RAPID PROTOTYPING, EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION.	168,855	168,855
79	0604031N	LARGE UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	6,874	6,874
80	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	96,670	96,670
81	0604126N	LITTORAL AIRBORNE MCM	0	0
82	0604127N	SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	15,271	15,271
83	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	35,030	35,030
84	0604289M	NEXT GENERATION LOGISTICS	8,114	55,000
		At-sea VLS reloading development		[55,000]
85	0604292N	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT (MARITIME STRIKE)	4,796	4,796
86	0604295M	MARINE AVIATION DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	62,317	62,317
87	0604320M	RAPID TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY PROTOTYPE	120,392	120,392
88	0604454N	LX (R)	12,785	12,785
89	0604536N	ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING	21,466	21,466
90	0604636N	COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (C-UAS)	14,185	14,185

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
91	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	5,667	252,000	257,667
		Nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile		[252,000]	
92	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT			8,896
93	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	8,896		341,907
94	0605512N	MEDIUM UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (MUSVS)	341,907		101,838
95	0605513N	UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE ENABLING CAPABILITIES	101,838		92,868
96	0605514M	GROUND BASED ANTI-SHIP MISSILE	50,916		50,916
97	0605516M	LONG RANGE FIRES	30,092		30,092
98	0605518N	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE (CPS)	903,927		903,927
99	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	7,253		7,253
100	0304240M	ADVANCED TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	3,504		3,504
101	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	1,395		1,395
102	0304797N	UNDERSEA ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / MACHINE LEARNING (AI/ML)	28,563		28,563
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	7,465,005	426,300	7,891,305
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
103	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	26,120		26,120
104	0604038N	MARITIME TARGETING CELL	43,301		43,301
105	0604212M	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	0		0
106	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	0		0
107	0604214M	AV—8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	5,320		5,320
108	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	5,120		5,120
109	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	60,438		60,438
110	0604221N	P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	0		0
111	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	108,432		108,432
112	0604231N	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	164,391		164,391
113	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	301,384		301,384

114	0604245M	H-1 UPGRADES	39,023	39,023
115	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	53,591	53,591
116	0604262N	V-22A	109,431	109,431
117	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	29,330	29,330
118	0604269N	EA-18	223,266	223,266
119	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	189,750	189,750
120	0604273M	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	51,366	51,366
121	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	86,721	86,721
122	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	330,559	359,159
		Accelerate Fund NC3 Recapitalization and New Transmission Pathways—Navy UFR	28,600	
			[28,600]	
123	0604282N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II	209,623	209,623
124	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	528,234	528,234
125	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	19,744	19,744
126	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	468,297	468,297
127	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	11,066	11,066
128	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	41,419	41,419
129	0604419N	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM (ASAP)	0	0
130	0604501N	ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	112,231	112,231
131	0604503N	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	97,953	97,953
132	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	84,458	84,458
133	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	10,742	10,742
134	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	10,621	10,621
135	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	107,924	107,924
136	0604530N	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	9,142	9,142
137	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	273,848	273,848
138	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	71,982	71,982
139	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	13,675	13,675
140	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	3,921	3,921
141	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	79,411	101,811
		Maritime mine development and fielding acceleration (HHEE Inc 1)		22,400
				[22,400]
142	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	137,265	137,265
143	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	8,810	8,810

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144	0604657M	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	33,880		33,880
145	0604703N	PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	10,011		10,011
146	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	1,516		1,516
147	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	170,080		170,080
148	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	74,214	25,000	99,214
		HVP 5-inch cJAS round		[25,000]	
149	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	165,599	106,000	271,599
		Accelerate Long Endurance Electronic Decoy (LEED)—Navy UFR		[106,000]	
150	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	23,810		23,810
151	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	8,371		8,371
152	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	44,326		44,326
153	0604800M	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	0		0
154	0604800N	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER (JSF)—EMD	0		0
155	0604850N	SSN(X)	348,788		348,788
156	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,218		15,218
157	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	325,004		325,004
158	0605024N	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	3,317		3,317
159	0605180N	TACAMO MODERNIZATION	775,316		775,316
160	0605212M	CH—53K RDTE	86,093		86,093
161	0605215N	MISSION PLANNING	115,390		115,390
162	0605217N	COMMON AVIONICS	87,053		87,053
163	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	5,697		5,697
164	0605285N	NEXT GENERATION FIGHTER	453,828	–400,000	53,828
		Program decrease		[–400,000]	
165	0605327N	T-AO 205 CLASS	0		0
166	0605414N	UNMANNED CARRIER AVIATION (UCA)	214,919		214,919
167	0605450M	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	20,654		20,654

168	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	39,096	39,096
169	0605504N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME (MMA) INCREMENT III	134,366	134,366
170	0605516N	LONG RANGE FIRES	120,728	120,728
171	0605611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	60,181	60,181
172	0605813M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	10,748	10,748
173	0204202N	DDG-1000	243,042	243,042
174	0301377N	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	19,517	19,517
175	0302315N	NON-KINETIC COUNTERMEASURE SUPPORT	8,324	8,324
179	0304785N	ISR & INFO OPERATIONS	188,392	188,392
180	0306250M	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	7,581	7,581
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	7,942,968	7,724,968
				-218,000

181	0604256N	MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	25,823	25,823
182	0604258N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	17,224	17,224
183	0604759N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	65,672	65,672
184	0605152N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	6,216	6,216
185	0605154N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	43,648	43,648
186	0605502N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	0	0
187	0605804N	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	1,009	1,009
188	0605853N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	137,521	137,521
189	0605856N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	3,536	3,536
190	0605863N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	152,176	152,176
191	0605864N	RD&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	477,823	477,823
192	0605865N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	30,603	30,603
193	0605866N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	23,668	23,668
194	0605867N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	6,390	6,390
195	0605873M	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	32,700	32,700
196	0605898N	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	42,381	42,381
197	0606295M	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	5,000	5,000
198	0606355N	MARINE AVIATION DEVELOPMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	50,652	50,652
199	0305327N	WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT	2,920	2,920
		INSIDER THREAT		

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200	0902498N	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES)	2,234		2,234
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,127,196	0	1,127,196
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
203	0604840M	F-35 C2D2	480,759		480,759
204	0604840N	F-35 C2D2	466,186		466,186
205	0605520M	MARINE CORPS AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS SYSTEMS	74,119		74,119
206	0607658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)	142,552		142,552
207	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	403,494	6,000	409,494
		High density sonar array		[6,000]	
208	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	61,012		61,012
209	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	96,667		96,667
210	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	29,743		29,743
211	0204136N	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	374,194		374,194
212	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	8,420		8,420
213	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	200,739		200,739
214	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	72,473		72,473
215	0204313N	SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	1,428		1,428
216	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	2,238		2,238
217	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	51,346		51,346
218	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	159,648		159,648
219	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	139,164		139,164
		Accelerate COPPERFIELD—Navy UFR		179,000	179,000
		Accelerate GRANDSTAND—Navy UFR		[60,000]	[60,000]
		Accelerate GRANDSTAND—Navy UFR		[29,000]	[29,000]
		Navy counterspace capability—SPACECOM UFR		[60,000]	[60,000]
		Navy mobile counterspace capability—SPACECOM UFR		[10,000]	[10,000]
		Navy space-enabled indications and warnings capability—SPACECOM UFR		[20,000]	[20,000]

220	0205601N	ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE IMPROVEMENT	28,682		28,682
221	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	29,887		29,887
222	0205632N	MK-48 ADCAP	164,935	20,000	184,935
		NSWC INDIAN HEAD explosive fill		[20,000]	
223	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	136,276		136,276
224	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	167,098		167,098
225	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	145,343	16,300	161,643
		Marine Corps Electromagnetic Warfare Programs—SPACECOM UFR		[10,300]	
		Marine Corps realignment—MEGPOS-M		[6,000]	
226	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	18,332		18,332
227	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	77,377		77,377
228	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	33,641		33,641
229	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	37,372	20,000	57,372
		Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP)—USMC UFR		[20,000]	
230	0206629M	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE	0		0
231	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	31,359		31,359
232	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	29,638		29,638
233	0208043N	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,559		3,559
237	0303138N	AFLOAT NETWORKS	56,915	12,300	69,215
		Accelerate Fund NC3 Recapitalization and New Transmission Pathways—Navy UFR		[12,300]	
238	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	35,339		35,339
239	0305192N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	7,239		7,239
240	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	0		0
241	0305205N	UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	0		0
242	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	45,550		45,550
243	0305220N	MQ-4C TRITON	14,402		14,402
244	0305231N	MQ-8 UAV	0		0
245	0305232M	RQ-11 UAV	2,016		2,016
246	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO)	0		0
247	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	40,267		40,267
248	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	10,917		10,917
249	0305251N	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	0		0

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250	0305421N	MQ-4C TRITON MODERNIZATION	444,042		444,042
251	0307577N	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	793		793
252	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	10,927		10,927
253	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	28,799		28,799
254	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	4,326		4,326
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,235,339	417,000	2,652,339
		Classified adjustment		[417,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	6,604,552	670,600	7,275,152
SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
255	0608013N	RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	14,522		14,522
256	0608231N	MARITIME TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (MTC2)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	10,289		10,289
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	24,811	0	24,811
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	25,697,815	933,400	26,631,215
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF					
		BASIC RESEARCH			
1	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	361,930		361,930
2	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	143,372		143,372
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	505,302	0	505,302
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
3	0602020F	FUTURE AF CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	85,477		85,477
4	0602022F	UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED RESEARCH CENTER (UARC)—TACTICAL AUTONOMY	8,225		8,225
5	0602102F	MATERIALS	142,336	10,000	152,336
		Advanced materials science for manufacturing research		[10,000]	

6	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	5,235	5,235
7	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	138,204	138,204
8	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	339,477	339,477
9	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	193,029	193,029
10	0602212F	DEFENSE LABORATORIES R&D PROJECTS (10 U.S.C. SEC 2358)	0	0
11	0602298F	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT— MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES	9,662	9,662
12	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	138,497	138,497
13	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	114,962	114,962
14	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	176,333	176,333
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	10,000	1,361,437
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
15	0603032F	FUTURE AF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEMOS	248,506	248,506
16	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	29,661	29,661
17	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	12,558	12,558
18	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	37,935	37,935
19	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	102,529	102,529
20	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	0	0
21	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	36,445	36,445
22	0603273F	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	91,885	91,885
23	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	0	0
24	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,568	19,568
25	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	125,460	125,460
26	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	25,050	25,050
27	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	34,730	37,730
		Affordable composites for hypersonic systems	3,000	3,000
		Classified additive manufacturing research	[1,000]	[1,000]
		Classified additive manufacturing research	[2,000]	[2,000]
28	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	26,172	26,172
29	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	27,762	27,762
30	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	2,012	2,012
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	3,000	823,273

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ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
31	0603036F	MODULAR ADVANCED MISSILE	0		0
32	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,820		3,820
33	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	24,799		24,799
34	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,498		4,498
35	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEW/VAL	119,197		119,197
36	0604001F	NC3 ADVANCED CONCEPTS	10,148		10,148
37	0604003F	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	743,842		743,842
38	0604004F	ADVANCED ENGINE DEVELOPMENT	562,337		562,337
39	0604005F	NC3 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	68,124		68,124
40	0604006F	DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE TECH ARCHITECTURE	0		0
41	0604007F	E-7	418,513		418,513
42	0604009F	AFWERX PRIME	20,580		20,580
43	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE—BOMBER	2,654,073		2,654,073
44	0604025F	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	75,051		75,051
45	0604032F	DIRECTED ENERGY PROTOTYPING	3,712		3,712
46	0604033F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING	0		0
47	0604183F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING—HYPERSONIC ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE (HACM)	516,971		516,971
48	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	0		0
49	0604257F	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS	24,204		24,204
50	0604288F	SURVIVABLE AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (SAOC)	1,687,500	-240,000 [-240,000]	1,447,500
		Survivable Airborne Operations Center reduction			
51	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,485		3,485
52	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	154,417	-4,500 [-4,500]	149,917
		Program decrease			
53	0604414F	CYBER RESILIENCY OF WEAPON SYSTEMS-ACS	59,539		59,539
54	0604534F	ADAPTIVE ENGINE TRANSITION PROGRAM (AETP)	0		0

55	0604609F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS & CONCEPT MATURATION	22,667	22,667
56	0604668F	JOINT TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JTMS)	174,723	174,723
57	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	4,840	4,840
58	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	234,342	298,842
		Accelerate experimentation and prototyping including for advanced low-cost weapons		64,500
		Air Force Research Lab stratospheric balloon experimentation project		[50,000]
		OPERATIONAL ENERGY AND INSTALLATION RESILIENCE		[14,500]
59	0604860F	NEXT GENERATION AIR-REFUELING SYSTEM	63,194	63,194
60	0605057F	AIR REFUELING CAPABILITY MODERNIZATION	7,014	7,014
61	0605164F	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OFFICE	13,661	13,661
62	0606005F	COUNTER NARCO-TERRORISM PROGRAM OFFICE	9,800	9,800
63	0201184F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	0	0
64	0207110F	AUTONOMOUS COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS	3,306,355	3,306,355
65	0207179F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	51,666	51,666
66	0207420F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	1,914	1,914
67	0207431F	C2ISR TACTICAL DATA LINK	18,733	18,733
68	0207448F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	42,371	42,371
69	0207455F	AIRBASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS (ABADS)	8,100	8,100
70	0207522F	JOINT SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT (JSE)	17,273	17,273
71	0207606F	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL—AMMUNITION	191,337	191,337
72	0208030F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (CDL EA)	5,226	5,226
73	0305236F	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS	33,349	33,349
74	0305601F	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	22,028	22,028
75	0306250F	ENABLED CYBER ACTIVITIES	0	0
76	0306415F	RAPID SUSTAINMENT MODERNIZATION (RSM)	0	0
77	0708051F	SPECIAL VICTIM ACCOUNTABILITY AND INVESTIGATION	37,044	37,044
78	0808736F	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	3,006	3,006
79	0808737F	CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM	5,364	5,364
80	0901410F	U.S. SPACE COMMAND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	28,995	28,995
81	1206415F	SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	28,392	28,392
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	11,486,204	11,306,204
			-180,000	

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82	0604200F	FUTURE ADVANCED WEAPON ANALYSIS & PROGRAMS	7,205		7,205
83	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	217,662		217,662
84	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	70,823		70,823
85	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	19,264		19,264
86	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	78,480		78,480
87	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	10,569		10,569
88	0604336F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROTOTYPING	39,079		39,079
89	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	7,157		7,157
90	0604604F	SUBMUNITONS	3,427		3,427
91	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	24,178		24,178
92	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	25,502		25,502
93	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	224,783		224,783
94	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	623,491		623,491
95	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	10,408		10,408
96	0605030F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	0		0
97	0605031F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	0		0
98	0605056F	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	41,223		41,223
99	0605057F	NEXT GENERATION AIR-REFUELING SYSTEM	0		0
100	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	83,985		83,985
101	0605229F	HH-60W	0		0
102	0605238F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT EMD	3,721,024		3,721,024
103	0207171F	F-15 EPAWSS	0		0
104	0207279F	ISOLATED PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY AND RECOVERY	10,020		10,020
105	0207328F	STAND IN ATTACK WEAPON	375,528		375,528
106	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	7,754		7,754
107	0208036F	MEDICAL C-CBRNE PROGRAMS	0		0
111	0305155F	THEATER NUCLEAR WEAPON STORAGE & SECURITY SYSTEM	9,018		9,018

112	0305205F	ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	0	0
113	0401221F	KC-46A TANKER SQUADRONS	93,620	93,620
114	0401319F	VC-25B	433,943	30,943
		VC-25B reduction		—403,000
				[—403,000]
115	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	26,640	26,640
116	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	4,960	4,960
117	1203176F	COMBAT SURVIVOR EVADER LOCATOR	2,269	2,269
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	6,172,012	—403,000
				5,769,012
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
118	0604256F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	19,927	19,927
119	0604759F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	74,228	74,228
120	0605101F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	39,720	39,720
121	0605502F	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	0	0
122	0605712F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	14,247	14,247
123	0605807F	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	936,913	936,913
124	0605827F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL VIG & COMBAT SYS	316,924	316,924
125	0605828F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL REACH	496,740	496,740
126	0605829F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS	521,987	521,987
127	0605830F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL BATTLE MGMT	0	0
128	0605831F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	262,349	262,349
129	0605832F	ACQ WORKFORCE- ADVANCED PRGM TECHNOLOGY	69,319	69,319
130	0605833F	ACQ WORKFORCE- NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	343,180	343,180
131	0605898F	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	6,291	6,291
132	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	94,828	94,828
133	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	63,579	63,579
134	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	41,550	41,550
135	0606398F	MANAGEMENT HQ—T&E	7,647	7,647
136	0303166F	JOINT INFORMATION OPERATIONS RANGE	0	0
137	0303255F	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION, AND COMPUTERS (C4)—STRATCOM	19,607	27,607
		NC3 network security sensor		8,000
				[5,000]
		NC3 Research Architecture and Collaboration Hub (REACH)		[3,000]

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138	0308602F	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	104,133		104,133
139	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	25,216		25,216
140	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	10	6,000	6,010
		Cyber workforce training ranges		[6,000]	
141	0804776F	ADVANCED DISTRIBUTED LEARNING	1,652		1,652
143	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	4,590		4,590
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	3,464,637	14,000	3,478,637
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
144	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	39,667		39,667
145	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	22		22
146	0604283F	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	100,183		100,183
147	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	21,443		21,443
148	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	0		0
149	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	0		0
150	0604840F	F-35 C2D2	1,124,207		1,124,207
151	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-IPPS)	49,739		49,739
152	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	65,792		65,792
153	0605117F	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	94,188		94,188
154	0605229F	HH-60W	52,314		52,314
155	0605278F	HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E	24,934		24,934
156	0606018F	NC3 INTEGRATION	21,864		21,864
157	0101113F	B-52 SQUADRONS	1,045,570		1,045,570
158	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	542		542
159	0101126F	B-1B SQUADRONS	17,939		17,939
160	0101127F	B-2 SQUADRONS	41,212		41,212
161	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	62,550		62,550

162	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	13,690	13,690
163	0101318F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—GLOBAL STRIKE	7,330	7,330
164	0101324F	INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLANNING & ANALYSIS NETWORK	0	0
165	0101328F	IOBM REENTRY VEHICLES	629,928	629,928
166	0102110F	MH-139A	0	0
167	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	852	852
168	0102412F	NORTH WARNING SYSTEM (NWS)	103	103
169	0102417F	OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR	383,575	383,575
170	0202834F	VEHICLES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT—GENERAL	6,097	6,097
171	0205219F	MQ-9 UAV	7,074	7,074
172	0205671F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	3,372	3,372
173	0207040F	MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT	0	0
174	0207131F	A-10 SQUADRONS	0	0
175	0207133F	F-16 SQUADRONS	106,952	106,952
176	0207134F	F-15E SQUADRONS	178,603	178,603
177		Prevent retirement of F-15Es		
178	0207136F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	16,182	16,182
179	0207138F	F-22A SQUADRONS	768,561	768,561
180	0207142F	F-35 SQUADRONS	47,132	47,132
181	0207146F	F-15EX	56,228	56,228
182	0207161F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	34,932	34,932
183	0207163F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	53,593	53,593
184	0207227F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	743	743
185	0207238F	E-11A	64,127	64,127
186	0207247F	AF TENCAP	50,263	50,263
187	0207249F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	12,723	12,723
188	0207253F	COMPASS CALL	132,475	132,475
189	0207268F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	68,743	68,743
190	0207325F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	183,532	183,532
191	0207327F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	29,910	29,910
192	0207410F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	71,442	71,442
193	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	18,473	18,473
			56,300	56,300
			[56,300]	[56,300]

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
194	0207417F	AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	0		0
195	0207418F	AFSPECWAR—TACP	2,206		2,206
197	0207431F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	46,702		46,702
198	0207438F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	4,873		4,873
199	0207439F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE INTEGRATED REPROGRAMMING (EWIR)	17,149		17,149
200	0207444F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	12,171		12,171
201	0207452F	DCAPES	8,431		8,431
202	0207521F	AIR FORCE CALIBRATION PROGRAMS	2,223		2,223
203	0207573F	NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS	2,060		2,060
204	0207590F	SEEK EAGLE	34,985		34,985
205	0207601F	USAF MODELING AND SIMULATION	0		0
206	0207605F	WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS	0		0
207	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	4,847		4,847
208	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	7,048		7,048
209	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	92,566		92,566
210	0208007F	TACTICAL DECEPTION	539		539
211	0208064F	OPERATIONAL HQ—CYBER	0		0
212	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	29,996		29,996
213	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	113,218		113,218
214	0208097F	JOINT CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (JCC2)	0		0
215	0208099F	UNIFIED PLATFORM (UP)	0		0
219	0208288F	INTEL DATA APPLICATIONS	988		988
220	0301025F	GEOBASE	1,002		1,002
221	0301112F	NUCLEAR PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM (NPES)	0		0
222	0301113F	CYBER SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	18,141		18,141
228	0301377F	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	1,668		1,668
230	0301401F	AF MULTI-DOMAIN NON-TRADITIONAL ISR BATTLESPACE AWARENESS	3,436	500	3,936

231	0302015F	United States Cyber Command cooperation with Jordan	40,441	[500]	40,441
232	0302315F	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	15,180		15,180
233	0303004F	NON-KINETIC COUNTERMEASURE SUPPORT	32,960		32,960
234	0303089F	EIT CONNECT	9,776		9,776
235	0303131F	CYBERSPACE AND DODIN OPERATIONS	25,500		25,500
236	0303133F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	8,667		8,667
237	0303140F	HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO SYSTEMS	94,424		94,424
238	0303248F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	82,927		82,927
239	0303260F	ALL DOMAIN COMMON PLATFORM	7,324		7,324
240	0304100F	JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE	69,441		69,441
243	0304260F	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM (SMPEs)	85,284		85,284
244	0304310F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	4,719		4,719
247	0305015F	COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	13,524		13,524
248	0305020F	C2 AIR OPERATIONS SUITE—C2 INFO SERVICES	1,836		1,836
249	0305022F	CCMD INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	22,909		22,909
250	0305099F	ISR MODERNIZATION & AUTOMATION DWMT (IMAD)	5,151		5,151
251	0305103F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	304		304
252	0305111F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	31,372	5,000	36,372
		WEATHER SERVICE		[5,000]	
253	0305114F	Air Force commercial weather data acquisition	15,143		15,143
254	0305116F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	7,685		7,685
257	0305128F	AERIAL TARGETS	481		481
258	0305146F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	6,387		6,387
259	0305158F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	1,002		1,002
260	0305179F	TACTICAL TERMINAL	16,006		16,006
261	0305202F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	0		0
262	0305206F	DRAGON U-2	84,363	24,688	109,051
		AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS		[24,688]	
263	0305207F	Long Endurance Airborne ISR—AFRICOM	16,323		16,323
264	0305208F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	86,476		86,476
265	0305220F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	9,516		9,516
		RQ-4 UAV			

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266	0305221F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	8,952		8,952
267	0305238F	NATO AGS	865		865
268	0305240F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	30,932		30,932
269	0305600F	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	18,670		18,670
270	0305881F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	0		0
271	0305984F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY COMMAND & CTRL (PRC2)	2,831		2,831
272	0307577F	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	3,658		3,658
273	0401115F	C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	0		0
274	0401119F	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	33,003		33,003
275	0401130F	C-17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	17,395		17,395
276	0401132F	C-130J PROGRAM	34,423		34,423
277	0401134F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	7,768		7,768
278	0401218F	KC-135S	31,977		31,977
279	0401318F	CV-22	26,249		26,249
280	0408011F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	9,421		9,421
281	0708055F	MAINTENANCE, REPAIR & OVERHAUL SYSTEM	0		0
282	0708610F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	11,895		11,895
283	0801380F	AF LVC OPERATIONAL TRAINING (LVC-OT)	29,815		29,815
284	0804743F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	2,319		2,319
285	0901202F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	2,320		2,320
286	0901218F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	4,267		4,267
287	0901220F	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	3,163		3,163
288	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	18,937		18,937
289	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	5,634		5,634
290	0901554F	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACNTG AND MGT SYS (DEAMS)	57,689		57,689
291	1202140F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO SPACECOM ACTIVITIES	0		0
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	18,038,552	115,000	18,153,552

		Classified adjustment A	[15,000]		
		Classified adjustment B	[100,000]		
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	201,488	25,308,906	25,510,394
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	-354,512	49,108,771	48,754,259
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, SF			
		BASIC RESEARCH			
1	0601102SF	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES		21,349	21,349
2	0601103SF	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES		14,731	14,731
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	0	36,080	36,080
		APPLIED RESEARCH			
3	1202212SF	DEFENSE LABORATORIES R&D PROJECTS		0	0
4	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY		244,964	330,964
		SCO classified program advance procurement	86,000		
		SCO classified program FY25 shortfall	[68,000]		
		Space Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis Hub	[13,000]		
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	[5,000]	244,964	330,964
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
5	1206310SF	SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		425,166	467,682
		TxD5—Space Force UFR	42,516		
		SPACE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMO	[42,516]		
6	1206616SF	SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	42,516	138,270	138,270
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES			
7	0604002SF	SPACE FORCE WEATHER SERVICES RESEARCH		867	867
8	1203010SF	SPACE FORCE IT, DATA ANALYTICS, DIGITAL SOLUTIONS		88,610	88,610
9	1203164SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)		300,025	300,025
10	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS		121,409	121,409
11	1203710SF	EO/IR WEATHER SYSTEMS		76,391	76,391

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
12	1203955SF	SPACE ACCESS, MOBILITY & LOGISTICS (SAML)	20,000		20,000
13	1206410SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPING	1,701,685	8,000	1,709,685
		Low-latency high availability VHF payloads		[8,000]	
14	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	0		0
15	1206427SF	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	133,739		133,739
16	1206438SF	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	62,195		62,195
17	1206458SF	TECH TRANSITION (SPACE)	228,547		228,547
18	1206730SF	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	53,199		53,199
19	1206760SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE (PTES)	79,709	3,000	82,709
		Cloud-based beam forming technologies		[3,000]	
20	1206761SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE (PTS)	596,996		596,996
21	1206855SF	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS)	1,046,161		1,046,161
22	1206857SF	SPACE RAPID CAPABILITIES OFFICE	11,361		11,361
23	1206862SF	TACTICALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	30,052		30,052
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	4,550,946	11,000	4,561,946
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
24	1203269SF	GPS III FOLLOW-ON (GPS IIIF)	244,752		244,752
25	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	0		0
26	1206421SF	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	37,078		37,078
27	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	49,207		49,207
28	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	483,605		483,605
29	1206431SF	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	1,020		1,020
30	1206432SF	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	0		0
31	1206433SF	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	0		0
32	1206440SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GROUND	558,013		558,013
33	1206442SF	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	202,951		202,951

34	1206443SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GEO	510,806	510,806	
35	1206444SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—POLAR	828,878	828,878	
36	1206445SF	COMMERCIAL SATCOM (COMSATCOM) INTEGRATION	134,487	134,487	
37	1206446SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO)	1,730,821	1,730,821	
38	1206447SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—MEDIUM EARTH ORBIT (MEO)	846,349	846,349	
39	1206448SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—INTEGRATED GROUND SEGMENT	0	0	
40	1206853SF	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	23,392	23,392	
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	5,651,359	5,651,359	0
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
43	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	0	0	
44	1205502SF	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	0	0	
45	1206116SF	SPACE TEST AND TRAINING RANGE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	
46	1206392SF	ACQ WORKFORCE—SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS	274,424	274,424	
47	1206398SF	SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER—MHA	12,867	12,867	
48	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	0	0	
49	1206759SF	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT—SPACE	229,665	248,765	
		NSITC—Space Force UFR		19,100	
50	1206860SF	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	20,134	[19,100]	
		Advanced modular solid rocket motor		5,000	
51	1206862SF	TACTICALLY RESPONSIVE SPACE	0	[5,000]	
52	1206864SF	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	30,279	30,279	
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	567,369	24,100	591,469
OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT					
54	1201017SF	GLOBAL SENSOR INTEGRATED ON NETWORK (GSIN)	0	0	
55	1203001SF	FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	2,607	2,607	
56	1203040SF	DCO-SPACE	104,088	104,088	
57	1203109SF	NARROWBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	228,435	228,435	
58	1203110SF	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	98,572	98,572	
59	1203154SF	LONG RANGE KILL CHAINS	244,121	244,121	
60	1203165SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (SPACE AND CONTROL SEGMENTS)	0	0	

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61	1203173SF	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	20,844		20,844
62	1203174SF	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	48,900		48,900
63	1203182SF	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	55,906		55,906
64	1203265SF	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	0		0
65	1203330SF	SPACE SUPERIORITY ISR	28,227		28,227
66	1203620SF	NATIONAL SPACE DEFENSE CENTER	0		0
67	1203873SF	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE RADARS	12,024	5,000	17,024
		Modernization of the Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System		[5,000]	
68	1203906SF	NCMC—TW/AA SYSTEM	25,656		25,656
69	1203913SF	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	83,426		83,426
70	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	120,160	26,000	146,160
		Joint Commercial Operations (JCO) Cell—SPACECOM UFR		[26,000]	
71	1206423SF	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	217,224		217,224
75	1206770SF	ENTERPRISE GROUND SERVICES	111,284		111,284
76	1208053SF	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	6,937		6,937
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	5,520,323	109,300	5,629,623
		Classified program A—Space Force UFR		[59,500]	
		Classified program B—Space Force UFR		[66,000]	
		Classified program B—SPACECOM UFR		[166,400]	
		Classified program C—Space Force UFR		[150,000]	
		Classified program C—SPACECOM UFR		[60,000]	
		Partial restoral of program decrease		[507,400]	
		Program decrease		[–900,000]	
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	6,928,734	140,300	7,069,034
77	1208248SF	SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
		SPACE DOMAIN AWARENESS/PLANNING/TASKING SW	157,265		157,265

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20	0602675D8Z	SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	5,456		5,456
21	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	117,935		117,935
22	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	337,772		337,772
23	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	573,265	5,000	578,265
		Scaling technology for microelectronics		[5,000]	
24	0602718BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION APPLIED RESEARCH	174,955		174,955
25	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	11,310		11,310
26	0602890D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	48,640		48,640
27	0602891D8Z	FSRM MODELLING	1,897		1,897
28	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	50,183		50,183
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	2,290,468	140,000	2,430,468
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
29	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	41,072		41,072
30	0603021D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION CAPITAL	14,983	5,000	19,983
		Enhanced payload and satellite bus development		[5,000]	
31	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	5,176		5,176
32	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	76,639	57,500	134,139
		Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate		[–20,000]	
		United States-Israel anti-tunnel cooperation		[30,000]	
		United States-Israel defense collaboration on emerging technologies		[47,500]	
33	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	30,007	15,000	45,007
		FCT increase (AUKUS)		[15,000]	
34	0603142D8Z	MISSION ENGINEERING & INTEGRATION (ME&I)	110,628		110,628
35	0603160BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	418,044		418,044
36	0603176BR	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	0		0
37	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	17,920		17,920

38	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	19,354	33,500	52,854
		Disruptive Technologies versus Advanced Threats—MDA UFR		[33,500]	
39	0603183D8Z	JOINT HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT &TRANSITION	51,941		51,941
40	060325D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,826		19,826
41	0603260BR	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	0		0
42	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	269,700		269,700
43	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	225,457		225,457
44	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	30,594		30,594
45	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	56,390		56,390
46	0603330D8Z	QUANTUM APPLICATION	69,290		69,290
47	0603342D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU)	109,614	10,000	119,614
		OnRamp Hubs		[5,000]	
		Research, design, testing, and evaluation to benefit foreign partners		[5,000]	
48	0603375D8Z	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	74,549		74,549
49	0603379D8Z	ADVANCED TECHNICAL INTEGRATION	26,053		26,053
50	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	230,051		230,051
51	0603527D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	0		0
52	0603618D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,188		20,188
53	0603662D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	5,234		5,234
54	0603669D8Z	MICROELECTRONICS COMMONS—ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT (ATD)	0		0
55	0603680D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	190,557		190,557
56	0603680S	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	55,366		55,366
57	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	18,543		18,543
58	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	58,838		58,838
59	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	137,246		137,246
60	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	2,684		2,684
61	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	257,844		257,844
62	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	336,542		336,542
63	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	886,511		886,511
64	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	267,961		267,961
65	0603769D8Z	DISTRIBUTED LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	0		0
66	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	16,982		16,982

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67	0603838D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION ACCELERATION (DIA)	165,798		165,798
68	0603924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	110,367		110,367
69	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	268,722		268,722
70	0603945D8Z	INTERNATIONAL INNOVATION INITIATIVES	125,680		125,680
71	0603950D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION NETWORK	21,322		21,322
72	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	167,279		167,279
73	0303367D8Z	SPECTRUM ACCESS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	0		0
74	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	197,767		197,767
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	5,208,719	121,000	5,329,719
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES					
75	0603161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P	63,162		63,162
76	0603600D8Z	WALKOFF	149,704		149,704
77	0603851D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	136,513	6,000	142,513
		Environmental Security Technical Certification Program		[6,000]	
78	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	367,279		367,279
79	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	768,227		768,227
80	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	304,374		304,374
81	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	209,002	15,500	224,502
		Sensors Modeling & Simulation—MDA UFR		[15,500]	
82	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	609,406		609,406
83	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	495,570	120,000	615,570
		Classified A Left to Right Integration—MDA UFR		[28,000]	
		Classified B Fire Control Sensor Netting—MDA UFR		[46,000]	
		Classified C Nonkinetic Prototype Demo—MDA UFR		[46,000]	
84	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	649,255	89,200	738,455
		Guam Defense System (GDS)		[89,200]	

85	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS (C2BMC).	569,662	13,500	583,162
		Infrastructure Modernization Initiative—MDA UFR		[13,500]	
86	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	47,723		47,723
87	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	54,525		54,525
88	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	27,900		27,900
89	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	197,339		197,339
90	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	300,000		300,000
91	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	367,491		367,491
92	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	604,708		624,108
		Advanced reactive target simulation development		19,400	
		Guam Defense System (GDS)		[5,000]	
		COALITION WARFARE	9,890	[14,400]	
93	0603923D8Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	139,427	10,000	9,890
94	0604011D8Z	5G for Department of Defense base operations		[10,000]	149,427
95	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	2,637		2,637
96	0604102C	GUAM DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT	415,794	76,500	492,294
		Guam Defense System (GDS)		[76,500]	
97	0604115C	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	0		0
98	0604124D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—MIP	0		0
99	0604125D8Z	ADVANCED MANUFACTURING COMPONENTS AND PROTOTYPES	16,776		16,776
100	0604181C	HYPERSONIC DEFENSE	182,283	393,000	575,283
		GPI development acceleration		[393,000]	
101	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	994,226		994,226
102	0604294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	593,609		593,609
103	0604331D8Z	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	152,126	16,490	168,616
		Longshot—R&E UFR		[10,000]	
		Multi-Domain Unmanned Secure Integrated Communications (MUSIC)—R&E UFR		[6,490]	
104	0604331J	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	7,710		7,710
105	0604341D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU) PROTOTYPING	0		0
106	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) UNMANNED SYSTEM COMMON DEVELOPMENT	2,527		2,527
107	0604551BR	CATAPULT INFORMATION SYSTEM	7,475		7,475

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
108	0604555D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT—NON S&T	53,705		53,705
109	0604669D8Z	MICROELECTRONICS COMMONS—ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT (ACD)	0		0
110	0604682D8Z	WARGAMING AND SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS (SSA)	3,559		3,559
111	0604775D8Z	DEFENSE RAPID INNOVATION PROGRAM	10,020		10,020
112	0604790D8Z	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	53,149		53,149
113	0604791D8Z	MULTI-DOMAIN JOINT OPERATIONS (MDJO)	11,383		11,383
114	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS	29,706		29,706
115	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	100,882		100,882
116	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	1,697,121		1,697,121
117	0604876C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST	25,673	1,200	25,673
118	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	135,019	[1,200]	136,219
119	0604879C	Guam Defense System (GDS)			
120	0604880C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	96,864		96,864
121	0604887C	LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3)	22,220		22,220
122	0604924D8Z	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	40,006		40,006
		HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPE	2,931	65,000	67,931
		DE Testing and Experimentation—R&E UFR		[65,000]	
123	0202057C	SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,771		1,771
124	0208059JCJ	CYBERCOM ACTIVITIES	35,700	30,000	65,700
		Program increase		[30,000]	
125	0208085JCJ	ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	0		0
126	0208086JCJ	CYBER TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (CTE)	158,345	5,000	163,345
		Pacific Intelligence and Innovation Initiative		[5,000]	
127	0300206R	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS	2,162		2,162
128	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	1,831		1,831
129	0305245D8Z	INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND INNOVATION INVESTMENTS	51,784	25,000	76,784
		Classified adjustment		[25,000]	

130	0305251JCY	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	0	50,000	50,000
		Program increase		[50,000]	
131	0306250JCY	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	52,715		52,715
132	0901579D8Z	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC CAPITAL (OSC)	132,640		132,640
133	1206895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	119,561		119,561
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPES	11,285,067	935,790	12,220,857
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION					
134	0604123D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—DEMAVAL ACTIVITIES	371,833	35,000	406,833
		Artificial intelligence pilot programs		[35,000]	
135	0604133D8Z	ALPHA-1 DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	53,307		53,307
136	0604161D8Z	NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E SDD	13,549		13,549
137	0604384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—EMD	270,265		270,265
138	0604771D8Z	JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	12,893		12,893
139	0605000BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	14,841		14,841
140	0605013BL	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	4,709		4,709
141	0605021SE	HOMELAND PERSONNEL SECURITY INITIATIVE	9,526		9,526
142	0605022D8Z	DEFENSE EXPORTABILITY PROGRAM	15,779		15,779
143	0605027D8Z	OUSDC) IT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	7,564		7,564
144	0605080S	DEFENSE AGENCY INITIATIVES (DAI)—FINANCIAL SYSTEM	31,916		31,916
145	0605141BR	MISSION ASSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (MARMS)	9,440		9,440
146	0605210D8Z	DEFENSE-WIDE ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT CAPABILITIES	9,485		9,485
147	0605294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	150,436		150,436
148	0605649D8Z	ACQUISITION INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY (AI2)	12,804		12,804
149	0605755D8Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION.	3,575		3,575
150	0605772D8Z	NUCLEAR COMMAND, CONTROL, & COMMUNICATIONS	3,849		3,849
151	0305304D8Z	DOD ENTERPRISE ENERGY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (E2IM)	7,152		7,152
152	0305310D8Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	13,151		13,151
153	0505167D8Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION	0		0
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	1,016,074	35,000	1,051,074

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
154	0603829J	JOINT CAPABILITY EXPERIMENTATION	12,385		12,385
155	0604122D8Z	JADC2 DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTATION ACTIVITIES	222,945	122,700	345,645
		Joint Fires Network		[122,700]	
156	0604774D8Z	DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM (DRRS)	11,415		11,415
157	0604875D8Z	JOINT SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE DEVELOPMENT	9,690		9,690
158	0604940D8Z	CENTRAL TEST AND EVALUATION INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT (CTEIP)	782,643		782,643
159	0604942D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS	1,503		1,503
160	0604944D8Z	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS, DOD	4,253		4,253
161	0605001E	MISSION SUPPORT	113,007		113,007
162	0605100D8Z	JOINT MISSION ENVIRONMENT TEST CAPABILITY (JMETC)	209,008		209,008
163	0605126J	JOINT INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ORGANIZATION (JIAMDO)	72,005		72,005
164	0605128D8Z	CLASSIFIED PROGRAM USD(P)	0		0
165	0605142D8Z	SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	24,669		24,669
166	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	6,289		6,289
167	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	19,871		19,871
168	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	8,580		8,580
169	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO OUSD(INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY)	3,155		3,155
170	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	79,263		79,263
171	0605502BP	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH—CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL DEF	0		0
172	0605502BR	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	0		0
173	0605502C	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH—MDA	0		0
174	0605502D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
175	0605502E	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
176	0605502S	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH	0		0
177	0605711D8Z	CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	11,422		11,422

178	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) ADMINISTRATION.	5,346	5,346
179	0605797D8Z	MAINTAINING TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE	31,629	31,629
180	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	45,370	45,370
181	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	66,247	66,247
182	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	26,935	26,935
183	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	37,233	37,233
184	0605808E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	14,577	14,577
185	0605998KA	MANAGEMENT HQ—DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (DTIC)	3,505	3,505
186	0606005D8Z	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	18,263	18,263
187	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	14,272	14,272
188	0606114D8Z	ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP (AWG) SUPPORT	2,814	2,814
189	0606135D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO) ACTIVITIES	9,262	9,262
190	0606225D8Z	ODNA TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	3,403	3,403
191	0606300D8Z	DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD	6,536	6,536
192	0606301D8Z	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES	1,885	1,885
193	060671D8Z	CYBER RESILIENCY AND CYBERSECURITY POLICY	40,401	40,401
194	0606774D8Z	DEFENSE CIVILIAN TRAINING CORPS	27,054	27,054
195	0606775D8Z	JOINT PRODUCTION ACCELERATOR CELL (JPAC)	5,010	5,010
196	0606853BR	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	12,115	12,115
197	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	3,151	3,151
198	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	7,433	7,433
199	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	65,144	65,144
202	0305172K	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	23,311	23,311
204	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	2,988	2,988
205	0305248J	JOINT STAFF OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DATA OFFICER (OCDO) ACTIVITIES	12,700	12,700
206	0804768J	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—NON-MHA	166,021	166,021
207	0808709SE	DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (DEOMI)	315	315
208	0808737SE	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	5,096	5,096
209	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	29,033	29,033
210	0903235K	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER (JSP)	2,244	2,244
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	37,738	37,738

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	2,319,134	122,700	2,441,834
		OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT			
211	0604011D8Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	12,424		12,424
212	0604130V	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	0		0
213	0607162D8Z	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ELIMINATION TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	4,254		4,254
214	0607210D8Z	INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT	1,099,243	3,000	1,102,243
		Corrosion resistant coatings for aircraft parts		[3,000]	
215	0607310D8Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION MODERNIZATION	11,309		11,309
216	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS)	8,654		8,654
217	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	84,098		84,098
218	0607757D8Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	1,668		1,668
219	0208085JCY	ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	154,375		154,375
220	0208097JCY	CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (CYBER C2)	96,932		96,932
221	0208099JCY	DATA AND UNIFIED PLATFORM (D&UP)	106,053		106,053
225	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	12,843		12,843
226	0302609V	COUNTERING THREATS AUTOMATED PLATFORM	6,057		6,057
227	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	51,214		51,214
228	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	4,985		4,985
230	0303140D8Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	31,127		31,127
232	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	31,414		31,414
233	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	0		0
234	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	24,991		24,991
235	0303171K	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION SERVICES	3,304		3,304
236	0303228K	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	2,371		2,371
238	0303430V	FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0		0
242	0305104D8Z	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE (DIB) CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	15,524		15,524

245	0305133V	INDUSTRIAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES	0	0
248	0305146V	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	1,800	1,800
249	0305172D8Z	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	42,355	42,355
252	0305186D8Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	6,220	6,220
253	0305199D8Z	NET CENTRICITY	20,620	20,620
255	03052088B	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	5,854	5,854
260	0305245D8Z	INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND INNOVATION INVESTMENTS	0	0
261	0305251K	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	0	0
262	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	0	0
263	0305387D8Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	1,867	1,867
270	0306250JCY	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	479,672	479,672
271	0307609V	NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (NISS)	38,761	38,761
274	0505167D8Z	RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR DEFENSE MODERNIZATION	0	0
275	0708012K	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,406	1,406
276	0708012S	PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS	1,861	1,861
277	0708047S	DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM	3,004	3,004
279	11052198B	MQ-9 UAV	34,851	34,851
280	11602798B	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH/SMALL BUS TECH TRANSFER PILOT PROG	0	0
281	11604038B	AVIATION SYSTEMS	263,712	252,212
		MC-130J Amphibious Capability		-11,500
282	11604058B	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	81,648	81,648
283	11604088B	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	206,307	206,307
284	11604318B	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	245,882	280,507
		Counter Uncrewed Systems—SOCOM UFR		34,625
285	11604328B	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	539	[34,625]
286	11604348B	UNMANNED ISR	31,578	539
287	11604808B	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	9,025	31,578
288	11604838B	MARITIME SYSTEMS	210,787	9,025
289	11604908B	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	17,233	210,787
		Loitering Munition Accelerated Fielding and Reliability Testing Acceleration—SOCOM UFR		10,200
290	1203610K	TELEPORT PROGRAM	0	[10,200]
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,686,427	0
				8,686,427

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	12,154,249	36,325	12,190,574
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
291	0608197V	NATIONAL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION SERVICES—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	0		0
292	0608648D&Z	ACQUISITION VISIBILITY—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	17,907		17,907
293	0303150K	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	31,619		31,619
294	0306250JCY	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	85,168	10,000	95,168
		Cyber Operations for Base Resilient Architecture expansion		[10,000]	
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0		0
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	134,694	10,000	144,694
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	35,227,834	1,420,815	36,648,649
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE			
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
1	06051180TE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	136,226		136,226
2	06051310TE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	109,561		109,561
3	06058140TE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	102,922		102,922
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	348,709	0	348,709
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	348,709		348,709
		TOTAL RDT&E	143,156,590	2,856,845	146,013,435

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	3,536,069	416,200	3,952,269
	Campaigning—U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) - INDOPACOM UFR		[391,200]	
	Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) Uncrewed Aerial System (sUAS)—Army UFR		[25,000]	
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	216,575		216,575
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	829,985		829,985
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,570,467		2,570,467
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,185,211		1,185,211
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,955,482		1,955,482
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,150,264	44,000	7,194,264
	2nd Security Force Assistance Brigade (SFAB)—AFRICOM		[4,000]	
	BUCKEYE support to AFRICOM		[40,000]	
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	533,892		533,892
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,220,407	30,300	1,250,707
	Army missile repair—Army UFR		[30,300]	
100	MEDICAL READINESS	931,137		931,137
110	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	10,482,544		10,482,544
120	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	5,231,918	745,000	5,976,918
	Army 95% executable FSRM		[670,000]	
	Force Protection Equipment Sustainment—CENTCOM UFR		[75,000]	
130	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	309,674		309,674

140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	303,660		303,660
150	RESET	319,873		319,873
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	430,724	15,482	446,206
	Commander's Data Integration Team (CDIT)—AFRICOM		[13,268]	
	Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR) Twinity (TNT) and Hardened GPS Antennas—AFRICOM		[2,214]	
170	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	326,399	13,800	340,199
	USEUCOM Multilateral Network		[13,800]	
180	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	255,639	27,590	283,229
	Joint Department of Defense Information Network Operations Center		[22,700]	
	Mission Partner Environment (MPE)—SOUTHCOM		[4,890]	
190	US FORCES KOREA	71,826		71,826
200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	422,561		422,561
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	597,021		597,021
220	JOINT CYBER MISSION FORCES	0		0
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	38,881,328	1,292,372	40,173,700
MOBILIZATION				
230	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	567,351		567,351
240	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	405,747		405,747
250	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,298		4,298
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	977,396	0	977,396
TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
260	OFFICER ACQUISITION	200,754		200,754
270	RECRUIT TRAINING	72,829		72,829
280	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	92,762		92,762
290	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	557,478		557,478
300	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,064,113		1,064,113
310	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,418,987		1,418,987
320	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	214,497	1,000	215,497

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	Key Partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Exchange Program		[1,000]	
330	TRAINING SUPPORT	633,316		633,316
340	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	785,440		785,440
350	EXAMINING	205,072		205,072
360	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	245,880		245,880
370	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	246,460		246,460
380	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	206,700		206,700
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,944,288	1,000	5,945,288
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
400	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	785,233		785,233
410	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	926,136		926,136
420	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	738,637		738,637
430	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	411,213		411,213
440	ADMINISTRATION	515,501		515,501
450	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	2,167,183		2,167,183
460	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	375,963		375,963
470	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	943,764		943,764
480	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	2,402,405		2,402,405
490	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	204,652		204,652
500	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	305,340		305,340
510	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	487,742		487,742
520	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	41,068		41,068
530	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	633,982		633,982
540	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	34,429		34,429
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,376,219	31,291	2,407,510

998	DOD High-Risk ISR—AFRICOM UFR	[29,791]		
	Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR) Twinity (TNT) and Hardened GPS Antennas—AFRICOM	[1,500]		
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	31,291	13,349,467	13,380,758
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED	—124,430	0	—124,430
	Foreign Currency Fluctuations	[—5,230]		
	Unobligated balances	[—119,200]		
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	—124,430	0	—124,430
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	1,200,233	59,152,479	60,352,712
523	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES		14,098	14,098
	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE		655,868	655,868
	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS		136,625	136,625
	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT		696,146	696,146
	AVIATION ASSETS		129,581	129,581
	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT		404,585	404,585
	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS		42,942	42,942
	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE		49,973	49,973
	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT		578,327	578,327
	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION		474,365	474,365
	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS		26,680	26,680
	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS		2,241	2,241
	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY		18,598	18,598
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	0	3,230,029	3,230,029

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES				
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	17,092		17,092
150	ADMINISTRATION	19,106		19,106
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	6,727		6,727
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,477		7,477
180	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	80,346		80,346
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	130,748	0	130,748
UNDISTRIBUTED				
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-1,500	-1,500
	Unobligated balances		[-1,500]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-1,500	-1,500
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	3,360,777	-1,500	3,359,277
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	886,229		886,229
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	200,417		200,417
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	861,685		861,685
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	86,356		86,356
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	345,720		345,720
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,150,777		1,150,777
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	737,884		737,884
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	34,262		34,262

090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	221,401		221,401
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,247,797	-155	1,247,642
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-155]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,147,554		1,147,554
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,322,621		1,322,621
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	5,287		5,287
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	20,869		20,869
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,268,859	-155	8,268,704
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	7,849		7,849
160	ADMINISTRATION	49,304	640	49,944
	Increase for 7 new State Partnership Program partners—NGB UFR		[640]	
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	18,585		18,585
180	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	0		0
190	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	297,594		297,594
200	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	3,954		3,954
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	377,286	640	377,926
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-36,200	-36,200
	Unobligated balances		[-36,200]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-36,200	-36,200
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	8,646,145	-35,715	8,610,430
	COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP			
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
010	IRAQ	380,758		380,758

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
020	SYRIA	147,941		147,941
	SUBTOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	528,699	0	528,699
	TOTAL COUNTER-ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA TRAIN AND EQUIP	528,699	0	528,699
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	6,876,414	30,000	6,906,414
	Maritime/Littoral Domain ISR—CENTCOM UFR		[30,000]	
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,980,271		2,980,271
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	0		0
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	0		0
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	1,444,564		1,444,564
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,747,475		1,747,475
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	0		0
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	2,020,926		2,020,926
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	7,561,665		7,561,665
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,576,167		1,576,167
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	12,121,320	65,000	12,186,320
	Prevent retirement of ESD		[65,000]	
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,722,849		2,722,849
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,845,351	1,966	1,847,317
	Accelerate Fund NC3 Recapitalization and New Transmission Pathways—Navy UFR		0	
	Accelerate Long Endurance Electronic Decoy (LEED)—Navy UFR		[2,300]	
	Counter Uncrewed Systems (C-UxS) / Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD)—AFRICOM		[375]	
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[–709]	

140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	429,851	429,851
150	WARFARE TACTICS	1,030,531	1,030,531
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	462,111	462,111
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	2,430,990	2,438,190
	USEUCOM-NATO Maritime Command and Control (C2)		7,200
	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT		[7,200]
180	CYBER MISSION FORCES	49,520	49,520
190	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	0	0
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	93,949	93,949
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	395,278	610,618
	AI-Enabled Planning & Wargaming (STORMBREAKER)		215,340
	Campaigning—Special Operations Command Pacific (SOCPAC)		[18,000]
	Joint Interagency Task Force—West (JIATF-W)		[53,000]
	Joint Task Force Micronesia (JTF-M)		[4,260]
	Joint Training Team (JTT)		[40,080]
220	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	577,882	[100,000]
	Accelerate GRANDSTAND—Navy UFR		1,000
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,866,966	[1,000]
240	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,596,682	125,600
	Accelerate Mk-48 Heavy Weight Torpedo (HWT) Procurement (+41)—Navy UFR		[9,200]
	Accelerate Subsea and Seabed Warfare (SSW) ROV—Navy UFR		[2,100]
	Accelerate Weapons Combat Expenditure Replacement for SM-2—Navy UFR		[93,000]
	Longbow Hellfire integration		[21,300]
250	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	785,511	785,511
260	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,824,127	1,824,127
270	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	4,654,449	5,694,449
	Guam disaster recovery and resilient rebuild FSRM		1,040,000
	Guam Glass Breakwater		[70,000]
	Navy 95% executable FSRM		[300,000]
280	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	6,324,454	[670,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	63,419,303	1,486,106
			64,905,409

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
MOBILIZATION				
290	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	463,722		463,722
300	READY RESERVE FORCE	780,558		780,558
310	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	1,030,030		1,030,030
320	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	173,200		173,200
330	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,800		21,800
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	2,469,310	0	2,469,310
TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
340	OFFICER ACQUISITION	206,282	-446 [-446]	205,836
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction			
350	RECRUIT TRAINING	18,748		18,748
360	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	169,044		169,044
370	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,236,735		1,236,735
380	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	357,317	1,000 [1,000]	358,317
	Key Partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Exchange Program		-1,667 [-1,667]	432,506
390	TRAINING SUPPORT	434,173		
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction			
400	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	281,107		281,107
410	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	77,223		77,223
420	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	73,510		73,510
430	JUNIOR ROTC	59,649		59,649
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,913,788	-1,113	2,912,675

ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES

440	ADMINISTRATION	1,453,465		1,453,465
450	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	252,723		251,086
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		-1,637	
			[-1,637]	
460	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	729,351		728,641
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		-710	
			[-710]	
470	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	324,055		324,055
480	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	69,348		69,348
490	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	275,379		275,379
510	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	609,648		609,648
520	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	869,350		869,350
530	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	980,857		980,857
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	656,005		656,005
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	6,220,181	-2,347	6,217,834
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-84,570	-84,570
	Foreign Currency Fluctuations		[-5,270]	
	Unobligated balances		[-79,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-84,570	-84,570
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY	75,022,582	1,398,076	76,420,658
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	1,848,218	61,400	1,909,618
	Campaigning—U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC)		[47,000]	
	Marine Corps realignment—high cut enhanced combat helmet		[14,400]	
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,990,769		1,990,769
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	241,350		241,350
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	176,356		176,356

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
050	CYBER MISSION FORCES	0		0
060	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	271,819		271,819
070	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,304,957	627,330	1,932,287
	Marine Corps 95% executable FSRM		[100,000]	
	Marine Corps realignment—Barracks 2030		[379,330]	
	USMC Enterprise-Wide Facilities Modernization—USMC UFR		[148,000]	
080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,035,867	194,000	3,229,867
	Barracks base operating support		[194,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,869,336	882,730	9,752,066
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
090	RECRUIT TRAINING	26,610		26,610
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,418		1,418
110	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	128,502		128,502
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	63,208	1,000	64,208
	Key Partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Exchange Program		[1,000]	
130	TRAINING SUPPORT	553,166		553,166
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	237,077	72,850	309,927
	Advertising—USMC UFR		[72,850]	
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	50,000		50,000
160	JUNIOR ROTC	30,276		30,276
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	1,090,257	73,850	1,164,107
	ADMIN & SRWWD ACTIVITIES			
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	96,528		96,528

190	ADMINISTRATION	442,037	-2,000	440,037
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-2,000]	
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	64,646		64,646
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	603,211	-2,000	601,211
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-17,030	-17,030
	Foreign Currency Fluctuations		[-3,930]	
	Unobligated balances		[-13,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-17,030	-17,030
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	10,562,804	937,550	11,500,354
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	708,701		708,701
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	0		0
030	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	10,250		10,250
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	148,292		148,292
050	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	0		0
060	AVIATION LOGISTICS	33,200		33,200
070	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	21,211		21,211
080	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	199,551		199,551
090	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	291		291
100	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	33,027		33,027
110	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	50,200		50,200
120	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	119,124		119,124
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	1,323,847	0	1,323,847

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES				
130	ADMINISTRATION	2,067		2,067
140	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,575		13,575
150	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,173		2,173
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	17,815	0	17,815
UNDISTRIBUTED				
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-2,900	-2,900
	Unobligated balances	0	[-2,900]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-2,900	-2,900
TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES				
		1,341,662	-2,900	1,338,762
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	OPERATING FORCES	132,907		132,907
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	22,073		22,073
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	47,677		47,677
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	122,734		122,734
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	325,391	0	325,391
ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES				
050	ADMINISTRATION	12,689		12,689
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	12,689	0	12,689

998	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-1,800	-1,800
	Unobligated balances		[-1,800]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-1,800	-1,800
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	338,080	-1,800	336,280
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	910,849	149,539	1,060,388
	Campaigning—Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) - INDOPACOM UFR		[48,000]	
	Fighter Force Re-Optimization (+208 PMAI a/c)—AF UFR		[1,981]	
	Prevent retirement of F-15Es		[98,144]	
	Prevent retirement of F-22s		[1,414]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,631,887	56,000	2,687,887
	Campaigning—Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) - INDOPACOM UFR		[20,000]	
	C-UAS Electronic Support—CENTCOM UFR		[36,000]	
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,526,855	266,300	1,793,155
	PACAF biennial ACE exercises—AF UFR		[266,300]	
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	4,862,731	13,243	4,875,974
	Prevent retirement of F-22s		[13,243]	
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	4,413,268	1,840,000	6,253,268
	Air Force 95% executable FSRM		[1,150,000]	
	Guam disaster recovery and resilient rebuild FSRM		[680,000]	
	Increases to unfunded requirements for PFAS		[10,000]	
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	245,330		245,330
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	10,100,030	306,202	10,406,232
	Campaigning—Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) - INDOPACOM UFR		[21,500]	
	Fighter Force Re-Optimization (+208 PMAI a/c)—AF UFR		[3,156]	

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
080	Prevent retirement of F-22s		[281,546]	
	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	7,010,770	818,016	7,828,786
	Prevent retirement of F-22s		[65,017]	
	USAF one-time spares increase—AF UFR		[752,999]	
090	BASE SUPPORT	11,449,394		11,449,394
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,294,815		1,294,815
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,840,433	16,599	1,857,032
	Counter Uncrewed Systems (C-UxS) / Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD)—AFRICOM		[16,599]	
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	874,283		874,283
140	MEDICAL READINESS	567,561		567,561
150	LAUNCH FACILITIES	0		0
160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	212,311	59,700	272,011
	Expand JTF North		[25,000]	
	Foundational information technology		[34,700]	
170	US STRATCOM	524,159	500	524,659
	Expeditionary Shelter Protection System		[500]	
180	US CYBERCOM	0		0
190	US CENTCOM	333,250	88,000	421,250
	Cloud Computing Environment / Cloud Transition—CENTCOM UFR		[20,000]	
	Data Analysis and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Initiative—CENTCOM UFR		[8,000]	
	Mission Data Platform Enterprise Licenses—CENTCOM UFR		[16,000]	
	MSS Licenses and AI Enhancements—CENTCOM UFR		[44,000]	
200	US SOCOM	28,431		28,431
210	US TRANSCOM	681		681
220	CENTCOM CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	1,466		1,466
230	USSPACECOM	418,153		418,153
240	JOINT CYBER MISSION FORCE PROGRAMS	0		0

999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,848,981		1,848,981
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	51,095,638	3,614,099	56,558,718
	MOBILIZATION			
250	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,502,648		3,502,648
260	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	260,168		260,168
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	3,762,816	0	3,762,816
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
270	OFFICER ACQUISITION	219,822	-241	219,581
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-241]	
280	RECRUIT TRAINING	28,133		28,133
290	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	129,859	-5,727	124,132
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-5,727]	
300	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	624,525		624,525
310	FLIGHT TRAINING	882,998		882,998
320	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	322,278	1,000	323,278
	Key Partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Exchange Program		[1,000]	
330	TRAINING SUPPORT	192,028		192,028
340	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	216,939		216,939
350	EXAMINING	7,913		7,913
360	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	255,673		255,673
370	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	361,897		361,897
380	JUNIOR ROTC	74,682		74,682
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	3,316,747	-4,968	3,311,779
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
390	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,212,268		1,212,268
400	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	175,511		175,511

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
410	ADMINISTRATION	1,381,555	-13,197	1,368,358
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-13,197]	
420	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	34,913		34,913
430	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,933,264		1,933,264
440	CIVIL AIR PATROL	31,520		31,520
460	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	51,756		51,756
480	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	93,490		93,490
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,528,256		1,528,256
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	6,442,533	-13,197	7,957,592
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-153,350	-153,350
	Foreign Currency Fluctuations		[-3,650]	
	Unobligated balances		[-149,700]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-153,350	-153,350
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	64,617,734	3,442,584	68,060,318
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	694,469		694,469
020	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	373,584		373,584
030	SPACE OPERATIONS	936,956		936,956
040	EDUCATION & TRAINING	235,459		235,459
060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	80,571		80,571

070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION			
	STARCOM Facility—Space Force UFR	488,709	12,000	500,709
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS AND SYSTEM SUPPORT		[12,000]	
090	SPACE OPERATIONS -BOS	1,346,611		1,346,611
100	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	238,717		238,717
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	139,983		139,983
		537,908		537,908
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	5,072,967	12,000	5,084,967
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
110	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	35,313		35,313
120	ADMINISTRATION	183,992		183,992
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	219,305	0	219,305
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-32,050	-32,050
	Foreign Currency Fluctuations		[-50]	
	Unobligated balances		[-32,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-32,050	-32,050
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	5,292,272	-20,050	5,272,222
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,958,968		1,958,968
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	177,080		177,080
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	597,172		597,172
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	123,394		123,394
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	601,302		601,302
060	BASE SUPPORT	585,943		585,943

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	2,331		2,331
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	4,046,190	0	4,046,190
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
080	ADMINISTRATION	92,732	-85	92,647
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-85]	
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	10,855		10,855
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	17,188		17,188
110	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,304		6,304
120	AUDIOVISUAL	527		527
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	127,606	-85	127,521
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-33,300	-33,300
	Unobligated balances		[-33,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-33,300	-33,300
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	4,173,796	-33,385	4,140,411
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,626,498		2,626,498
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	649,621		649,621
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,004,771		1,004,771

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040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	458,917		458,917
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,353,383		1,353,383
060	BASE SUPPORT	1,119,429	-186	1,119,243
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-186]	
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	14,291		14,291
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	57,162		57,162
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,284,072	-186	7,283,886
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
090	ADMINISTRATION	71,454	510	71,964
	Increase for 7 new State Partnership Program partners—NGB UFR		[510]	
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	48,245		48,245
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	119,699	510	120,209
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-8,600	-8,600
	Unobligated balances		[-8,600]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-8,600	-8,600
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	7,403,771	-8,276	7,395,495
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	461,772	-1,500	460,272
	Unobligated balances		[-1,500]	
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—JTEEP	696,446		696,446
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	9,100		9,100
040	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—MISO	253,176	14,000	267,176
	Military Information Support Operations (MISO)—AFRICOM		[14,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2,082,777		2,082,777
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	1,197,289	1,000	1,198,289
	Counter Uncrewed Systems—SOCOM UFR		[1,000]	
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	203,622		203,622
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	3,410,271		3,410,271
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	51,263		51,263
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	1,266,217		1,266,217
110	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,453,809		1,453,809
120	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	1,361,360	35,000	1,396,360
	Department of Defense-Wide Internet Operations Management Capability		[10,000]	
	Program increase		[25,000]	
130	USCYBERCOM HEADQUARTERS	344,376		344,376
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	12,791,478	48,500	12,839,978
TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
140	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	184,963		184,963
150	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	132,101	1,000	133,101
	Key Partners for Middle East Regional Integration Military Subject Matter Exchange Program		[1,000]	
160	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	31,806		31,806
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	348,870	1,000	349,870
ADMIN & SRWVD ACTIVITIES				
170	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	140,375		140,375
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	4,961		4,961
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	673,621	–6,100	667,521

200	Unobligated balances	1,543,134	[−6,100]	1,542,134
	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY		−1,000	
	Unobligated balances		[−1,000]	
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	42,541		42,541
220	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	952,464		952,464
240	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	9,794		9,794
250	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	39,781		39,781
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	1,104,152	8,000	1,112,152
	Re-establishment of Troops-to-Teachers program		[8,000]	
290	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	2,614,041	−3,400	2,610,641
	Unobligated balances		[−3,400]	
300	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	504,896		504,896
310	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	207,918	−10,800	197,118
	Unobligated balances		[−10,800]	
320	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	412,257	−11,685	400,572
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[−10,085]	
	Unobligated balances		[−1,600]	
330	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	244,689		244,689
340	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	188,022		188,022
350	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	2,889,957	443,700	3,333,657
	Full replenishment funding for Taiwan drawdowns		[400,000]	
	Irregular Warfare Center		[5,000]	
	JPAC, IBP analytical expansion		[5,000]	
	Near Coastal Patrol Vessel—SOUTHCOM		[12,500]	
	Theater Maintenance Partnership Initiative (TMPI)—SOUTHCOM		[21,200]	
360	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	42,380		42,380
370	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	858,476		858,476
390	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	72,952		72,952
400	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	3,559,288	80,000	3,639,288
	Impact aid for children with severe disabilities		[30,000]	
	Impact aid for schools with military dependent students		[50,000]	
410	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	605,766		605,766

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
420	OFFICE OF THE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION	117,081		117,081
460	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	99,583		99,583
470	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,980,715	44,564	3,025,279
	Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup		[30,000]	
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Nation-wide human health assessment		[5,000]	
	Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation		[15,000]	
	Diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[-15,436]	
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program		[10,000]	
480	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	496,512		496,512
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	20,630,146	25,000	20,655,146
	SD-WAN classified network expansion		[25,000]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	41,035,502	568,279	41,603,781
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	1,330,090	1,330,090
	Foreign Currency Fluctuations		[-580]	
	FY25 bulk fuel bill		[1,330,670]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	1,330,090	1,330,090
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	54,175,850	1,947,869	56,123,719
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	21,035		21,035
	SUBTOTAL UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES	21,035	0	21,035

	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	21,035	0	21,035	
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID				
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	115,335			115,335
	SUBTOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	115,335	0		115,335
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	115,335	0		115,335
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT				
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	350,116			350,116
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	350,116	0		350,116
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	350,116	0		350,116
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT				
	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	56,176			56,176
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	56,176	0		56,176
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	56,176	0		56,176
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY				
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	268,069	70,000		338,069
	Increases to unfunded requirements for PFAS		[70,000]		

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	268,069	70,000	338,069
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	268,069	70,000	338,069
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,800		8,800
120	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	8,800	0	8,800
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	8,800	0	8,800
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	320,256	10,000	330,256
	Increases to unfunded requirements for PFAS	[10,000]		
100	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	320,256	10,000	330,256
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	320,256	10,000	330,256
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	343,591		343,591
080	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	343,591	0	343,591

	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	343,591	0	343,591	
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES				
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	234,475		234,475	
140	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES	234,475	0	234,475	
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	234,475	0	234,475	
	SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE				
	OPERATIONS SUPPORT				
	SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE	0		0	
160	SUBTOTAL OPERATIONS SUPPORT	0	0	0	545
	TOTAL SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL SPORTING COMPETITIONS, DEFENSE	0	0	0	
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	296,334,504	8,902,686	305,237,190	

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized	
MILITARY PERSONNEL				
MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS				
MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS	170,834,234	420,654	171,254,888	
Air Force Reserve—diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[–75]		
Air National Guard—diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[–546]		
Air National Guard AGR end strength increase		30,000		
Air National Guard increase for 7 new State Partnership Program partners—NGB UFR		1,350		
Army National Guard—diversity and inclusion programs reduction		[–83]		
Army National Guard increase for 7 new State Partnership Program partners—NGB UFR		1,800		
Foreign currency fluctuation		[–8,600]		
FY25 topline increase for junior enlisted pay increase		1,000,000		
Increase to junior enlisted pay		57,000		
Prevent retirement of F–15Es		19,258		
Prevent retirement of F–22s		57,910		
Unobligated balances		[–737,360]		
SUBTOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS	170,834,234	420,654	171,254,888	
MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS				
MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS	11,046,305		11,046,305	
SUBTOTAL MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS	11,046,305	0	11,046,305	

TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL	181,880,539	420,654	182,301,193
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TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
WORKING CAPITAL FUND				
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY				
010	INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS	21,776		21,776
030	SUPPLY MANAGEMENT—ARMY	1,828		1,828
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	23,604	0	23,604
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY				
020	NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTERS	30,000		30,000
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, NAVY	30,000	0	30,000
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE				
020	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	86,874	159,800	246,674
	Enterprise Space Activity Group Working Capital Fund Cash Corpus—Space Force UFR		[159,800]	
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	86,874	159,800	246,674
NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND				
010	DEFENSE STOCKPILE	7,629	200,000	207,629
	Program increase for National Defense Stockpile		[200,000]	
	SUBTOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND	7,629	200,000	207,629
WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE				

010	DEFENSE AUTOMATION & PRODUCTION SERVICES	03	03	
020	ENERGY MANAGEMENT—DEF	2,253	2,253	
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	2,256	2,256	0
	WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA			
010	WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	1,570,187	1,570,187	
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	1,570,187	1,570,187	0
	TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND	1,720,550	2,080,350	
	CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION			
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE			
1	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—O&M	20,745	20,745	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	20,745	20,745	0
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION			
2	CHEM DEMILITARIZATION—RDT&E	754,762	754,762	
	SUBTOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION	754,762	754,762	0
	TOTAL CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	775,507	775,507	0
	DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF			
	DRUG INTROCTN			
010	COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT	339,292	52,985	392,277
	Prioritizing counter-drug		[52,985]	
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	314,410		314,410
	SUBTOTAL DRUG INTROCTN	653,702	52,985	706,687
	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM			
020	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	135,567		135,567
	SUBTOTAL DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	135,567	0	135,567

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SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM			
030	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	106,043		106,043
	SUBTOTAL NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	106,043	0	106,043
	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS			
040	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS	6,167		6,167
	SUBTOTAL NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS	6,167	0	6,167
	TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	901,479	52,985	954,464
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
010	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	542,107		542,107
020	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1,988		1,988
030	RDT&E	1,900		1,900
040	PROCUREMENT	1,336		1,336
	SUBTOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	544,095	0	544,095
	SUBTOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	1,900	0	1,900
	SUBTOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	1,336	0	1,336
	TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	547,331	0	547,331
	DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE			
010	IN-HOUSE CARE	10,766,432		10,766,432
020	PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	20,599,128	4,000	20,603,128
	Brain health and trauma demonstration program		[4,000]	

040	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,469,204	2,469,204
050	MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	341,254	341,254
060	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	371,817	371,817
070	BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	2,306,692	2,306,692
30	CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,048,030	2,048,030
	SUBTOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	4,000	38,906,557
	RD&E		
080	R&D RESEARCH	41,476	41,476
090	R&D EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	188,564	188,564
100	R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	328,825	328,825
110	R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	175,518	175,518
120	R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	130,931	130,931
130	R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	88,425	88,425
140	R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	18,697	18,697
	SUBTOTAL RD&E	0	972,436
	PROCUREMENT		
150	PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	23,449	23,449
160	PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	243,184	243,184
170	PROC JOINT OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INFORMATION SYSTEM	30,129	30,129
180	PROC MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM—DESKTOP TO DATACENTER	75,536	75,536
190	PROC DOD HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	26,569	26,569
	SUBTOTAL PROCUREMENT	0	398,867
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
190	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	—186,800
	Foreign Currency Fluctuations		[—900]
	Unobligated balances		[—185,900]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	—186,800
	TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	40,273,860	40,091,060

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS		44,218,727	229,985	44,448,712

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

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SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
ARMY						
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	23,000	0	23,000
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING	0	15,000	15,000
Army	Arizona	Libby Army Airfield	AIRFIELD CONTROL TOWER (DESIGN)	0	1,500	1,500
Army	Arizona	Libby Army Airfield	FIRE & RESCUE STATION (DESIGN)	0	4,000	4,000
Army	Arizona	Yuma Proving Ground	POLE LINE ROAD (DESIGN)	0	1,000	1,000
Army	Belgium	SHAPE Headquarters	YOUTH CENTER	45,000	0	45,000
Army	California	Fort Irwin	TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER	44,000	0	44,000
Army	California	Military Ocean Terminal Concord	AMMUNITION HOLDING FACILITY	68,000	0	68,000
Army	Florida	Naval Air Station Key West	JOINT INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE-SOUTH COM- MAND AND CONTROL FACILITY	0	90,000	90,000
Army	Georgia	Fort Eisenhower	CYBER FACILITY OPERATIONS AND AUDITORIUM FA- CILITY (DESIGN)	0	6,100	6,100
Army	Georgia	Fort Moore	DEXTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (DESIGN)	0	14,000	14,000
Army	Georgia	Fort Stewart	UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL BARRACKS (DESIGN)	0	5,600	5,600
Army	Germany	Smith Barracks	BARRACKS	61,000	0	61,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Ansbach	BARRACKS	100,000	0	100,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Ansbach	BARRACKS	91,000	0	91,000

Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Ba- varia	COST TO COMPLETE—SIMULATIONS CENTER	35,000	0	35,000
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Ba- varia	OPERATIONAL READINESS TRAINING COMPLEX (ORTC) UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC LINE	0	12,856	12,856
Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Wies- baden	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	44,000	0	44,000
Army	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	GDS BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	0	47,000	47,000
Army	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	GDS ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION	0	23,000	23,000
Army	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	GDS FORWARD OPERATING SITES	0	75,000	75,000
Army	Hawaii	Bradshaw Army Airfield	AIRFIELD OPERATIONS BUILDING	0	20,000	20,000
Army	Hawaii	Wheeler Army Airfield	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	231,000	-195,000	36,000
Army	Illinois	Rock Island Arsenal	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (DESIGN)	0	1,320	1,320
Army	Kentucky	Campbell Army Airfield	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER (DESIGN)	0	3,000	3,000
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE PLUS RANGE	11,800	0	11,800
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (DESIGN)	0	3,000	3,000
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	HANGAR (DESIGN)	0	6,000	6,000
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	MODERNIZED HANGAR (DESIGN)	0	11,000	11,000
Army	Kentucky	Fort Knox	SOLDIER SERVICES CENTER (DESIGN)	0	4,200	4,200
Army	Louisiana	Fort Johnson	BARRACKS	117,000	-117,000	0
Army	Louisiana	Fort Johnson	ROTATIONAL UNIT BILLETING AREA (DESIGN)	0	6,300	6,300
Army	Maryland	Fort Meade	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	46,000	0	46,000
Army	Michigan	Detroit Arsenal	MANNED/UNMANNED TACTICAL VEHICLE LAB	37,000	0	37,000
Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	ADVANCED INDIVIDUAL TRAINING BARRACKS COM- PLEX, PHASE 2	144,000	-24,000	120,000
Army	New York	Fort Drum	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR ADDITION, WASH RACK AND PAINT BOOTH (DESIGN)	0	9,800	9,800
Army	New York	Fort Drum	ARMY COMBAT FITNESS TESTING FACILITY FIELD HOUSE (DESIGN)	0	8,300	8,300
Army	New York	Fort Drum	FIELD ARTILLERY VEHICLE STORAGE SHEDS (DE- SIGN)	0	830	830
Army	New York	Fort Drum	ORTC PHASE II, ENLISTED TRANSIENT TRAINING BARRACKS (DESIGN)	0	6,100	6,100

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Army	New York	Fort Drum	RANGE 41C, AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE MODIFICATION FOR NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON (DESIGN)	0	2,300	2,300
Army	New York	Watervliet Arsenal	FIRE STATION	53,000	0	53,000
Army	New York	Wheeler-Sack Army Airfield	FIRE STATION 3 (DESIGN)	0	2,900	2,900
Army	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	39,000	-39,000	0
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	COMPONENT REBUILD SHOP (INC 1)	90,000	-45,000	45,000
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	MISSILE/MUNITIONS DISTRIBUTION FACILITY	62,000	0	62,000
Army	Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	POTABLE WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEM	0	20,100	20,100
Army	South Carolina	Fort Jackson	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (DESIGN)	0	4,915	4,915
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	COST TO COMPLETE—RAIL YARD	44,000	0	44,000
Army	Texas	Fort Cavazos	MOTOR POOL #70	0	69,000	69,000
Army	Texas	Fort Cavazos	MOTOR POOL #71	0	78,000	78,000
Army	Texas	Red River Army Depot	VEHICLE PAINT SHOP	34,000	0	34,000
Army	Virginia	Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall	BARRACKS	180,000	0	180,000
Army	Virginia	Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall	HORSE FARM LAND ACQUISITION	8,500	-8,500	0
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	BARRACKS	161,000	-124,000	37,000
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	FIRE AND RESCUE STATION (DESIGN)	0	2,900	2,900
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	SUPPLY SUPPORT ACTIVITY	31,000	0	31,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	273,727	0	273,727
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (BARRACKS)	0	47,650	47,650

Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ED: MINOR CONSTRUCTION	14,519	0	14,519
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOST NATION SUPPORT	25,000	0	25,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	97,000	0	97,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: DESIGN	26,011	0	26,011
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: INDOPACOM MINOR CONSTRUCTION PILOT	66,600	0	66,600
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PDI: MINOR CONSTRUCTION	8,000	0	8,000
Subtotal Military Construction, Army				2,311,157	50,171	2,361,328
NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
Navy & Marine Corps	Arizona	Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	IAP RUNWAY EXTENSION (DESIGN)	0	10,237	10,237
Navy & Marine Corps	Arizona	Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	0	50,000	50,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	117,380	-85,000	32,380
Navy & Marine Corps	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: MAINTENANCE SUPPORT FACILITY	62,320	0	62,320
Navy & Marine Corps	Federated States of Micronesia	Yap International Airport	AIRFIELD PAVEMENT UPGRADES	0	50,000	50,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Federated States of Micronesia	Yap International Airport	PORT & HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS	0	709,086	709,086
Navy & Marine Corps	Florida	Cape Canaveral Space Force Station	ENGINEERING TEST FACILITY	221,060	-149,000	72,060
Navy & Marine Corps	Florida	Naval Air Station Whiting Field	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (DESIGN)	0	3,043	3,043

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Navy & Marine Corps	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	TRIDENT REFIT FACILITY EXPANSION (INC)	115,000	0	115,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	HSC-25 HANGAR REPLACEMENT FACILITY 2641	0	125,000	125,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PDI: YOUTH CENTER	78,730	0	78,730
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	JOINT COMMUNICATION UPGRADE	0	166,170	166,170
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	JOINT CONSOLIDATED COMM CENTER	0	196,400	196,400
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	SATELLITE COMM CENTER	0	307,000	307,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: EARTH COVERED MAGAZINES	107,439	-65,000	42,439
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor- Hickam	DRY DOCK 3 REPLACEMENT (INC)	1,199,000	72,000	1,271,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor- Hickam	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	0	75,000	75,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor- Hickam	WATERFRONT PRODUCTION FACILITY	0	105,000	105,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	AIRCRAFT HANGAR & PARKING APRON	203,520	-170,000	33,520
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	AIRCRAFT REFUEL PIT	0	17,000	17,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION MODERNIZATION	0	94,250	94,250
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	MAIN GATE ENTRY CONTROL FACILITY	0	64,100	64,100
Navy & Marine Corps	Hawaii	Naval Ammunition Depot West Loch	HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINES	0	104,870	104,870
Navy & Marine Corps	Japan	Marine Corps Base Camp Butler	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	86,180	86,180

Navy & Marine Corps	Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	MULTI-MISSION DRY DOCK #1 EXTENSION (INC)	400,578	-65,000	335,578
Navy & Marine Corps	Maryland	Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head	CONTAINED BURN FACILITY	0	50,000	50,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Nevada	Naval Air Station Fallon	RANGE TRAINING COMPLEX IMPROVEMENTS	0	45,000	45,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Nevada	Naval Air Station Fallon	TRAINING RANGE LAND ACQUISITION, PHASE 2	48,300	0	48,300
Navy & Marine Corps	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	213,520	-148,000	65,520
Navy & Marine Corps	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	COMPOSITE REPAIR FACILITY	114,020	-94,000	20,020
Navy & Marine Corps	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	F-35 AIRCRAFT SUSTAINMENT CENTER (INC)	50,000	0	50,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Palau	Koror, Port of Malakal	HARBOR WHARF IMPROVEMENTS	0	583,137	583,137
Navy & Marine Corps	Virginia	Marine Corps Base Quantico	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (DESIGN)	0	5,681	5,681
Navy & Marine Corps	Virginia	Naval Air Station Oceana	UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING (DESIGN)	0	7,323	7,323
Navy & Marine Corps	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (DESIGN)	0	1,200	1,200
Navy & Marine Corps	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	CONTAINERIZED LONG WEAPONS STORAGE MAGAZINE	52,610	0	52,610
Navy & Marine Corps	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE TEST FACILITY	47,130	0	47,130
Navy & Marine Corps	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE WEAPONS MAINTENANCE, OPERATIONS & STORAGE FACILITY	52,110	0	52,110
Navy & Marine Corps	Virginia	Norfolk Naval Shipyard	DRY DOCK 3 MODERNIZATION (INC)	54,366	0	54,366
Navy & Marine Corps	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	LAUNCHER EQUIPMENT PROCESSING BUILDING	200,550	-165,000	35,550
Navy & Marine Corps	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	MICROGRID	0	77,270	77,270
Navy & Marine Corps	Washington	Naval Magazine Indian Island	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	37,770	37,770
Navy & Marine Corps	Washington	Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	CVN 78 AIRCRAFT CARRIER ELECTRIC UPGRADES	182,200	-156,000	26,200
Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	797,446	0	797,446

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide	Unspecified	DESIGN (BARRACKS)	0	61,000	61,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide	Unspecified	DPRI UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	21,302	0	21,302
Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide	Unspecified	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	202,318	0	202,318
Subtotal Military Construction, Navy & Marine Corps				4,540,899	2,006,717	6,547,616
AIR FORCE						
Air Force	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS COMPLEX (DESIGN)	0	16,000	16,000
Air Force	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	JOINT INTEGRATED TEST AND TRAINING CTR (INC)	126,000	0	126,000
Air Force	Arkansas	Ebbing Air National Guard Base	ACADEMIC TRAINING CENTER, FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING	0	74,000	74,000
Air Force	California	Beale Air Force Base	MULTI-DOMAIN OPERATIONS COMPLEX	0	148,000	148,000
Air Force	California	Vandenberg Space Force Base	GBSD RE-ENTRY VEHICLE FACILITY	110,000	-65,000	45,000
Air Force	California	Vandenberg Space Force Base	SENTINEL AETC FORMAL TRAINING UNIT	167,000	-77,000	90,000
Air Force	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	POWER INDEPENDENCE	0	60,000	60,000
Air Force	Colorado	United States Air Force Academy	AERONAUTICS LABORATORY (DESIGN)	0	1,850	1,850
Air Force	Delaware	Dover Air Force Base	512TH OPERATIONS GROUP FACILITY (DESIGN)	0	4,200	4,200
Air Force	Denmark	Royal Danish Air Force Base Karup	EDI: DABS-FEV STORAGE	110,000	-85,000	25,000

Air Force	District of Columbia	Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	LARGE VEHICLE INSPECTION STATION	0	50,000	50,000
Air Force	Federated States of Micronesia	Yap International Airport	IAP RUNWAY EXTENSION	0	50,000	50,000
Air Force	Federated States of Micronesia	Yap International Airport	PDI: RUNWAY EXTENSION (INC)	96,000	0	96,000
Air Force	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM OPERATIONS SUPERIORITY COMPLEX (DESIGN)	0	10,000	10,000
Air Force	Florida	Eglin Air Force Base	LRSO HARDWARE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TEST FACILITY	8,400	0	8,400
Air Force	Florida	Tyndall Air Force Base	FIRE/CRASH RESCUE STATION	0	48,000	48,000
Air Force	Georgia	Robins Air Force Base	BATTLE MANAGEMENT COMBINED OPS COMPLEX (INC)	64,000	0	64,000
Air Force	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION COMPOUND	0	22,000	22,000
Air Force	Idaho	Mountain Home Air Force Base	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	40,000	0	40,000
Air Force	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: THEATER A/C CORROSION CONTROL CTR (INC) 3)	132,700	-75,000	57,700
Air Force	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	ADAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	22,000	22,000
Air Force	Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	MIT-LL/ENGINEERING AND PROTOTYPE FACILITY (INC)	76,000	0	76,000
Air Force	Mississippi	Keesler Air Force Base	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER	0	25,000	25,000
Air Force	Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	GBSD COMMERCIAL ENTRANCE CONTROL FACILITY	20,000	0	20,000
Air Force	Montana	Malmstrom Air Force Base	WEAPONS STORAGE & MAINTENANCE FACILITY (INC)	238,000	0	238,000
Air Force	Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING COMPLEX/PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER (DESIGN)	0	6,000	6,000
Air Force	North Carolina	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	COMBAT ARMS TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	0	41,000	41,000
Air Force	North Dakota	Grand Forks Air Force Base	RUNWAY (DESIGN)	0	1,900	1,900
Air Force	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	RUNWAY (DESIGN)	0	15,000	15,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Air Force	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	SPACE FORCE INTELLIGENCE CENTER (DESIGN)	0	1,900	1,900
Air Force	Oregon	Mountain Home Air Force Base	HOMELAND DEFENSE OVER-THE-HORIZON RADAR (INC)	198,000	0	198,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 ADAL SQUADRON OPERATIONS	44,000	0	44,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 EAST ALERT APRON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SHELTERS	79,000	0	79,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 NORTH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SHELTERS (60 ROW)	54,000	0	54,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 WEAPONS GENERATION FACILITY (INC)	105,000	0	105,000
Air Force	Spain	Naval Station Rota	NATO STRATEGIC AIRLIFT HANGAR	15,200	0	15,200
Air Force	Texas	Dyess Air Force Base	B-21 LRS FUELS ADMINISTRATIVE LABORATORY	12,800	0	12,800
Air Force	Texas	Dyess Air Force Base	B-21 REFUELER TRUCK YARD	18,500	0	18,500
Air Force	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland	BMT – CLASSROOM/DINING FACILITY 4	0	215,000	215,000
Air Force	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio-Sam Houston	METC—BARRACKS/SHIPS/DORMS #1 (INC)	77,000	0	77,000
Air Force	Texas	Laughlin Air Force Base	T-7A GROUND BASED TRAINING SYSTEM FACILITY	38,000	0	38,000
Air Force	Texas	Laughlin Air Force Base	T-7A UNITY MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY	18,000	0	18,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	SURETY: BARRIER SYSTEMS	185,000	–180,000	5,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Mildenhall	SOW CAMPUS INFRASTRUCTURE	51,000	0	51,000
Air Force	Unspecified	Unspecified	SAOC (DESIGN)	0	158,200	158,200
Air Force	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	T-7A DEPOT MAINTENANCE COMPLEX (INC)	50,000	0	50,000
Air Force	Virginia	Joint Base Langley-Eustis	DORMITORY	81,000	0	81,000
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	439,926	0	439,926

Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INDOPACOM DESIGN	0	117,590	117,590
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	129,600	0	129,600
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD CONSOLIDATED MAINTENANCE FACILITY	194,000	-144,000	50,000
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD LAND ACQUISITION, PHASE 2	139,000	-80,000	59,000
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD UTILITY CORRIDOR (INC)	70,000	0	70,000
Subtotal Military Construction, Air Force				3,187,126	381,640	3,568,766
DEFENSE-WIDE						
Defense-Wide	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	56,450	56,450
Defense-Wide	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	GROUND TEST FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE (INC)	80,000	0	80,000
Defense-Wide	Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	FUELS OPERATIONS & LAB FACILITY	14,000	0	14,000
Defense-Wide	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	FUEL FACILITIES	55,000	0	55,000
Defense-Wide	Arizona	Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	SOF MILITARY FREE FALL ADVANCED TRAIN COM- PLEX	62,000	0	62,000
Defense-Wide	Bahrain	Naval Support Bahrain	GROUND MOUNTED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM	0	15,330	15,330
Defense-Wide	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER ADD/ALT (AREA 53)	26,440	0	26,440
Defense-Wide	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER ADD/ALT (AREA 62)	24,930	0	24,930
Defense-Wide	California	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER REPLACEMENT (AREA 22)	45,040	0	45,040
Defense-Wide	California	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center	FUEL FACILITIES	19,300	0	19,300
Defense-Wide	California	Naval Base Coronado	SOF OPERATIONS SUPPORT FACILITY, PHASE 2	51,000	-51,000	0
Defense-Wide	Colorado	Fort Carson	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER REPLACEMENT	41,000	0	41,000

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Defense-Wide	Cuba	Naval Station Guantamo Bay	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER REPLACEMENT (INC 2)	96,829	0	96,829
Defense-Wide	Delaware	Major Joseph R. "Beau" Biden III National Guard/Reserve Center	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	22,050	22,050
Defense-Wide	Florida	Hurlburt Field	SOF AFSOC OPERATIONS FACILITY	14,000	0	14,000
Defense-Wide	Georgia	Hunter Army Airfield	SOF CONSOLIDATED RIGGING FACILITY	47,000	0	47,000
Defense-Wide	Georgia	Hunter Army Airfield	SOF MILITARY WORKING DOG KENNEL FACILITY	16,800	0	16,800
Defense-Wide	Germany	Spangdahlem Air Base	COST TO COMPLETE—SPANGDAHLEM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL REPLACEMENT	6,500	0	6,500
Defense-Wide	Greece	Naval Support Activity Souda Bay	ADVANCED MICROGRID	0	42,500	42,500
Defense-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	GUAM HIGH SCHOOL TEMPORARY FACILITIES	26,000	0	26,000
Defense-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: GDS, COMMAND CENTER (INC)	187,212	0	187,212
Defense-Wide	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: GDS, EIAMD, PHASE 1 (INC)	278,267	0	278,267
Defense-Wide	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	FY20 500 KW PV COVERED PARKING EV CHARGING STATION	0	12,813	12,813
Defense-Wide	Illinois	Rock Island Arsenal	POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	70,480	70,480
Defense-Wide	Indiana	Camp Atterbury-Muscatatuck	POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	39,180	39,180
Defense-Wide	Italy	Naval Air Station Sigonella	MICROGRID CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	13,470	13,470
Defense-Wide	Japan	Camp Fuji	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	45,870	45,870
Defense-Wide	Japan	Fleet Activities Yokosuka	KINNICK HIGH SCHOOL (INC)	40,386	0	40,386
Defense-Wide	Japan	Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER, NATURAL GAS PLANT	0	48,570	48,570

Defense-Wide	Japan	Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER, SOLAR PV AND BESS	0	40,830	40,830
Defense-Wide	Japan	Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler	KUBASAKI HIGH SCHOOL	160,000	-13,000	147,000
Defense-Wide	Japan	Marine Corps Base Camp Smedley D. Butler	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER, CAMP COURTNEY	0	57,570	57,570
Defense-Wide	Korea	Kunsan Air Base	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER REPLACEMENT	64,942	0	64,942
Defense-Wide	Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	POWER PLANT RESILIENCY IMPROVEMENTS	0	28,700	28,700
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Aberdeen Proving Ground	POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	30,730	30,730
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW EAST CAMPUS BUILDING #5 (INC 2)	265,000	0	265,000
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER (INC)	15,040	0	15,040
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	MICROGRID WITH ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE	0	17,920	17,920
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Walter Reed National Military Medical Center	MEDCEN ADDITION/ALTERATION (INC 8)	77,651	0	77,651
Defense-Wide	Missouri	Whiteman Air Force Base	FLIGHTLINE FUELING FACILITIES	19,500	0	19,500
Defense-Wide	New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	MICROGRID WITH ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE	0	17,730	17,730
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	SOF ARMS ROOM ADDITION	11,800	0	11,800
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER AND SCHOOL COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITY	0	30,000	30,000
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	SOF ARMORY	25,400	0	25,400
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	SOF INFORMATION MANEUVER FACILITY	0	57,000	57,000
Defense-Wide	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	DISTRICT COOLING PLANT	0	53,000	53,000
Defense-Wide	South Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort	FUEL PIER	31,500	0	31,500
Defense-Wide	South Carolina	Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island	AMBULATORY CARE CLINIC REPLACEMENT (DENTAL)	72,050	0	72,050

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Defense-Wide	Texas	Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE	79,300	0	79,300
Defense-Wide	Texas	NSA Texas	CRYPTOLOGIC CENTER (INC)	152,000	0	152,000
Defense-Wide	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	LAKENHEATH HIGH SCHOOL	153,000	-145,000	8,000
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Fort Belvoir	DEFENSE HEALTH HEADQUARTERS	225,000	0	225,000
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story	SOF HUMAN PERFORMANCE TRAINING CENTER	32,000	0	32,000
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	METRO ENTRANCE PEDESTRIAN ACCESS CONTROL POINT	36,800	0	36,800
Defense-Wide	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord—Gray Army Airfield	POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	40,000	40,000
Defense-Wide	Washington	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island	HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM	54,000	0	54,000
Defense-Wide	Washington	Naval Magazine Indian Island	BACKUP POWER AND MICROGRID	0	39,490	39,490
Defense-Wide	Washington	Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport	SOF COLDWATER TRAINING/AUSTERE ENVIRONMENT FACILITY	35,000	-35,000	0
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	COST TO COMPLETE—ERCIP	0	103,100	103,100
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (DEFENSE-WIDE)	26,081	0	26,081
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (DHA)	46,751	0	46,751
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (DLA)	105,000	0	105,000

Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (DODEA)	7,501	0	7,501
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (MDA)	4,745	0	4,745
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (NSA)	41,928	0	41,928
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (SOCOM)	35,495	0	35,495
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (TJS)	1,964	0	1,964
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN (WHS)	1,508	0	1,508
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ENERGY RESILIENCE AND CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM	636,000	-636,000	0
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERCIP DESIGN	96,238	0	96,238
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EXERCISE RELATED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	11,146	0	11,146
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (DEFENSE-WIDE)	3,000	0	3,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (DHA)	18,000	0	18,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (DLA)	13,333	0	13,333
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (DODEA)	7,400	0	7,400
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (NSA)	6,000	0	6,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION (SOCOM)	24,109	0	24,109
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	WORLDWIDE UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	5,277	0	5,277

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Subtotal Military Construction, Defense-Wide				3,733,163	2,783	3,735,946
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD						
Army National Guard	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	67,000	0	67,000
Army National Guard	Georgia	Fort Eisenhower	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER (DESIGN)	0	3,264	3,264
Army National Guard	Iowa	Sioux City Army	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	13,800	0	13,800
Army National Guard	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	READINESS CENTER	0	18,000	18,000
Army National Guard	Louisiana	Abbeville	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER (DESIGN)	0	2,275	2,275
Army National Guard	Louisiana	Lafayette Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	33,000	0	33,000
Army National Guard	Maine	Saco	SOUTHERN MAINE READINESS CENTER (DESIGN)	0	1,000	1,000
Army National Guard	Mississippi	Southaven Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	33,000	0	33,000
Army National Guard	Montana	Malta Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	14,800	0	14,800
Army National Guard	Nevada	Hawthorne Army Depot	AUTOMATED QUALIFICATION/TRAINING RANGE	18,000	0	18,000
Army National Guard	New Jersey	National Guard Training Center Sea Girt	UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	0	25,300	25,300
Army National Guard	New Jersey	Vineland	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	23,000	0	23,000
Army National Guard	Ohio	Lima	READINESS CENTER	0	26,000	26,000
Army National Guard	Oklahoma	Shawnee Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	29,000	0	29,000
Army National Guard	Pennsylvania	Danville	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP (DESIGN)	0	3,400	3,400
Army National Guard	Rhode Island	Quonset State Airport	COST TO COMPLETE—ARMY AVIATION READINESS CENTER	0	3,000	3,000
Army National Guard	Tennessee	Fort Campbell	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER (DESIGN)	0	1,980	1,980
Army National Guard	Utah	Nephi Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	20,000	0	20,000

Army National Guard	Washington	Camp Murray	NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE CENTER BUILDING	40,000	0	40,000
Army National Guard	Wisconsin	Rapids	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER (DESIGN)	0	3,800	3,800
Army National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	25,529	57,600	83,129
Army National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	45,000	47,433	92,433
Subtotal Military Construction, Army National Guard				362,129	193,052	555,181
ARMY RESERVE						
Army Reserve	California	Camp Parks	ADVANCED SKILLS TRAINING BARRACKS	42,000	0	42,000
Army Reserve	Georgia	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	ARMY RESERVE CENTER	78,000	0	78,000
Army Reserve	Kentucky	Fort Knox	AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	0	57,000	57,000
Army Reserve	Massachusetts	Devens Reserve Forces Training Area	COLLECTIVE TRAINING ENLISTED BARRACKS	0	39,000	39,000
Army Reserve	New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	VERTICAL SKILLS FACILITY	16,000	0	16,000
Army Reserve	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY EQUIPMENT	22,000	0	22,000
Army Reserve	Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	ADVANCED SKILLS TRAINING BARRACKS	39,000	0	39,000
Army Reserve	Virginia	Richmond	AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY/VMS	23,000	0	23,000
Army Reserve	Wisconsin	Andrew Miller Army Reserve Center	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP (DESIGN)	0	1,600	1,600
Army Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	31,508	0	31,508
Army Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,524	0	3,524
Subtotal Military Construction, Army Reserve				255,032	97,600	352,632
NAVY RESERVE & MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Texas	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	WHOLE HANGAR REPAIR	0	75,000	75,000

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	PARACHUTE SURVIVAL TRAINING FACILITY	26,610	0	26,610
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Worldwide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR DESIGN	663	0	663
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Worldwide	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMCR DESIGN	2,556	0	2,556
Subtotal Military Construction, Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve				29,829	75,000	104,829
AIR NATIONAL GUARD						
Air National Guard	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	BASE SUPPLY COMPLEX	0	44,000	44,000
Air National Guard	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER SIMULATOR	19,300	0	19,300
Air National Guard	California	Moffett Airfield	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER SIMULATOR	12,600	0	12,600
Air National Guard	Florida	Jacksonville International Airport	F-35 CONSOLIDATED WEAPONS TRAINING	26,200	0	26,200
Air National Guard	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	SPACE CONTROL CENTER	36,600	0	36,600
Air National Guard	Kentucky	Louisville Muhammad Ali International Airport	RESPONSE FORCE WAREHOUSE (DESIGN)	0	2,100	2,100
Air National Guard	Maine	Bangor International Airport	FUEL CELL HANGAR	0	48,000	48,000
Air National Guard	Mississippi	Key Field	ADAL MAINTENANCE HANGAR & CONSTRUCT AMU COMPLEX (DESIGN)	0	5,600	5,600

Air National Guard	Mississippi	Key Field	BASE SUPPLY WAREHOUSE (DESIGN)	0	1,900	1,900
Air National Guard	Mississippi	Key Field	CORROSION CONTROL HANGAR (DESIGN)	0	6,700	6,700
Air National Guard	Mississippi	Key Field	UPGRADED FUEL HYDRANT SYSTEM (DESIGN)	0	1,000	1,000
Air National Guard	New Jersey	Atlantic City International Airport	F-16 MISSION TRAINING CENTER	18,000	0	18,000
Air National Guard	New York	Francis S. Gabreski Air-port	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER SIMULATOR	14,000	0	14,000
Air National Guard	North Carolina	Salisbury	FLIGHT FACILITY (DESIGN)	0	6,300	6,300
Air National Guard	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh International Airport	ENTRY CONTROL FACILITY (DESIGN)	0	4,600	4,600
Air National Guard	Texas	Fort Worth	C-130J ADAL FUEL CELL BUILDING 1674	13,100	0	13,100
Air National Guard	West Virginia	McLaughlin Air National Guard Base	SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY (DESIGN)	0	3,200	3,200
Air National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	10,792	0	10,792
Air National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	40,200	0	40,200
Subtotal Military Construction, Air National Guard				190,792	123,400	314,192
AIR FORCE RESERVE						
Air Force Reserve	Arizona	Luke Air Force Base	ADMINISTRATIVE AND STORAGE BUILDING (DESIGN)	0	420	420
Air Force Reserve	Georgia	Dobbins Air Reserve Base	SECURITY FORCES FACILITY	22,000	-22,000	0
Air Force Reserve	Indiana	Grissom Air Reserve Base	INDOOR SMALL ARMS RANGE	21,000	0	21,000
Air Force Reserve	New York	Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station	TAXIWAY/RUNWAY (DESIGN)	0	6,600	6,600
Air Force Reserve	Ohio	Youngstown Air Reserve Station	FIRE STATION	25,000	0	25,000
Air Force Reserve	South Carolina	Joint Base Charleston	AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION FACILITY	0	33,000	33,000
Air Force Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	562	9,000	9,562
Air Force Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	701	0	701

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Subtotal Military Construction, Air Force Reserve				69,263	27,020	96,283
NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM						
NATO	Worldwide Unspecified	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	433,864	30,000	463,864
Subtotal NATO Security Investment Program				433,864	30,000	463,864
INDOPACIFIC COMBATANT COMMAND						
MILCON, INDOPACOM	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INDOPACOM MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PILOT PROGRAM	0	150,000	150,000
Subtotal INDOPACOM MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PILOT PROGRAM				0	150,000	150,000
TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION				15,113,254	3,137,383	18,250,637
FAMILY HOUSING						
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMY						
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Belgium	Chièvres Air Base	FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION (84 UNITS)	100,954	-18,000	82,954
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Georgia	Fort Eisenhower	MHP1 RESTRUCTURE—FORT EISENHOWER	50,000	0	50,000
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Germany	U.S. Army Garrison Rheinland-Pfalz	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION (54 UNITS)	63,246	0	63,246
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Japan	Sagamihara Family Housing Area	FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTION (35 UNITS)	31,114	0	31,114
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FAMILY HOUSING DESIGN	31,333	0	31,333
Subtotal Family Housing Construction, Army				276,647	-18,000	258,647
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, ARMY						

Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	18,065	0	18,065
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASED HOUSING	129,703	0	129,703
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY FACILITIES	127,097	0	127,097
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT	62,060	0	62,060
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE	69,579	0	69,579
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	357	0	357
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	8,273	0	8,273
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	60,477	0	60,477
Subtotal Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army				475,611	0	475,611
577						
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	REPLACE ANDERSEN HOUSING, PHASE 10 (42 UNITS)	93,112	0	93,112
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	REPLACE ANDERSEN HOUSING, PHASE 9 (136 UNITS)	103,863	0	103,863
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENTS (64 UNITS)	35,438	0	35,438
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	13,329	0	13,329
Subtotal Family Housing Construction, Navy & Marine Corps				245,742	0	245,742
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	16,839	0	16,839

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT	60,283	0	60,283
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	67,412	0	67,412
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	109,504	0	109,504
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT	61,240	0	61,240
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	427	0	427
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	17,332	0	17,332
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	44,180	0	44,180
Subtotal Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Navy & Marine Corps				377,217	0	377,217
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE						
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf- Richardson	MHPI RESTRUCTURE—JBER PHASE III	120,000	0	120,000
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	CONSTRUCT 2 GOQ UNITS	4,350	0	4,350
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	KMC 02—CONSTRUCT TWO CAR GARAGES (5 UNITS)	1,400	0	1,400
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Japan	Yokota Air Base	FAMILY HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS 8B WEST (19 UNITS)	26,242	0	26,242
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Japan	Yokota Air Base	FAMILY HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS 9, PHASE 2 (32 UNITS)	39,000	0	39,000

Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Texas	Lackland Air Force Base	MHPI RESTRUCTURE—LACKLAND	24,000	0	24,000
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN	6,557	0	6,557
Subtotal Family Housing Construction, Air Force				221,549	0	221,549
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, AIR FORCE						
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	24,230	0	24,230
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT	32,508	0	32,508
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	6,278	0	6,278
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	127,023	0	127,023
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT	71,384	0	71,384
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	2,426	0	2,426
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	12,446	0	12,446
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	49,955	0	49,955
Subtotal Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force				326,250	0	326,250
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, DEFENSE-WIDE						
Fam Hsg O&M, Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	687	0	687
Fam Hsg O&M, Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	91	0	91
Fam Hsg O&M, Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified Force	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	32,983	0	32,983

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	13,986	0	13,986
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	36	0	36
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	4,358	0	4,358
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	15	0	15
Subtotal Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide				52,156	0	52,156
FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND						
Family Housing Im- provement Fund	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—FHIF	8,195	0	8,195
Subtotal Family Housing Improvement Fund				8,195	0	8,195
UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND						
Unaccompanied Housing Improve- ment Fund	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—UHIF	497	0	497
Subtotal Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund				497	0	497
TOTAL FAMILY HOUSING				1,983,864	-18,000	1,965,864
DEFENSE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE						
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, ARMY						
BRAC, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	212,556	0	212,556
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Army				212,556	0	212,556

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, NAVY				
BRAC, Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	
			111,697	0
			111,697	111,697
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Navy				
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, AIR FORCE				
BRAC, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	
			121,952	0
			121,952	121,952
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force				
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, DEFENSE-WIDE				
BRAC, Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INT-4: DLA ACTIVITIES	
			1,756	0
			1,756	1,756
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-Wide				
TOTAL DEFENSE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE				
			447,961	0
			447,961	447,961
TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, FAMILY HOUSING, AND BRAC				
			17,545,079	3,119,383
			17,545,079	20,664,462

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY.

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY						
NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	28 HOMES ON AAFB H-366/283/375 CON-TRACT.	0	145,990	145,990
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	REPAIR BY REPLACEMENT OF HSC-25 HANGAR AND COMPOUND.	0	580,490	580,490
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Naval Base Guam	JRM HOUSING RESILIENCY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT #1—BEQ 17 & 6 RECONVER-SION.	0	63,805	63,805
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Naval Base Guam	JRM HOUSING RESILIENCY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT #2—APRA PALMS CONVER-SION/RENOVATION.	0	128,000	128,000
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Naval Base Guam	POWER GENERATION AT POLARIS	0	626,120	626,120
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Naval Base Guam	RECOVER BONA SPRINGS (CONTAMINANT TREATMENT).	0	40,640	40,640
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Naval Base Guam	RECOVER NAVAL HOSPITAL WATER WELLS (CONTAMINANT TREATMENT).	0	58,300	58,300
Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Naval Base Guam	REPAIR AND HARDEN CRITICAL ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (NBG, POLARIS PT, DFSP AND NAVMAG).	0	2,923,595	2,923,595
Subtotal Military Construction, Navy & Marine Corps Disaster Recovery				0	4,566,940	4,566,940
AIR FORCE						
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	4 CUT AND COVER 5.25 MG JP-8 TANKS	0	246,000	246,000

Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER / BASE OPS	0	163,000	163,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	AIRFIELD REDEVELOPMENT FOR OPERATIONAL RESILIENCY.	0	271,000	271,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	ALTERNATE LIGHTING VAULT	0	99,000	99,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	ALTERNATE NETWORK CONTROL CENTER & DATABASE	0	99,000	99,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	ALTERNATE TECHNICAL CONTROL FACILITY	0	99,000	99,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	BASE PERIMETER FENCE AND ACCESS ROAD	0	50,000	50,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	CARGO HAUL ROUTE APOD LOOP	0	20,000	20,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	DIESEL STORAGE NORTHWEST FIELD & MAIN BASE.	0	20,000	20,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	DISBURSED WAR RESERVE MATERIAL WAREHOUSING (FOUR).	0	391,000	391,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	DISBURSED WAR RESERVE MATERIAL WAREHOUSING (TWO).	0	190,000	190,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	DISBURSED WAR RESERVE WAREHOUSING (TWELVE).	0	1,170,000	1,170,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	EXPLOSIVE SAFE EGRESS FACILITY	0	41,000	41,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	FLIGHTLINE EXPANSION / CIVIL ENGINEER COMPLEX.	0	195,000	195,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	HARDENED AIRCRAFT SHELTERS (HAS)	0	289,000	289,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	LFM & OPS FAC NORTH RAMP	0	58,000	58,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	LRS POL WRM STORAGE WAREHOUSE	0	23,000	23,000

SEC. 4602. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MAWAR TYPHOON RECOVERY (DESIGN)	0	723,000	723,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MOBILITY PROCESSING CENTER-PAX	0	120,000	120,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MSA FUEL STAND	0	119,000	119,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MSA SECURITY GATE	0	41,000	41,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MUNS ADMIN MSA	0	101,000	101,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MUNS HAUL ROUTE ALT	0	8,000	8,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MUNS HAUL ROUTE NORTHWEST FIELD-MSA	0	102,000	102,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	MUNS PRODUCTION UTILITY CONNECTIONS	0	41,000	41,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	NORTHWEST FIELD AIRFIELD FENCE	0	40,000	40,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	NORTHWEST FIELD BYPASS ROAD	0	33,000	33,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	NORTHWEST FIELD ELECTRICAL UPGRADE ...	0	102,000	102,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	NORTHWEST FIELD FUEL STORAGE, RE- CEIPT, AND HYDRANT SYSTEM.	0	267,000	267,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	NORTHWEST FIELD FUEL TRANSFER LINE	0	180,000	180,000

Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	NORTHWEST FIELD WATER WELLS	0	33,000	33,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	NORTHWEST FUEL BYPASS	0	297,000	297,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	OVERHEAD TO UNDERGROUND TRANS- MISSION LINES (GPA).	0	81,000	81,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PERIMETER FENCE AT MSA-1	0	38,000	38,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	POWER RESILIENCY—MICROGRID	0	1,305,000	1,305,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	SIX 1M GAL POTABLE WATER STORAGE TANKS. NWF FIRE PROTECTION 270K WATER TANK STORAGE.	0	94,000	94,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	SOLAR ARRAY COVERED PARKING	0	254,000	254,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	SOLAR BATTERY STORAGE	0	223,000	223,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	UPGRADE ENTRY CONTROL POINT FOR NORTHWEST FIELD GATE.	0	57,000	57,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	UPGRADE ENTRY CONTROL POINT SANTA ROSA GATE.	0	47,000	47,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	UPGRADE MAIN ECP GATE (ARC LIGHT)	0	66,000	66,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	WAR RESERVE MATERIAL STORAGE WARE- HOUSE.	0	109,000	109,000
Air Force	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	WATER DISTRIBUTION CONNECTION GWA	0	33,000	33,000
Subtotal Military Construction, Air Force Disaster Recovery				0	7,938,000	7,938,000
TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DISASTER RECOVERY				0	12,504,940	12,504,940

**TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS**

TITLE XLVII—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL
SECURITY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Discretionary Summary by Appropriation			
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Energy Programs			
Nuclear Energy	150,000	0	150,000
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National Nuclear Security Administration:			
Weapons Activities	19,848,644	51,200	19,899,844
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,465,108	-13,900	2,451,208
Naval Reactors	2,118,773	-18,900	2,099,873
Federal Salaries and Expenses	564,475	2,700	567,175
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	24,997,000	21,100	25,018,100
Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,059,695	-23,400	7,036,295
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	384,957	-384,957	0
Other Defense Activities	1,140,023	0	1,140,023

Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities				33,581,675	-387,257	33,194,418
Total, Discretionary Funding				33,731,675	-387,257	33,344,418
Nuclear Energy						
Safeguards and security				150,000	0	150,000
Total, Nuclear Energy				150,000	0	150,000
National Nuclear Security Administration						
Weapons Activities						
Stockpile management						
Stockpile major modernization						
B61-12 Life Extension Program				27,500	0	27,500
W88 Alteration program				78,700	0	78,700
W80-4 Life extension program				1,164,750	0	1,164,750
W80-X ALT SLCM				0	70,000	70,000
Program increase				(70,000)		
W87-1 Modification Program				1,096,033	0	1,096,033
W93				455,776	0	455,776
B61-13				16,000	0	16,000
Subtotal, Stockpile major modernization				2,838,759	70,000	2,892,759
Stockpile sustainment				1,356,260	-2,200	1,354,060
B83 gravity bomb sustainment excess to need					(-2,200)	
Weapons dismantlement and disposition				54,100	0	54,100
Production operations				816,567	0	816,567
Nuclear enterprise assurance				75,002	0	75,002
Total, Stockpile management				5,140,688	67,800	5,208,488

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Production Modernization			
Primary Capability Modernization			
Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Plutonium Operations	984,611	0	984,611
21-D-512 Plutonium Pit Production Project, LANL	470,000	0	470,000
15-D-302 TA-55 Reinvestments Project, Phase 3, LANL	39,475	0	39,475
04-D-125 Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project, LANL	0	0	0
Subtotal, Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization	1,494,086	0	1,494,086
Savannah River Plutonium Modernization			
Savannah River Plutonium Operations	75,332	0	75,332
21-D-511 Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility, SRS	1,200,000	0	1,200,000
Subtotal, Savannah River Plutonium Modernization	1,275,332	0	1,275,332
Enterprise Plutonium Support	121,964	0	121,964
Total, Plutonium Modernization	2,891,382	0	2,891,382
High Explosives & Energetics			
High Explosives & Energetics	115,675	0	115,675
21-D-510 HE Synthesis, Formulation, and Production, PX	0	0	0
15-D-301 HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	15,000	0	15,000
Subtotal, High Explosives & Energetics	130,675	0	130,675
Total, Primary Capability Modernization	3,022,057	0	3,022,057
Secondary Capability Modernization			
Secondary Capability Modernization	755,353	0	755,353
18-D-690 Lithium Processing Facility, Y-12	260,000	0	260,000
06-D-141 Uranium Processing Facility, Y-12	800,000	0	800,000
Total, Secondary Capability Modernization	1,815,353	0	1,815,353
Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment			

Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	661,738	0	661,738
18-D-650 Tritium Finishing Facility, SRS	0	0	0
Total, Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	661,738	0	661,738
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	141,300	0	141,300
22-D-513 Power Sources Capability, SNL	50,000	0	50,000
Total, Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	191,300	0	191,300
Capability Based Investments	153,244	0	153,244
Warhead Assembly Modernization	34,000	0	34,000
Total, Production Modernization	5,877,692	0	5,877,692
Stockpile research, technology, and engineering			
Assessment Science			
Assessment Science	834,250	-9,000	825,250
Unjustified growth		(-9,000)	
14-D-640 Ula Complex Enhancements Project, NNSS	73,083	0	73,083
Total, Assessment Science	907,333	-9,000	898,333
Engineering and integrated assessments	418,000	0	418,000
Inertial confinement fusion	682,830	10,000	692,830
Program increase		(10,000)	
Advanced simulation and computing	879,500	5,000	884,500
Program increase		(5,000)	
Weapons technology and manufacturing maturation	286,489	0	286,489
Academic programs	128,188	-8,000	120,188
Unjustified growth		(-8,000)	
Total, Stockpile research, technology, and engineering	3,302,340	-2,000	3,300,340
Infrastructure and operations			
Operating			
Operations of facilities	1,305,000	0	1,305,000
Safety and Environmental Operations	191,958	-10,000	181,958
Unjustified growth		(-10,000)	
Maintenance and Repair of Facilities	881,000	3,000	884,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Program increase for Y-12 maintenance backlog		(3,000)	
Recapitalization	778,408	0	778,408
Total, Operating	3,156,366	-7,000	3,149,366
Mission enabling construction			
22-D-514 Digital Infrastructure Capability Expansion, LLNL	0	0	0
23-D-517 Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade, LANL	70,000	0	70,000
23-D-518 Plutonium Modernization Ops & Waste Mngmt Office Bldg, LANL	0	0	0
23-D-519 Special Material Facility, Y-12	0	0	0
25-D-510 Plutonium Mission Safety & Quality Building, LANL	48,500	0	48,500
25-D-511 PULSE New Access, NNS	25,000	0	25,000
Total, Mission enabling construction	143,500	0	143,500
Total, Infrastructure and operations	3,299,866	-7,000	3,292,866
Secure transportation asset			
Operations and equipment	236,160	0	236,160
Program direction	135,264	0	135,264
Total, Secure transportation asset	371,424	0	371,424
Defense nuclear security			
Operations and maintenance	1,126,000	0	1,126,000
Construction:			
17-D-710 West End Protected Area Reduction Project, Y-12	54,000	0	54,000
Subtotal, Construction	54,000	0	54,000
Total, Defense nuclear security	1,180,000	0	1,180,000
Information technology and cybersecurity	646,000	-7,600	638,400
Unjustified growth		(-7,600)	

Legacy contractor pensions	30,634	0	30,634
Total, Weapons Activities	19,848,644	51,200	19,899,844
Adjustments			
Use of prior year balances	0	0	0
Total, Adjustments	0	0	0
Total, Weapons Activities	19,848,644	51,200	19,899,844
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			
Material Management and Minimization			
Conversion	0	0	0
Reactor conversion and uranium supply	145,227	0	145,227
Nuclear material removal and elimination	38,825	0	38,825
Material disposition	0	0	0
Plutonium disposition	193,045	0	193,045
Total, Material Management and Minimization	377,097	0	377,097
Global Material Security			
International nuclear security	87,768	-3,000	84,768
Unjustified growth		(-3,000)	
Radiological security	260,000	0	260,000
Nuclear smuggling detection and deterrence	196,096	0	196,096
Total, Global Material Security	543,864	-3,000	540,864
Nonproliferation and Arms Control	224,980	-10,900	214,080
Nonproliferation policy unjustified growth		(-10,900)	
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D			
Proliferation detection	317,158	0	317,158
Nonproliferation stewardship program	124,875	0	124,875
Nuclear detonation detection	323,058	0	323,058
Forensics R&D	37,759	0	37,759
Nonproliferation fuels development	0	0	0
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D	802,850	0	802,850

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Nonproliferation Construction:			
18-D-150 Surplus Plutonium Disposition Project, SRS	40,000	0	40,000
Total, Nonproliferation Construction	40,000	0	40,000
NNSA Bioassurance Program	0	0	0
Legacy contractor pensions	7,128	0	7,128
Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program			
Emergency Management	23,847	0	23,847
Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation	512,342	0	512,342
Total, Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program	536,189	0	536,189
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,532,108	-13,900	2,518,208
Adjustments			
Use of prior year balances	-67,000	0	-67,000
Total, Adjustments	-67,000	0	-67,000
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,465,108	-13,900	2,451,208
Naval Reactors			
Naval reactors development	868,380	0	868,380
Columbia -Class reactor systems development	45,610	0	45,610
S8G Prototype refueling	0	0	0
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	763,263	-6,200	757,063
Unjustified growth		(-6,200)	
Program direction	62,848	0	62,848
Construction:			
14-D-901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF	292,002	-12,700	279,302

Unjustified growth	(-12,700)		
21-D-530 KL Steam and Condensate Upgrades	0	0	
22-D-531 KL Chemistry & Radiological Health Building	0	0	
22-D-532 KL Security Upgrades	41,670	41,670	
23-D-533 BL Component Test Complex	0	0	
24-D-530 NRF Medical Science Complex	0	0	
25-D-530 Naval Examination Acquisition Project	45,000	45,000	
Total, Construction	378,672	-12,700	365,972
Total, Naval Reactors	2,118,773	-18,900	2,099,873
Federal Salaries and Expenses			
Program direction	564,475	2,700	567,175
Additional 10 FTE		(2,700)	
Use of prior year balances	0	0	0
Total, Federal Salaries and Expenses	564,475	2,700	567,175
TOTAL, National Nuclear Security Administration	24,997,000	21,100	25,018,100
Defense Environmental Cleanup			
Closure sites administration	1,350	0	1,350
Richland			
River corridor and other cleanup operations	133,000	0	133,000
Central plateau remediation	773,030	0	773,030
Richland community and regulatory support	11,130	0	11,130
18-D-404 Modification of Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility	0	0	0
22-D-401 L-888 Eastern Plateau Fire Station	13,500	0	13,500
22-D-402 L-897 200 Area Water Treatment Facility	7,800	0	7,800
23-D-404 181D Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	18,886	0	18,886
23-D-405 181B Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	1,168	0	1,168
24-D-401 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Supercell 11 Expans Proj	25,000	0	25,000
Total, Richland	983,514	0	983,514

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Office of River Protection:			
Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning	466,000	-16,000	450,000
Unjustified growth		(-16,000)	
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	832,065	0	832,065
Construction:			
23-D-403 Hanford 200 West Area Tank Farms Risk Management Project	37,500	0	37,500
15-D-409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System	37,500	0	37,500
18-D-16 Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant—LBL/Direct feed LAW	0	0	0
01-D-16D High-Level Waste Facility	608,100	0	608,100
01-D-16E Pretreatment Facility	20,000	0	20,000
Subtotal, Construction	703,100	0	703,100
Total, Office of River Protection	2,001,165	-16,000	1,985,165
Idaho National Laboratory:			
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	430,678	0	430,678
Idaho community and regulatory support	3,315	0	3,315
Construction:			
22-D-403 Idaho Spent Nuclear Fuel Staging Facility	0	0	0
22-D-404 Addl IGDF Landfill Disposal Cell and Evaporation Ponds Project	25,250	0	25,250
22-D-402 Calcine Construction	0	0	0
Subtotal, Construction	25,250	0	25,250
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	459,243	0	459,243
NSA sites and Nevada off-sites			
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,917	0	1,917
LLNL Excess Facilities D&D	0	0	0

Separations Processing Research Unit				845	0	845
Nevada Test Site				63,377	0	63,377
Sandia National Laboratory				1,816	0	1,816
Los Alamos National Laboratory				273,610	0	273,610
Los Alamos Excess Facilities D&D				1,622	0	1,622
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites				343,187	0	343,187
Oak Ridge Reservation:						
OR Nuclear Facility D&D				342,705	0	342,705
U233 Disposition Program				60,000	0	60,000
OR cleanup and waste disposition				72,000	0	72,000
Construction:						
14-D-403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility				30,000	0	30,000
17-D-401 On-site Waste Disposal Facility				40,000	0	40,000
Subtotal, Construction				70,000	0	70,000
OR community & regulatory support				5,700	0	5,700
OR technology development and deployment				3,300	0	3,300
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation				553,705	0	553,705
Savannah River Site:						
Savannah River risk management operations				400,538	0	400,538
Savannah River legacy pensions				0	0	0
Savannah River community and regulatory support				5,198	5,000	10,198
Payment in lieu of taxes					(5,000)	
Savannah River National Laboratory O&M				90,000	0	90,000
Construction:						
20-D-401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #10, 11, 12				82,500	0	82,500
19-D-701 SR Security Systems Replacement				6,000	0	6,000
18-D-401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #8, 9				0	0	0
18-D-402 Emergency Operations Center Replacement, SR				0	0	0
Subtotal, Construction				88,500	0	88,500
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition				971,235	0	971,235

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2025 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Total, Savannah River Site	1,555,471	5,000	1,560,471
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant			
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	413,874	0	413,874
Construction:			
15-D-411 Safety Significant Confinement Ventilation System, WIPP	10,346	0	10,346
15-D-412 Utility Shaft, WIPP	1,200	0	1,200
Total, Construction	11,546	0	11,546
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	425,420	0	425,420
Program direction—Defense Environmental Cleanup	334,958	0	334,958
Program support—Defense Environmental Cleanup	105,885	-12,400	93,485
Unjustified growth		(-12,400)	
Safeguards and Security—Defense Environmental Cleanup	265,197	0	265,197
Technology development and deployment	30,600	0	30,600
Subtotal, Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,059,695	-23,400	7,036,295
TOTAL, Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,059,695	-23,400	7,036,295
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	384,957	-384,957	0
Program reduction		(-384,957)	
Other Defense Activities			
Environment, health, safety and security			
Environment, health, safety and security mission support	141,908	0	141,908
Program direction	90,555	0	90,555
Total, Environment, health, safety and security	232,463	0	232,463

Office of Enterprise Assessments		
Enterprise assessments	30,022	0
Program direction	64,132	0
Total, Office of Enterprise Assessments	94,154	0
Specialized security activities	390,000	0
Legacy Management		
Legacy Management Activities—Defense	181,289	0
Program Direction	23,969	0
Total, Legacy Management	205,258	0
Defense-Related Administrative Support	213,649	0
Office of Hearings and Appeals	4,499	0
Subtotal, Other Defense Activities	1,140,023	0
Use of prior year balances	0	0
Total, Other Defense Activities	1,140,023	0

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

COMMITTEE ACTION

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTES DURING FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

In compliance with Rule XXVI 7(3)(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, listed below is a tabulation of the roll call votes.

1. MOTION: To include a provision that would establish the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear Deterrence Policy and Programs.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 25–0

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt.

Opposed: None

2. MOTION: To include a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to engage on the LGM–35A Sentinel program

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 10–14

In favor: Senators Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Tuberville, Mullin, and Budd

Opposed: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Scott, and Schmitt

Voting Present: Senator Reed

3. MOTION: To include a provision that would increase the topline by \$25.0 billion.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 16–9

In favor: Senators Blumenthal, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, and Kelly

4. MOTION: To include a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a general temporary military contingency payment adjustment for children's hospitals.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 12–13

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Cramer, and Tuberville

Opposed: Senators Warren, Peters, Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Scott, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

5. MOTION: To include a provision that would exempt National Guard Bilateral Affairs Officers from active duty end strength limits and to provide clarification on the congressional committees to which the Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report on security cooperation activities.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 15–10

In favor: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, and Mullin

Opposed: Senators Reed, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Budd, and Schmitt

6. MOTION: To include a provision that would extend the term of the Commander of the Naval Sea Systems Command to eight years and make the Commander eligible for appointment to the rank of admiral.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 23–2

In favor: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed and Scott

7. MOTION: To include a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the utilization and costs associated with the Department of Defense's policies related to non-covered reproductive services.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 12–13

In favor: Senators Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

8. MOTION: To include a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to revise certain health assessment forms of the Department of Defense to include information relating to comprehensive contraceptive counseling.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

Opposed: Senators Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

9. MOTION: To include a provision that would expand the Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program to include installations of the Coast Guard.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 18–7

In favor: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Cotton, Rounds, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, and Tuberville

Opposed: Senators Reed, Wicker, Fischer, Ernst, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

10. MOTION: To include a provision that would ensure that all Department of Defense personnel actions, including accessions, promotions, assignments and training, shall be based exclusively on individual merit and demonstrated performance.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 11–14

In favor: Senators Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Rounds, and Ernst

11. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit race-based admissions at the military service academies.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 11–14

In favor: Senators Wicker, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, and Fischer

12. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit majors or minors at military service academies that focus on diversity, equity, and inclusion.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 12–13

In favor: Senators Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

13. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit the establishment of new diversity, equity, and inclusion positions in the Department of Defense and the filling of vacancies in such positions.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

14. MOTION: To include a provision that would provide for automatic Selective Service System registration, and to extend such registration to all persons residing in the United States.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 16–9

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Sullivan, Tuberville, and Mullin

Opposed: Senators Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Cramer, Scott, Budd, and Schmitt

15. MOTION: To include a provision that would exclude any women required to be registered for the Selective Service System from being compelled to join combat arms branches.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, and Rosen

16. MOTION: To include a provision that would express the policy of the United States regarding the draft.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 12–13

In favor: Senators Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senator Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

17. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit the performance by the Department of Defense of sex change surgeries.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

18. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit the coverage under the TRICARE program of certain medical procedures for children that could result in sterilization.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

19. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit the changing of gender in Department of Defense records.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 12–13

In favor: Senators Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

20. MOTION: To include a provision that would require contractors of the Department of Defense to provide reasonable access to repair materials.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 21–4

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Fischer, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Mullin, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Wicker, Cotton, Tuberville, and Budd

21. MOTION: To include a provision that would require a minimum investment for facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 25–0

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: None

22. MOTION: To include a provision that would expand the restrictions on retired and reserve members of the Armed Forces receiving employment and compensation from foreign governments to include receiving such employment and compensation indirectly through private entities.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 14–11

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Rounds, Scott, and Tuberville

Opposed: Senators Gillibrand, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

23. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit the use of funds for resettlement in the United States of certain individuals from the West Bank or Gaza.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

24. MOTION: To include a provision that would clarify the treatment of nondisclosure agreements with respect to privatized military housing.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 19–6

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Fischer, Rounds, Sullivan, Cramer, Tuberville, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Wicker, Cotton, Ernst, Scott, Mullin, and Budd

25. MOTION: To include a provision that would increase amounts prioritizing counterdrug activities.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

26. MOTION: To include a provision that would modify the restriction on Department of Defense procurement of certain items containing Perfluorooctane Sulfonate or Perfluorooctanoic acid.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 12–13

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, and Rosen

Opposed: Senators Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

27. MOTION: To include a provision that expedite completion of the Ambler Access Project.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 20–5

In favor: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, King, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Hirono, Kaine, Warren, and Rosen

28. MOTION: To favorably report to the Senate the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 22–3

In favor: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Wicker,

Fischer, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senator Reed, Warren, and Cotton

Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate

It was not possible to include the Congressional Budget Office cost estimate on this legislation because it was not available at the time the report was filed. It will be included in material presented during the Senate floor debate on the legislation.

Regulatory Impact

Paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires that a report on the regulatory impact of the bill be included in the report on the bill. The committee finds that there is no regulatory impact in the case of the National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 2025.

Changes in Existing Law

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the changes in existing law made by certain portions of the bill have not been shown in this section of the report because, in the opinion of the committee, it is necessary to dispense with showing such changes in order to expedite the business of the Senate and reduce the expenditure of funds.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. REED

This bill includes many provisions that improve our national security and provide the necessary training, resources, and support that our men and women in uniform deserve. However, I was ultimately unable to vote for this bill because I have deep reservations about the spending approach that was adopted in markup.

As my colleagues know, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA) mandated a defense spending cap of \$895 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2025. The FRA also included a clause that if FY 2025 appropriations legislation exceeded this spending cap, then across-the-board sequestration cuts would be imposed on the defense enterprise at the same amount as the spending caps were exceeded.

During markup, the committee debated and adopted an amendment that authorizes a national defense topline increase of \$25 billion. This topline increase—if enacted in FY 2025 appropriations—would break the spending caps set by the FRA and potentially expose the Department of Defense (DOD) to sequestration and across-the-board cuts that grossly distort our defense priorities.

I appreciate the need for greater defense spending to ensure our national security, but I do not gamble with national defense dollars. Sending a hollow defense bill to the Appropriations Committee for the sake of messaging is counterproductive. Until Congress repeals the FRA or reaches a new budget agreement to revise the FRA caps, this topline increase creates unnecessary risks for our national security.

I believe that the FRA put arbitrary caps on domestic and defense spending, but I understand that the legislation had to be passed because it prevented our nation's default on the debt. I would also note that the recently passed \$95 billion National Security Supplemental Act made important progress toward meeting key requirements for the defense industrial base and national security priorities.

In brief, I opposed this topline increase and the risk it creates because:

- (1) The Appropriations Committee would not be able to fund the topline increase without breaking FRA defense caps and triggering sequestration and across-the-board cuts in defense;

- (2) Sending an NDAA with an unrealistic topline to the Appropriations Committee would undermine SASC's relevance and ability to establish funding authorizations for DOD, instead allowing the Appropriations Committee to pick and choose which lines to support;

- (3) The House Armed Services Committee and House of Representatives passed a bill that matched the President's budget

request level, so any Senate topline increase will be highly contested in conference unless the FRA is repealed or modified; and

(4) Any increase for defense spending should be in the context of a broader negotiation for increasing appropriations allocations.

During the markup, I was joined by several colleagues in an effort to modify the topline budget amendment to specify that the increase may not be obligated or expended unless the discretionary spending limits imposed by the FRA are eliminated or increased by an equal amount. Unfortunately, this request was denied.

I appreciate the hard work of the committee in completing the markup of this bill. I stand ready to work with my colleagues as we proceed through the legislative year to find a bipartisan solution to the FRA caps and sequestration, which are risking harm to all agencies and functions of our government. Our men and women in uniform and those they protect deserve a resolution to this problem.

JACK REED.

