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118TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-58

**NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024**

R E P O R T

[TO ACCOMPANY S. 2226]

ON

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 FOR
MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FOR
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AND FOR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY PER-
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PURPOSES

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE



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Calendar No. 119

118TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-58

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024
FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE, FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AND FOR
DEFENSE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EN-
ERGY, TO PRESCRIBE MILITARY PERSONNEL
STRENGTHS FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

JULY 12, 2023—Ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2226]

The Committee on Armed Services reports favorably an original bill (S. 2226) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 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 2024;
- (2) Authorize the personnel end strengths for each military Active-Duty component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 2024;
- (3) Authorize the personnel end strengths for the Selected Reserve of each of the reserve components of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 2024;
- (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 2024; and

(7) Authorize appropriations for national security programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2024.

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 22, 2023, the Senate Armed Services Committee voted 24–1 to advance the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 to the Senate floor.

The United States faces a dangerous and growing set of national security challenges. Most urgently, the People's Republic of China has emerged as America's primary competitor, as the only nation with both the intent and the capability to mount a sustained challenge to the United States' security and economic interests. Additionally, Russia has shown itself to be a violent and destabilizing force, and Iran and North Korea continue to push the boundaries of military brinksmanship. 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 2024 is an important step toward achieving these goals.

To that end, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024:

(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 2024 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 (title I of 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 2024 was \$844.2 billion for base Department of Defense (DOD) programs and \$32.6 billion for national security programs in the Department of Energy (DOE).

The committee recommends an overall discretionary authorization of \$886.3 billion in fiscal year 2024, including \$844.3 billion for base DOD programs, \$32.5 billion for national security programs in the DOE, and \$9.5 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 2024 defense programs. The table summarizes the committee’s recommended discretionary authorizations by appropriation account for fiscal year 2024 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

Report on Army requirements and acquisition strategy for night vision devices (sec. 111)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 29, 2024, on its requirements and acquisition strategy for night vision devices.

The committee remains supportive of the Army's significant investment in modernized night vision capabilities that support requirements for large scale combat operations in multi-domain operations. However, the committee has been concerned that the Army's narrow focus has not sufficiently accounted for the appropriate mix of night vision capabilities across formations. As such, the committee is encouraged that the Army is developing a Soldier Situational Awareness Modernization Strategy (SAMS), reinforcing the Army's vision to align appropriate night vision technology by echelon: Close Combat Force; Close Area Combat Force; Close Combat Force-Direct Support; and Close Sustainment Support. The committee understands that the SAMS will guide refinement of procurement objectives, acquisition strategies, and the overarching night vision device funding strategy to support the Army of 2030 and 2040.

Army plan for ensuring sources of cannon tubes (sec. 112)

The committee recommends a provision that would require 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 February 29, 2024, to consist of an updated version of the Army's March 2022 report titled, "Army Plan for Ensuring Sources of Cannon Tubes." The update shall take into account increased demand for cannon tubes generated by the Nation's present and projected support for Ukraine and other foreign military sales.

The committee supports the significant investment the Army continues to make in Watervliet Arsenal as it fulfills its long-standing and critical role in sourcing cannon tubes for the Nation's defense industrial base. The committee acknowledges the increased and enduring importance of a Government owned and operated facility such as Watervliet, as well as the expertise and skilled labor of the supporting workforce. The committee is concerned however that increases in the volume and urgency of demand for cannon tubes since the Army's March 2022 report may require cannon tube production capacity at a second facility in addition to current and planned investments at Watervliet.

Strategy for Army tactical wheeled vehicle program (sec. 113)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to update its tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) strategy every 5 years beginning with the submission of the President's Budget request for fiscal year 2025. This strategy will consider the full fleet of TWVs and associated trailers and support equipment. Further, the Secretary of the Army shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 15 days after the budget submission, on its strategy and future years defense program.

The committee is concerned that the Army has not formally updated its TWV strategy since 2014. A recurring update would help both the Army and industry plan for future requirements, periodically assess current TWV capability and capacity to support Army requirements as defined by the governing National Defense Strategy, and more consistently identify commercially available improvements to the current Army fleet.

The Army is currently fielding Infantry Squad Vehicles, retrofitting its High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle fleet with antilock brake systems with electronic stability control kits, adding Joint Light Tactical Vehicles into its inventory, and initiating a competition for a new Common Tactical Truck, to name some of its ongoing TWV initiatives. A recurring and holistic review across all platforms will improve the Army's ability to manage its TWV fleet into the future.

Extension and modification of annual updates to master plans and investment strategies for Army ammunition plants (sec. 114)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend and modify the annual updates to master plans for Army Ammunition Plants. The provision would extend the reporting period from March 31, 2026, to March 31, 2030. The provision would also require a description of any changes made to the Army Ammunition Plant master plan based upon current global events, including pandemics and armed conflicts.

Report on acquisition strategies of the logistics augmentation program of the Army (sec. 115)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report on acquisition strategies of the logistics augmentation program of the Army.

Subtitle C—Navy Programs

Reduction in the minimum number of Navy carrier air wings and carrier air wing headquarters required to be maintained (sec. 121)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 8062(e) of title 10, United States Code, to relieve the Navy of a requirement to maintain 10 carrier air wings.

The Department of Defense has asked for relief from the requirements of this section, which directs the Secretary of the Navy to ensure that the Navy maintains 9 carrier air wings until additional deployable aircraft carriers can fully support 10 carrier air wings, or October 1, 2025, whichever is earlier. Thereafter, the Navy would be required to maintain 10 carrier air wings.

The Navy intends to maintain 9 carrier air wings as the fleet returns to 11 operational aircraft carriers. The Navy argues that even with 11 operational aircraft carriers, two of those carriers are regularly unavailable for worldwide deployment due to routine or scheduled maintenance or repair to include refueling and complex overhauls, docking planned incremental availabilities, or planned incremental availabilities. Thus, the Navy believes that maintaining 9 carrier air wings is sufficient to support 11 operational aircraft carriers and that maintaining 10 carrier air wings is unnecessary.

Extension of prohibition on availability of funds for Navy port waterborne security barriers (sec. 122)

The committee recommends a provision that would further extend through fiscal year 2024 an existing prohibition on the use of funds for waterborne security barriers.

Multiyear procurement authority for Virginia class submarine program (sec. 123)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Navy to enter into one or more contracts for the multiyear procurement of the next block of 10 Virginia-class submarines.

Subtitle D—Air Force Programs

Limitations and minimum inventory requirement relating to RQ-4 aircraft (sec. 131)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from divesting any RQ-4 Block 40 aircraft. The committee is concerned that retiring these aircraft would create a gap in moving target indications capabilities. There is also a lack of transparency from the Department of Defense on its intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance modernization plan.

Limitation on divestiture of T-1A training aircraft (sec. 132)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit retirement of T-1A training aircraft pending a certain certification.

The Air Force plans to alter the curriculum for pilots slated to fly multiengine aircraft, such as tankers or bombers. The service intends to take pilots who have graduated from undergraduate pilot training and then train them in more realistic simulators. Following simulator training, these pilots would be sent directly to operational squadrons. Pursuing such a course of action would obviate to the need to maintain the current numbers of intermediate trainers like the T-1A.

Before supporting this divestiture, the committee needs to be sure that the Air Force's proposed alternative pilot training curriculum will be as effective, if not more effective, than the current program. The committee also needs to understand how the change could affect other programs.

Modification to minimum inventory requirement for A-10 aircraft (sec. 133)

The committee recommends a provision that would alleviate the current restrictions on retiring A-10 aircraft to allow the Air Force to retire 42 A-10 aircraft in fiscal year 2024.

Modification to minimum requirement for total primary mission aircraft inventory of Air Force fighter aircraft (sec. 134)

The committee recommends a provision that would reduce the number of fighter aircraft that the Air Force would be required to maintain from 1,145 fighters to 1,112.

Modification of limitation on divestment of F-15 aircraft (sec. 135)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 150 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), to include an accounting of remaining service life, upgrades, and other modifications made to each F-15 as part of the required report prior to divestment.

While the committee largely supports the Air Force's force design and modernization plans, concerns remain that Air Force divestment plans do not always target the oldest or least relevant parts of the aircraft fleet first. Specifically, the Air Force plans to retire portions of the F-15E Strike Eagle fleet that have also recently received expensive and necessary upgrades. The committee needs to understand such divestments in the broader context of actions with the whole fighter fleet.

Report on Air Force executive aircraft (sec. 136)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Air Force to produce a report on executive aircraft.

Although the Air Force had indicated in previous fiscal years that it planned to divest certain C-40 executive aircraft, the Air Force no longer intends to pursue divestments of these aircraft during the future years defense program. The committee supports this

decision, but needs more information about the factors that impact the Air Force's planning and programming regarding these and other executive aircraft in order to better understand the long-term future of these aircraft and the missions that they support.

Therefore, the Secretary of the Air Force shall provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 1, 2025, that includes information that can help the committee better understand demand for these aircraft, costs associated with operating them, and the role that the Air Force's fleet of executive aircraft play in filling overall demand for Department of Defense executive aircraft. Understanding these factors will aid the committee in making informed assessments of any future planning and programming decisions that the Air Force may propose regarding these aircraft.

Subtitle E—Defense Wide, Joint, and Multiservice Matters

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 Secretary of Defense to waive the requirement to give priority to small businesses and non-traditional defense contractors for up to two solicitations for proposals per fiscal year.

The committee notes that the Congress established the Accelerate the Procurement and Fielding of Innovative Technologies (APFIT) program as a pilot pursuant to section 834 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022. The committee believes that APFIT can be an important tool to accelerate the delivery of capabilities to the warfighter by providing expeditiously transitioned technologies from other pilot programs, prototype projects, and research projects into production and fielding.

The committee notes that APFIT is on track to deliver critical capabilities earlier than previously anticipated, while contributing to the viability of the defense industrial base, including for small business and nontraditional defense contractors. The committee notes that section 834 directed the Secretary of Defense, in carrying out APFIT, to prioritize development by small businesses (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) or nontraditional defense contractors (as defined under section 2302 of title 10, United States Code). Although the committee remains supportive of this general prioritization, the committee believes that APFIT should be given limited flexibility to select technologies from traditional contractors when deemed necessary.

Requirement to develop and implement policies to establish the datalink strategy of the Department of Defense (sec. 142)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement policies that establish a unified datalink strategy and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on these policies.

The Department of Defense's datalink strategies have focused on service- and platform-centric solutions that too frequently lack interoperability between weapon systems and depend on proprietary protocols that limit government use across multiple systems. These strategies have also lacked modularity for rapid upgrades and often rely on legacy Link-16 networks.

The committee recognizes that the rapid exchange of information between weapon and sensor systems through datalinks will be a vital component of future warfare. For example, the core infrastructure of Joint All Domain Command and Control will rely on datalinks in order to improve force coordination through more timely command and control. The internet has been successful because it allows disparate systems to share data effectively through the use of standardized network protocols and interfaces.

Finally, the committee understands that the People's Republic of China has taken a whole-of-government approach to its system of datalinks, which has significantly advanced its combat capabilities across all warfighting domains. The committee believes that the United States needs a similar whole-of-government approach to succeed in any potential conflict.

Report on contract for cybersecurity capabilities and briefing (sec. 143)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the decision to exercise options on an existing contract to use cybersecurity capabilities to protect assets and networks across the Department of Defense. The provision also would require a briefing on the plans of the Department to ensure competition and interoperability in the security and identity and access management product market segments.

Budget Items

Navy

LPD-33

Neither the budget request, nor the future years defense program, included funding for Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (SCN) to purchase the next amphibious transport dock, LPD-33.

The Department of Defense has conducted extensive analysis of the LPD-17 class to redesign the ship to achieve cost savings. This resulted in the design of the Flight II ships. The LPD-33 would be the next Flight II ship of the LPD-17 class. Marine Corps witnesses have testified that there are no capabilities excess to their needs in the Flight II design, but the Department has decided to further study whether the LPD could be redesigned to yield a ship that would be less expensive to acquire.

Given that it is unlikely that the Navy could achieve major cost savings without significant changes in capabilities, the committee fails to see why the Department would stop production of LPDs without a replacement.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase in line number 14 of SCN of \$1.9 billion to fully fund LPD-33.

Auxiliary Personnel Lighter

The budget request did not include any funding in line number 29 of SCN for Auxiliary Personnel Lighter (APL) procurement. APL barracks craft provide berthing and messing facilities for sailors up to an aircraft carrier size ship. The Navy inventory includes 20 APLs, with 12 of those craft having been built from 1944–1946 that were not designed to current safety standards.

The committee recommends an increase of \$72.0 million in SCN line number 29 for an additional APL-67 class berthing barge.

Marine Corps ground based air defense

The budget request included \$249.1 million in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC) for line number 10 Ground Based Air Defense.

Marine Corps ground based interceptors allow for simultaneous neutralization of multiple missiles, proving to be a valuable capability in expeditionary advanced base operations.

The committee recommends an increase of \$4.5 million in PMC line number 10.

Air Force

F-15EX realignment of funds

The budget request included \$2.7 billion in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) line 5 F-15EX.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$200.4 million in APAF line 5 and increases of \$80.0 million in APAF line 81 Other Production Charges and \$120.4 million in APAF line 25 F-15.

B-1B realignment of funds

The budget request included \$12.8 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) line 20 B-1B.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$3.0 million in APAF line 20 and a corresponding increase of \$3.0 million in APAF line 66 Initial Spares/Repair Parts.

B-52 realignment of funds

The budget request included \$65.8 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) line 21 B-52.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$14.0 million in APAF line 21 and a corresponding increase of \$14.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 11113F B-52 Squadrons.

RC-135 alternate position, navigation, and timing upgrades

The budget request included \$220.1 million in line 51 of Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) for various modifications of RC-135 aircraft. The request included no funds for installing alternate position, navigation, and timing (PNT) systems onto the RC-135 fleet.

Such alternate PNT systems would allow the RC-135 fleet to continue operating in a Global Positioning System (GPS)-degraded or GPS-denied environment. As adversaries increase their electronic warfare (EW) capabilities and their willingness to use EW outside of conflict, the committee believes that new PNT technology must be incorporated on the RC-135 aircraft fleet to ensure they can continue to execute their missions.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in APAF line 51 to outfit RC-135 aircraft with alternate PNT systems.

Initial Spares/Repair Parts realignment of funds

The budget request included \$781.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) line 66 Initial Spares/Repair Parts.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$11.6 million in APAF line 66 and a corresponding increase of \$11.6 million in APAF line 61 Other Aircraft.

Base Maintenance Support Vehicles realignment of funds

The budget request included \$223.4 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) line 11 Base Maintenance Support Vehicles.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$953,000 in OPAF line 11 and increases of \$340,000 in OPAF line 7 Special Purpose Vehicles, \$285,000 in OPAF line 9 Materials Handling Vehicles, and \$328,000 in OPAF line 4 Cargo and Utility Vehicles.

Space Force realignment of funds

The budget request included \$840.9 million in Procurement, Space Force (PSF) line 16 Special Space Activities.

The Space Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$497.0 million in PSF line 16 and increases of \$270.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) line 9999 Classified Programs for a classified program, \$36.3 million in PSF line 16 for Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program A, \$83.0 million in RDSF line 9999 Classified Programs for Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program B, \$53.0 million in RDSF line 9999 Classified Programs for Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program C, and \$54.7 million in RDSF line 9999 Classified Programs for Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program D.

Defense Wide

Modernization of Department of Defense internet gateway cyber defense

The budget request included \$129.1 million in line number 51 of Procurement, Defense-Wide (PDW) for Cyberspace Operations.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a modernization program for network boundary and cross-domain defense against cyber attacks, expanding upon the fiscal year 2023 pilot program and initial deployment to the primary Department of Defense internet access points (IAPs) managed by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). The Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–328) included funding to begin the procurement of a replacement for the current cyber defense system deployed at the major internet gateways of the Department of Defense. Additional funding beyond the requested amount is needed in fiscal year 2024 to sustain this initiative.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$31.0 million in PDW line number 51 for internet gateway cyber defense. The committee further recommends related increases elsewhere in this Act.

Seal Delivery Vehicle (SDV) Sonar Payload for Subsea Seabed Acceleration

The budget request included \$66.1 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for Line 67 Underwater Systems.

The committee notes that the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command has identified the fielding of Seal Delivery Vehicle (SDV) sonar payloads as an unfunded requirement.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$12.1 million in line number 75 of PDW for the fielding of SDV sonar payloads.

Counter Uncrewed Aerial Systems (CUAS) Group 3 Defeat Acceleration

The budget request included \$329.8 million in Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for Line 75 Warrior Systems.

Chemical nerve agent countermeasures

The budget request included \$231.8 million in line number 80 of Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) for Chemical and Biological Protection and Hazard Mitigation.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in PDW line number 80 for antidote treatment nerve agent autoinjectors.

Items of Special Interest

Acquisition of shoulder launched munitions

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

spaces. The committee is monitoring the U.S. Army's one-size-fits-all approach to ensure the weapon systems can defeat the full array of potential targets. Should the U.S. Army find that current technology is not mature enough to meet the U.S. Army's single system requirements, and in particular, exceeds current weight requirements, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to adjust their IAM acquisition strategy or consider adopting a strategy that leverages program alternatives.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on the U.S. Army's IAM acquisition strategy. The report shall include: (1) An assessment of industry's current ability to achieve IAM program requirements; (2) Investments and resources needed to achieve the U.S. Army's requirements for a single system; and (3) An assessment of alternatives for the program.

Air-to-air missiles

The committee supports the U.S. Air Force's work on modernizing its arsenal of air-to-air missiles, and acknowledges their criticality to effective deterrence, and, if necessary, to support combat operations. The committee recognizes that work is currently underway to replace the AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile with the AIM 260 Joint Advanced Tactical Missile, but the AIM-260 is yet to be fielded. The committee believes that an iterative approach to air-to-air missile development, including overlapping missile development programs, is needed to remain competitive against strategic competitors, as it reduces the time between capability improvements, fosters increased competition, builds a stronger and more resilient defense industrial base, and improves production capacity. The committee also recognizes that improvements to requirements, integration, and testing would be required to support more rapid development and fielding of air-to-air weapons.

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 February 1, 2024, on a plan to implement a more iterative and rapid approach to air-to-air missile acquisition and development to include: (1) Strategies and policies for executing overlapping production of air-to-air missile programs that provide more iterative and rapid capability advances and strengthen the defense industrial base; (2) Plans to streamline and accelerate the integration and testing of multiple air-to-air munitions across weapon systems, to include an evaluation of whether open system architectures for weapons can and should be implemented; (3) Strategies to ensure effective coordination and collaboration across military services to leverage cross-service development and testing efficiencies; (4) An evaluation of whether additional infrastructure to support air-to-air weapons testing within the Navy and Air Force range infrastructure, to include target drones, would be required to support an acceleration of air-to-air missile development programs, with any resources required in such case; (5) An evaluation of whether the use of unmanned aircraft as launch platforms for early air-to-air missile de-

velopment would enable accelerated development at lower risk; (6) An evaluation of whether any existing munitions within the defense industrial base would sufficiently augment current air-to-air missile capabilities and stockpiles, including a description of any associated integration costs and time; and (7) A list of any additional resources or authorities which would be required to execute the Department's strategy.

Aircraft survivability equipment

The committee is concerned about the threats posed to low-flying U.S. military aircraft from enemy air defense systems. Department of Defense fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters operating at low altitudes often are exposed to threats. These threat systems are widely proliferated and are a significant risk to our forces.

Additionally, the committee understands that in-aircraft survivability equipment and weapons engagement training aids and opportunities are not as available to the reserve component aviation enterprise as they are to the active component. This creates a disparity in training uniformity that could negatively affect National Guard and reserve aviator readiness, and reduces their capability to assist the active component during conflict operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments, or their designees, and representatives from the National Guard and reserve components, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on the service strategy for fielding and maintaining aircraft survivability equipment on U.S. military aircraft to counter modern enemy air defense systems and other widely proliferated threats, including identification of commercial off-the-shelf capabilities that would provide threat replication and simulation, and a list of National Guard and reserve aviation training sites where this training could be implemented.

Ammunition manufacturing industrial base

The committee is interested in better understanding the commercial defense industrial base that supports ammunition production, specifically small and medium caliber, for the Department of Defense (DOD).

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on the health of the defense industrial base with regard to small arms ammunition manufacturing, production, and procurement. The briefing shall include a market review of current suppliers to the DOD as well as the DOD's strategy and acquisition framework for defining and forecasting requirements of the domestic defense industrial base. The briefing shall also include the feasibility of providing future multi-year forecasts to industry suppliers. Further, the briefing shall include an organizational chart and timeline for how the program executive agent, in this case the Department of the Army, solicits and responds to training requirements and needs across the military departments.

Army small arms

The committee supports the Army's investment in its next generation squad weapon, but is concerned that the Army is not sufficiently investing across its enduring small arms capabilities. As the majority of soldiers will continue to carry current inventory weapons, the Army should ensure that these systems remain the most accurate and lethal available, whether through improved components, accessories, or munitions.

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 29, 2024, that includes: (1) A summary by weapon type of ongoing modernization efforts; (2) An assessment of components or accessories, to include those commercially available, the Army is considering as part of its modernization efforts; and (3) An assessment of the maturity of improved 5.56mm ammunition to include any constraints to integrating new ammunition, if available.

Army watercraft modernization

The committee supports the Army's efforts to re-establish a modernized watercraft fleet. The committee recognizes watercraft as key enablers to Army and joint forces in support of logistics operations in a maritime theater, including over-the-shore and intra-theater transport of mission critical equipment and personnel. However, the committee is concerned with delays and increased costs in both the Landing Craft Utility Service Life Extension Program and the Maneuver Support Vehicle (Light). Additionally, as the Army initiates its efforts related to the Mission Support Vehicle (Heavy), the committee will be interested in requirements development, to include how the Army is working with the Navy and Marine Corps on common capabilities.

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 29, 2024, on its watercraft modernization strategy. At a minimum, the briefing should include: (1) An assessment of current Army watercraft shortfalls across all classes; (2) A fielding plan of new Army watercraft and retirement plan of current Army watercraft organized by year; (3) A cost estimate for the activation and deactivation of the actions in (2); and (4) A detailed plan to coordinate with the Department of the Navy on Mission Support Vehicle (Heavy) acquisition, requirements development, and shipbuilder engagement.

Black Hawk modernization

The committee understands that the Army will retain between 800–900 Black Hawk helicopters through approximately 2060. Given the planned length of service, the Army will need to modernize these aircraft to ensure continued relevance and interoperability with the balance of the force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than 30 days after the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2025, that identifies the requested funding

for Black Hawk modernization in the fiscal year 2025–2029 future years defense plan, provides program definition, and identifies a program acquisition strategy.

Blue Grass Army Depot

The committee notes that the Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) directed the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Army, to conduct a feasibility study to assess potential missions, plants, or industries feasible for Army or Department of Defense needs at the Blue Grass Army Depot following the completion of the mission at the Blue Grass Chemical Agent- Destruction Pilot Plant. The committee further notes that the findings of this study were to be reported to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2023. However, the Department has missed this deadline.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Department of Defense, in consultation with the Department of the Army, to complete its study on the Blue Grass Army Depot and report back to the congressional defense committees by September 1, 2023.

Briefing on Degraded Visual Environment Pilotage System

The committee applauds the Army and Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) for co-developing and fielding the Degraded Visual Environment Pilotage System (DVEPS) as a quick reaction capability on a limited number of MH–60, MH–47, and HH–60 rotorcraft. The performance of this capability during recent deployments in support of NATO deterrence efforts validates this emphasis placed by the Army and USSOCOM. Additionally, the committee is pleased that degraded visual environment mitigation has been included as a critical capability on future vertical lift airframes. However, the committee is concerned that the Army has not developed a comprehensive strategy to transition the DVEPS to a degraded visual environment program of record for enduring platforms across components. The committee understands that Army testing of DVEPS has demonstrated increased situational awareness of hazards during all phases of flight and may have applicability beyond limited degraded visual environment takeoff and landing situations.

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 January 31, 2024, which details the Army’s plan to incorporate DVEPS into the enduring helicopter fleet across components.

Collaborative combat aircraft to support agile combat employment

The committee supports the U.S. Air Force’s plan to investigate achieving affordable mass with the use of collaborative combat aircraft. However, the committee is concerned that the current strategy does not prioritize fielding of tactically relevant aircraft at a low cost point on a timeline that matches current intelligence assessments, and that aligns with the Air Force’s Agile Combat Employment plan.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing, not later than January 31, 2024, to the congressional defense committees on efforts to ensure that prototypes developed for the collaborative combat aircraft program include procurement and life cycle cost targets per air vehicle, consideration for low cost air vehicles already in production, and options for operating from austere locations with very short runways.

Command Post Computing Environment

The committee recognizes the Army's efforts to develop a common operating environment in order to provide commanders an intuitive, data-informed, and tailorable common operating picture and mission command suite of applications. The Command Post Computing Environment is a key program intended to enable a common operating picture from battalion to service component commander. The committee also supports ongoing experimentation and operational employment by Army subordinate units and component commands of geographic combatant commands in which commercial off-the-shelf capabilities are being integrated in order to facilitate joint and coalition interoperability. The committee encourages continuation of this dual-pronged approach to capabilities development.

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, 2024, on how it is instilling lessons learned from subordinate command experimentation and operational application, as well as assessing scalability of commercial off-the-shelf capabilities.

Compass Call

The U.S. Air Force plans to modernize the Compass Call fleet by fielding 10 EC-37B aircraft with advanced electronic warfare capabilities to replace 14 EC-130 aircraft.

The committee believes that the U.S. Air Force needs to place additional emphasis on ground-based simulators and trainers to maintain crew proficiency with a smaller force structure available for training. The committee expects the U.S. Air Force to reflect the seriousness of this situation by budgeting for simulator and trainer development, procurement, and fielding in future budget requests.

Comptroller General review of Army air and missile defense modernization

The Army has undertaken efforts to modernize its air and missile defense capabilities. This Army modernization priority is critical to the Army's ability to protect formations from the advanced threats on the modern battlefield, including aircraft, missiles, and unmanned aircraft systems.

To assist the committee in its oversight of these efforts, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the Army's air and missile defense modernization efforts and plans. The Comptroller General's review should assess:

- (1) The systems or technologies the Army is developing in the near- and long-term to improve air and missile defense;

(2) The requirements or desired capabilities associated with air and missile defense;

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

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

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than June 28, 2024, and a report at a time agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Comptroller General review of Army long-range fires modernization

The Army has taken steps to modernize its long-range fires capabilities. To support this key priority, the Army is considering a wide range of systems, including new missiles and launchers as well as extended range cannon munitions.

To assist in oversight of these efforts, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the Army's long-range fires modernization efforts and plans. The Comptroller General's review should assess:

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

(2) The requirements or desired capabilities associated with long-range fires;

(3) The extent to which the Army has applied leading practices for acquisitions in its long-range fires programs; and

(4) How the Army has positioned itself with research and development resources, in terms of funding and personnel, to develop these technologies, to include improved range munitions.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, and a report at a time agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Counter-small unmanned aerial systems

The committee recognizes the challenges that rapidly evolving unmanned aerial aircraft pose to U.S., allied, and partner forces. As the executive agent for the Joint Counter-small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Office (JCO), the Army leads and directs joint counter-small unmanned aircraft systems (C-sUAS) doctrine, requirements, materiel, and training development to establish joint solutions for current and future sUAS threats. As such, the Army has primary responsibility for testing and evaluating C-sUAS capabilities for use across the joint force. Critically, the Army must also assess capabilities that may provide immediate benefit to allies and partners, particularly those facing ongoing threats in Europe and the Middle East.

The committee understands that since its inception, the JCO has carried out several demonstrations in realistic operational environments, and has recommended systems and capabilities to serve as providers of C-sUAS for the military services. The committee also

recognizes the very real challenge of outpacing evolving threat technologies and the role software-defined technologies play in the rapid integration of new components, sensors, and effectors into systems.

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 29, 2024, on matters related to its joint C-sUAS efforts to include: (1) A description of Army efforts to ensure JCO-approved C-sUAS capabilities are rapidly identified and acquired for the joint force; and (2) An overview of how identified systems integrate with current systems to close critical capability gaps.

In the aforementioned briefing, the Secretary of the Army shall also include a specific update on C-sUAS efforts in the Middle East to include: (1) An assessment of recent technological advancements utilized to counter armed sUAS threats from Iran and Iranian linked groups; (2) A list of any cooperative agreements that the Department has entered into with allies and partners to improve C-sUAS capabilities in the Middle East; and (3) An assessment of any additional technological advancements that could be utilized in coordination with allies and partners in the Middle East or advancements that could be transferred to counter such threats.

Dual-use innovative technology for the Army's Robotic Combat Vehicle program

The committee encourages the Army to continue using the software acquisition pathway approach as well as leveraging dual-use, innovative commercial technology for the Robotic Combat Vehicle program, and consider a similar framework for future ground vehicles, such as the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle and the Common Tactical Truck programs. The committee also encourages the military services to consider this dual-use acquisition approach for their autonomous ground vehicle programs.

Expeditionary field feeding equipment

The committee understands that the Department of the Army requires upgraded equipment for field feeding and soldier sustainment.

The committee therefore 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, 2024, on the Army's modernization and sustainment plans for expeditionary field feeding equipment.

The briefing shall include:

- (1) The Army's current inventory of expeditionary field feeding equipment;
- (2) The Army's current requirement for expeditionary field feeding equipment;
- (3) The Army's modernization plan for expeditionary field feeding equipment;
- (4) Any relevant investments currently programmed for within the Future Years Defense Program; and
- (5) Such other matters as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

Extended Range Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System

The committee notes that the Army is analyzing cost reduction initiatives for the Extended Range Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) modification. GMLRS is proving essential in Ukraine's fight against Russia and the committee believes an extended range variant will provide a critical capability in future military operations. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to continue development of the Extended Range GMLRS and to examine all cost reduction measures, including qualification of a second source for the solid rocket motor.

F-22 Block 20 divestment

The committee is aware the Air Force has requested authority to divest all 32 F-22 Block 20 aircraft.

The committee does not believe this would be prudent, given the fact that the F-22 fleet would consist of only 153 aircraft after such a divestiture. The committee recognizes that these Block 20 aircraft could easily be used for pilot training even if these aircraft do not have the latest avionics systems. Such training on Block 20 aircraft would reduce the demand for wear and tear on the F-22 Block 30/35 aircraft, reserving their useful life for potential conflicts.

Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft

The committee notes that for fiscal year 2024, the U.S. Army reaffirmed that the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA) is the U.S. Army's number one aviation modernization priority. This platform is required to restore attack and reconnaissance dominance by mitigating enemy long-range capabilities by creating lethal effects from outside enemy sensors and weapons range and allowing joint force commanders to maneuver from relative sanctuary.

The committee fully agrees with this assessment, but notes that the U.S. Army has had considerable difficulty with this requirement over the past 25 years, and has failed to bring forth an aircraft to fill this need, with schedule risk appearing to further delay the program by as much as a year.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the FARA program not later than 30 days after the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2025. This report shall: (1) Identify the requested funding for the FARA program in the fiscal year 2025–2029 future years defense program by year and appropriation; (2) Provide a status update on program progress and acquisition strategy; and (3) Identify any funding gaps, by year and appropriation, needed to support the program of record and acquisition strategy for the FARA program.

Ground autonomous mobility

The committee commends the Department of the Army on progress made towards integrating autonomous mobility capabilities in existing and future ground systems. However, the committee is concerned that the existing development structure that the U.S. Army uses to design, test, and field ground systems may not meet the challenges that autonomous mobility poses. The committee

notes the importance of an enterprise-wide approach to data collection and management to ensure common infrastructure for autonomous mobility solutions across Army programs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing, not later than March 1, 2024, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on efforts to manage autonomy across its ground vehicle programs to ensure governing Program Executive Offices, and the subordinate programs, remain in sync as autonomy capabilities are developed.

HH-60W combat rescue helicopter

The combat rescue helicopter (CRH) program is developing the HH-60W aircraft to replace rapidly aging HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopters. The low density, high demand HH-60G has sustained an extreme operational tempo, making it the most deployed rotary wing asset in the Department of Defense (DOD). Operational analysis has shown a requirement for as many as 144 aircraft to support this enduring military mission, as well as living up to the moral imperative to leave no one behind.

The committee urges the Department to restore aircraft quantities to meet requirements and avoid capability gaps that would result from buying fewer than the 113 aircraft program of record for the DOD combat rescue helicopter fleet. The committee believes that the Department should buy out this program of record of 113 aircraft, and urges the DOD to do so. The committee urges the DOD to avoid delays in planned procurement and support planned restructuring activities across the U.S. Air Force.

High Energy Laser capabilities

The committee recognizes the U.S. Army Rapid Capability and Critical Technologies Office's efforts toward developing High Energy Laser capabilities to meet the mission requirements for counter-unmanned aerial systems, counter-rocket, artillery, and mortar, and counter-cruise missile missions. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to transition these systems to the relevant Army acquisition programs of record and accelerate their delivery for operational use.

Hoist systems for UH-60/HH-60

The UH-60/HH-60 helicopter fleet supports a wide range of missions, including medical evacuation, aerial firefighting, and special operations across the Active and Reserve Components. Rescue hoist systems provide key capabilities for these aircraft. Both backup hoist systems and litter basket stabilization are critical characteristics of hoist systems that enhance aircraft capacity and save patient lives. The committee encourages the U.S. Army to pursue airworthiness releases for powered ascender systems in addition to litter stabilization systems already used by other components and ensure distribution for UH-60/HH-60 aircraft across the total force.

KC-135 Emergency Response Refuel Equipment Kit

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, no later than June 1, 2024, on the implications of the National Guard's KC-135 fleet lacking the Emergency Response Refuel Equipment Kit (ERREK). The briefing should address: (1) If, without ERREK, the National Guard's KC-135 fleet will be able to meet capability requirements to transfer fuel on and off the aircraft for disaster relief operations where there is no ground power infrastructure available to move fuel to support fuel truck, bladder, or ground fuel tanks; (2) The consequences to the National Guard's intended missions without this KC-135 capability; and (3) How the National Guard intends to meet these capability requirements.

Large surface combatants

The U.S. Navy needs to make progress toward the goal of a 355-ship fleet. DDG-51 destroyers will be an integral part of any plan to achieve that goal because they provide significant multi-mission capability, including strategic land strike; anti-aircraft, anti-surface ship, and anti-submarine warfare; and ballistic missile defense.

In addition to falling short of its stated goal of 355 ships, the Department of the Navy remains short of sufficient large surface combatants. The U.S. Navy will have an inventory of 85 large surface combatants in fiscal year 2023. This number is projected to decline to as few as 77 large surface combatants in the fiscal year 2031 and does not return to the current level of 85 ships before the fiscal year 2038. This is well short of the 120 ships identified in the analysis that led to the Department goal of 355 ships later codified in law.

Section 125 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) provided new multi-year contract authority for up to 15 DDG-51s over five years and authorized the U.S. Navy to procure 3 DDG-51s in fiscal year 2023.

The U.S. Navy continues to work towards developing the next generation destroyer (DDG(X)), which will have the size and power capabilities to house next-generation weapons while maintaining this multi-mission capability. The committee continues to encourage the U.S. Navy, per section 130 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), to pursue a collaborative design, development, and acquisition strategy for DDG(X). Early collaboration between the U.S. Navy, shipbuilders, and major component producers allows for greater design maturity and cost efficiency. Part of this strategy, as Navy officials have stated in congressional testimony, should be to continue to build DDG-51 Flight III destroyers concurrently with the DDG(X) at the beginning of DDG(X) production to keep Flight III capability flowing to the fleet, while sustaining a fragile shipbuilding industrial base. The committee believes a consistent demand signal to the shipbuilding industrial base is critical to driving the hiring and training of the shipbuilding workforce at all levels.

Manned-Unmanned Teaming (MUM-T) program integration with MQ-25

The MQ-25A Stingray will be the first operational, carrier-based unmanned aircraft, and will provide aerial refueling capability for

the carrier air wing. The platform will also have intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. Under the Navy's current plan, the MQ-25 will be operated by a human air vehicle pilot to coordinate its refueling mission and to control its approach to and landing on the carrier. Additional investments will be needed to safely and efficiently operate MQ-25 under conditions where traditional 2-way data links are unavailable.

The committee is encouraged that the Navy has prioritized development of these capabilities under the manned-unmanned teaming (MUM-T) program. The MUM-T program intends to accelerate developments to address autonomy issues, including developing the capability for the MQ-25 to receive in-flight refueling. The committee is supportive of this effort, and eager to see the various pieces of the program come together in a timely and efficient manner consistent with the fielding of the MQ-25.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2024, on efforts to integrate MUM-T into MQ-25 operations.

Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected vehicle sustainment

The committee notes that the Department of Defense continues to divest more of the nearly \$50 billion fleet of Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles even as the MRAP vehicles continue to demonstrate operational capability in Ukraine. The committee is concerned that the Department has not invested in its own MRAP vehicle fleet for several years, particularly as operations in Europe demonstrate the continued risk to military forces that mines present.

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 31, 2024, on the Department of Defense's long-term strategy for MRAP vehicles to ensure this critical asset is available for future requirements.

Modernization of the Air Force fighter force structure

The committee needs a better understanding of the U.S. Air Force long range plans for modernizing the fighter force. The Air Force is currently operating several series of aircraft in the inventory, including A-10, F-15, F-16, F-22, and F-35. Adding the Next Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) and the Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) platforms to the force is in the Air Force's longer-term plans.

The committee understands that the Air Force now has specific force structure modernization plans for at least 10 of its 29 fighter squadrons in the Air Reserve Component (ARC) through fiscal year 2031. The committee believes that this time horizon is too close to provide adequate information about the future of the total fighter force. Questions that remain unanswered include whether the U.S. Air Force planning to recapitalize all of the other 19 ARC fighter squadrons or shift one or more squadrons to other high priority missions and whether the U.S. Air Force is planning to shift missions for any of the active duty fighter squadrons. A longer-term

assessment could help clarify Air Force plans and could help as well to:

- (1) Provide the Congress with a clear understanding of the U.S. Air Force's plans and the ability to provide more informed oversight;
- (2) Mitigate recruitment and retention challenges in skilled and experienced manpower that are associated with the uncertainty associated with looming divestments; and
- (3) Avoid hindering recruitment/retention of servicemembers transitioning from Active Duty to the Reserve components.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to produce a plan for long-term support of fighter force structure in the active and reserve components. The Secretary shall provide a report on that plan to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2024.

That report shall detail plans for force structure, recapitalization, and sustainment for the next 20 years. The report shall address specific year-by-year plans for procurement and unit activation or deactivation. Finally, the report shall also address the following:

- (1) The appropriate mix of fighter force structure for the Active Duty and ARC units;
- (2) The specific plan for modernizing each of the active duty units and the ARC units;
- (3) How the U.S. Air Force will maintain readiness during units' recapitalization or change of missions; and
- (4) Any plans to shift missions of active or reserve component units, and if so, explanation of the shifts and timing of implementation.

Modular open systems architecture

The committee commends the continued Department of Defense (DOD) progress on implementing Modular Open Systems Architectures including the Air Force's Sensor Open Systems Architecture and the Army's Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C5ISR)/Electronic Warfare Modular Open Suite of Standards (CMOSS) in a variety of programs of record.

The committee is encouraged by the Air Force's work toward integration of open systems architecture into systems on platforms across the Air Force inventory as it supports better interoperability and easier, more affordable modernization across a range of capabilities. The committee encourages the Air Force to continue investments into open systems architecture research and sustainment to ensure the expanding workload is supported.

The committee also appreciates the progress the Army has made toward the fielding of CMOSS and the envisioned CMOSS Mounted Form Factor (CMFF) program. The committee looks forward the long-range cost benefits CMFF will yield to the Army, once deployed, including reduced size, weight, and power of systems, increased capabilities, speed of development, speed of technology refresh, far lower operations and maintenance costs for the military services, and increased industry competition. In particular, the committee is encouraged by the potential for the Army to utilize

CMFF to quickly onboard a far greater volume of third-party and Government-owned software capability that is currently locked out of Army platforms that do not have open architecture points of software integration. This opportunity will provide the military services with increased industrial base competition, especially small and medium sized businesses, which will lower the costs for the DOD.

Given the significant maturity of CMOSS technology, the small number of CMFF systems planned for Block 1 fielding, and the potential cost savings that can be realized in accelerating deployment, the committee encourages Program Executive Office, Command, Control, Communications-Tactical (PEO C3T) to strongly consider advancing the procurement schedule for the CMFF Block 2 fielding selection to fiscal year 2025.

Novel printed armament components

The committee recognizes the Army's critical role in providing advanced hybrid technologies for armaments that offer lethality overmatch against adversaries. Maintaining a strong armaments technology base will require continued investments to rapidly design, develop, manufacture, and integrate new processes and applications for current and future systems. The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army to continue the development of enabling printed electronics, energetics, materials, and sensors for munition systems.

Polymer ammunition casing

The committee is pleased with the Department of Defense's development of lightweight polymer ammunition casing to significantly reduce weight for our warfighters, land vehicles, and aircraft. Weight reduction has been a critical priority goal within the Department. The committee understands that the Marine Corps has finished years of testing and evaluation and has approved lightweight polymer .50 caliber ammunition round casing for training and combat. The committee also understands that the Army has started a similar process for a .50 caliber polymer round casing. The committee strongly encourages the Army to leverage the existing Marine Corps test data to help accelerate its test and evaluation process.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2024, on its testing and acquisition plan for the .50 caliber polymer round casing.

Portable arm stabilizer technology

The committee recognizes portable arm stabilizers have the potential to affect combat readiness by improving accuracy, target acquisition, and mobility, while maintaining stability during engagements. Distinct from arm braces, portable arm stabilizers are a lightweight, cost-effective option to provide warfighters additional support while addressing targets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024 about the potential value and utility of fielding portable

arm stabilizer technology to select infantry units. The briefing shall include an assessment of current portable Army stabilizers, a cost analysis indicating whether such technology would result in a change in ammunition costs to the Army, the impact on Army training initiatives, the impact on operational effectiveness or combat readiness, and any challenges to fielding.

Portable hybrid generators

The committee recognizes that the U.S. Army will need a multiyear procurement for approximately 20,000 new hybrid field generators in the 2kW to 5kW class to support tactical battle space and approximately 30,000 10kW to 30kW hybrid auxiliary power units to support joint light tactical vehicles. The new generation of generators and auxiliary power units should include advanced electronics, increase in fuel efficiency, substantially lower noise and weight, and a much reduced thermal signature. 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 of 2030.

Precision Strike Missile

The committee supports the Army's top modernization priority, long-range precision fires, and acknowledges its criticality to deterrence, and if necessary, combat operations in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee recognizes the Army's acquisition of the Precision Strike Missile (PrSM) to destroy, neutralize, or suppress targets at ranges greater than 400 kilometers and supports the development of follow-on PrSM capability to increase range, lethality, and engagement of critical targets. The President's budget request for fiscal year 2024 requests funding for 110 PrSM munitions and forecasts requesting 242 PrSM munitions in fiscal year 2028. The committee notes that PrSM munitions in sufficient supply, and in various increments, will further enable the Army to contribute to the joint force.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than February 29, 2024, on an assessment of the program to include: (1) An analysis of the capacity of the industrial base to meet steady-state and war-time surge requirements for production of PrSM munitions within the next 5 years; (2) Options for accelerating the production of PrSM munitions beyond current future years defense program projections; and (3) An investment plan to reach procurement of 400 PrSM munitions per year in the shortest amount of time.

Programmable airburst munitions

The committee is aware of industry efforts within the United States to develop, test, and field 40mm programmable airburst munitions. The committee believes that 40mm programmable airburst munitions are an important capability that U.S. ground forces could employ on current and future battlefields in both mounted and dismounted operations. Large-scale ground combat operations in Ukraine demonstrate the significant risk to close combat formations when confronting an enemy force in fixed defensive positions,

to include trenches. In these situations, 40mm programmable airburst munitions could offer an effective and lethal alternative, providing important flexibility in the close fight.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 29, 2024, on current efforts to develop 40mm programmable airburst munitions.

Reducing soldier load

The committee recognizes the Army's efforts to improve individual soldier lethality, but remains concerned about the risks of overloading soldiers. In the report, "Soldier Load Management Strategy Update," provided to Congress on September 22, 2021, in response to the Senate report accompanying S. 2792 (S. Rept. 117–39) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Army outlined its efforts to address soldier loads while acknowledging that, at that time, the Army required its average infantry team leader to carry approximately 121 pounds, a 6.4 pound increase compared to similar equipment from 2018. The committee believes that cutting edge technologies, such as the Maneuverable Lightweight Electric Weight Reducer, may help reduce load requirements and increase the operational effectiveness of soldiers.

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 1, 2024, on technologies it is exploring to reduce soldier load and increase overall soldier effectiveness, lethality, and survivability.

Report on Air Force national tactical integration

The Air Force national tactical integration (NTI) mission, created during the global war on terror, was manned and trained to assist the Air Operations Center (AOC) and other operational units in tasks that individual analysts at the time could not accomplish on their own, providing a conduit between classified systems, the Intelligence Community (IC), and the warfighter.

Since then, individual uniformed analysts in the AOC and other organizations now have access and training to use those tools on their own, quickly and seamlessly accessing the classified systems needed for their mission. As NTI in its current form does not operate in a delegated mission by NSA, it no longer functions in the way it was designed, which was to coordinate between IC elements and the warfighter.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2024, on the utility of NTI in its current form, any overlaps between NTI and with other elements of Air Force intelligence, and whether those highly trained personnel could be better used supporting other important missions.

Report on reuse of modern equipment from F–16 aircraft being retired

The Air Force plans to divest F–16 Block 30/32 aircraft in the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve components over the next several years as the fleet is upgraded to post-Block 30/32 F–16 air-

craft. Many of these Block 30/32 aircraft contain upgraded and modernized equipment, such as active electronically scanned array radars, multi-function information distribution system/joint tactical radio system communications terminals, upgraded radios, and countermeasures systems, among other equipment.

Many aircraft in the post-Block 30/32 F-16 fleet have not been outfitted with these upgrades. The committee believes that it would be prudent to harvest these upgraded systems from the Block 30/32 aircraft and use these systems to upgrade post-Block 30/32 aircraft.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 28, 2024, on the Air Force's plan to use equipment harvested from retiring aircraft to upgrade the F-16s that will remain in service.

Report on the Air Force Agile Combat Employment program

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than April 1, 2024, on various aspects of the Agile Combat Employment (ACE) program.

The committee needs to understand the program's concepts, and whether: (1) The Air Force has fully defined ACE concepts and provided appropriate funding for the program; (2) Such concepts differ depending on the theater of operations; and (3) There is any Air Force official or organization in charge of developing and testing ACE concepts and modifying or enhancing such concepts based on testing or experimentation.

This report shall include a chart that tracks all ACE-related funding lines in the budget.

Requirement for delivery of piloted fixed-wing tactical aircraft integrated acquisition portfolio review

Over the next 5 years, the military services are modernizing existing aircraft units by proposing to spend more than \$20 billion annually to develop and acquire new aircraft and retire a significant number of aircraft to reduce overall tactical aircraft capacity. The Department of Defense (DOD) is making decisions with significant fiscal and national security implications, but has not yet completed an integrated acquisition portfolio-level analysis of its tactical aircraft platforms, although the committee has been told that one is ongoing.

The committee believes that the DOD has defaulted to optimizing and addressing problems in individual programs rather than focusing on portfolios of programs that may provide greater military capability at lower risk and cost. Without an analysis of the tactical aircraft platform portfolio and a requirement to report underlying information to Congress, the DOD and Congress lack the required information to make optimal investment and divestment decisions.

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 upon the completion of its ongoing integrated acquisition portfolio review for piloted, fixed-wing

tactical aircraft platforms. Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on the status of this review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2024, and quarterly thereafter until the review is complete and briefed to the committees.

Special Operations Command maritime capabilities

The committee notes that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD SOLIC) and the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) jointly testified on March 7, 2023, that SOCOM is “accelerating its wide-ranging modernization efforts and leveraging its essential acquisition authorities that enable it to capitalize on our nation’s innovation ecosystem—with an emphasis on surface and subsurface maritime platforms,” among other critical capabilities, and noted that “developing, testing, and fielding a range of maritime capabilities will strengthen deterrence in the Indo-Pacific and across the globe.”

The committee supports SOCOM’s emphasis on the development and fielding of advanced surface and undersea platforms and equipment in order to expand its competitive advantage in the maritime domain, particularly surface and undersea maritime mobility platforms and cutting-edge combat diving equipment.

The committee believes that a clear explanation of SOCOM’s path forward is critical to ensuring that the development and acquisition of maritime capabilities meet its requirements over the mid- and long-term, address capability gaps and maintain comparative advantage in the maritime domain, and support implementation of the National Defense Strategy.

Therefore, the committee directs the ASD SOLIC and the Commander, U.S. SOCOM, to jointly provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, on SOCOM’s maritime acquisition strategy. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) A description of the current platform requirements for special operations-peculiar maritime mobility, force projection, and combat diving capabilities;
- (2) A description of any current or anticipated special operations-peculiar maritime capability gaps that inhibit effective implementation of the National Defense Strategy and the ability to operate in contested environments, maintain comparative advantage in the maritime domain, and other requirements, as appropriate;
- (3) A description of the future special operations—peculiar maritime mobility, force projection, and combat diving capability requirements;
- (4) A description of efforts to work with the military services, as appropriate, in the development, acquisition, and effective employment of maritime capabilities; and
- (5) Any other matters deemed relevant by the ASD SOLIC and the Commander, U.S. SOCOM.

Storage, treatment, and disposal of non-defense toxic and hazardous materials

The committee notes that section 2692 of title 10, United States Code, addresses the storage, treatment, and disposal of non-defense toxic and hazardous materials. While granting some exceptions, the law states that the Secretary of Defense may not permit the use of a Department of Defense installation for the storage, treatment, or disposal of any material that is toxic or hazardous and that is not owned either by the Department of Defense or by a member of the Armed Forces (or a dependent of the member) assigned to or provided military housing on the installation.

The committee understands that there may be advantages to granting a limited new exception to allow commercial contractors that use explosives to lease areas and become Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support tenants at government owned, contractor operated (GOCO) facilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to evaluate the risks and benefits of allowing commercial contractors to store explosive materials through a lease at GOCO facilities, and report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2024, with the Secretary's recommendations.

UH-60 Internal Auxiliary Fuel Tank Systems

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 June 1, 2024, on the implications of the National Guard's UH-60 Black Hawk fleet lacking crashworthy and ballistically tolerant Internal Auxiliary Fuel Tank Systems (IAFTS). The briefing should address: (1) If, without IAFTS, the National Guard's UH 60 Black Hawks will have the auxiliary fuel capability necessary to accomplish disaster relief, homeland security, and combat missions with added mission flexibility and extended station time; (2) The consequences to the National Guard's intended missions without this UH-60 capability; and (3) How the National Guard intends to meet these capability requirements.

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

Updated guidance on planning for exportability features for future programs (sec. 211)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to ensure that program guidance is updated to integrate planning for exportability features for major defense acquisition programs, middle tier acquisition programs, and program protection plans.

Support to the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (sec. 212)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide funding for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) joint research and development (R&D) initiative. The committee understands that the U.S. Government does not currently have the authority to contribute to research and development initiatives receiving joint funding from allies and partners, including DIANA. The committee recognizes that the U.S. Representative to DIANA cannot vote on the DIANA budget without having the authority to make contributions to the DIANA budget.

The committee believes that the Department of Defense (DOD) should leverage DIANA to help stimulate innovation outside of the few major geographic concentrations already receiving high levels of government-funded R&D activity and private capital. The committee is concerned that the locations that DOD has selected as DIANA Accelerators and the entities in the consortia for the pilot program would reinforce this overconcentration of U.S. Government R&D funding. In carrying out DIANA, the committee directs the U.S. Representative to DIANA to consider Accelerator locations and public and private sector partners located outside of the major U.S. technology hub areas.

Modification to personnel management authority to attract experts in science and engineering (sec. 213)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4092(b) of title 10, United States Code, to improve the ability of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to attract and more rapidly hire new types of program managers.

Administration of the Advanced Sensors Application Program (sec. 214)

The committee recommends a provision that would realign management of the Advanced Sensors Application Program from the Department of the Navy to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security and the Department of the Air Force.

Delegation of responsibility for certain research programs (sec. 215)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 980(b) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to delegate to the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering the authority to waive the informed consent requirement included in this statute for certain medical research.

The committee believes that delegation of this authority would enhance the efficacy of specific research projects to advance the development of a medical product necessary to the Armed Forces when the research project may directly benefit the subject and is carried out in accordance with all other applicable laws.

Program of standards and requirements for microelectronics (sec. 216)

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 establish a program within the National Security Agency (NSA) to develop and continuously update, as the Secretary determines necessary, the standards, commercial best practices, and requirements for the design, manufacturing, packaging, testing, and distribution of microelectronics acquired by the Department of Defense (DOD). In addition, the program will provide acceptable levels of confidentiality, integrity, and availability for Department commercial-off-the-shelf microelectronics, field programmable gate arrays, and custom integrated circuits.

The committee commends the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD (R&E)), along with government and industry partners, in demonstrating that incorporating and enhancing the data generation and analysis practices of leading commercial microelectronics producers yields indispensable evidence-based security for the design, manufacturing, and packaging of semiconductors. Given these lessons learned, and the further development of the Rapid Assured Microelectronics Prototype (RAMP), RAMP-Commercial, and State-of-the-Art Heterogeneous Integrated Packaging programs executed by USD (R&E), should be transitioned to a program of record with enhanced and permanent institutional support.

The committee believes that the NSA, with support from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Joint Federated Assurance Center and the Crane Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, with supervision by USD (R&E), is the most appropriate entity to support this effort. NSA has a vital interest in secure microelectronics, and has the technical depth and breadth to work productively with industry. In addition, because of now known shortcomings of the Trusted Foundry model, the committee urges DOD to not impose security measures that hobble commercial success and do not reflect appropriate risk-benefit tradeoffs across the entire lifecycle of semiconductor production and operation.

Clarifying role of partnership intermediaries to promote defense research and education (sec. 217)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4124 of title 10, United States Code, to provide defense laboratories maximum flexibility to use Partnership Intermediary Agreements (PIAs) to explore, incubate, and engage collaborative efforts with the widest possible range of entities across industry, academia, and, specifically, nontraditional partners. The proposed changes would add flexibility and increase emphasis on leveraging PIAs for workforce development, which is critical in the competition to attract, recruit, retain, and apply top talent to meet national security needs.

Competition for technology that detects and watermarks the use of generative artificial intelligence (sec. 218)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to establish and carry out a prize competition under section 4025 of title 10, United States Code, to evaluate technology, including applications, tools, and models, for the detection and watermarking of generative artificial intelligence (AI).

The committee is aware of the impressive capabilities generative AI offers in various domains and how it may be used for a range of complex tasks, increasing human and system productivity. The committee appreciates that generative AI represents both significant opportunity and risk. Generative AI can be used to create realistic and high-quality images, sophisticated code, novel ideas, realistic and dynamic visual content, and new datasets through access to extensive datasets and large language models. AI offers tremendous potential to transform healthcare, education, cybersecurity, defense, and scientific research. However, the committee is concerned about present and unaddressed challenges to, and from, generative AI, including deepfakes, misinformation, malicious code, and harmful or biased content. These areas must be addressed as generative AI continues to advance and be used in a militarized fashion.

One of the committee's significant concerns is the potential output and lack of transparency regarding today's and future generative AI technology. The committee received testimony stating the risks that generative AI presents, including the application of some large models to develop very capable cyber weapons, very capable biological weapons, and disinformation campaigns at scale. Being

able to quickly identify and label AI generated content will be critical in enabling real-time accountability, attribution, and public trust in Government and Department of Defense systems. The committee believes that a prize competition approach to this problem set will provide benefits far beyond the specific technologies delivered, and also provide an opportunity to leverage the widest network of innovation providers possible to unearth new, innovative, or less-well-known techniques to address a less well-understood challenge.

Subtitle C—Plans, Reports, and Other Matters

Department of Defense prize competitions for business systems modernization (sec. 221)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to conduct one or more prize competitions under section 4025 of title 10, United States Code, in order to support the business systems modernization goals of the Department of Defense.

Update to plans and strategies for artificial intelligence (sec. 222)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Deputy Secretary of Defense, to update the Department of Defense's plans and strategies for the development and adoption of artificial intelligence.

Western regional range complex demonstration (sec. 223)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a demonstration of a joint multi-domain non-kinetic testing and training environment across military departments by interconnecting existing ranges and training sites in the western States to improve joint multi-domain non-kinetic training and further testing, research, and development.

Report on feasibility and advisability of establishing a quantum computing innovation center (sec. 224)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than 1 year after enactment of this Act, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a quantum computing innovation center within the Department of Defense.

Briefing on the impediments to the transition of the Semantic Forensics program to operational use (sec. 225)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency's Semantic Forensics program.

The committee is aware that the Semantic Forensics program seeks to develop innovative semantic technologies for analyzing media, including semantic detection algorithms. The committee understands that the Department of Defense believes that current legal authorities may be insufficient to operationalize the Semantic Forensics technologies.

Annual report on Department of Defense hypersonic capability funding and investment (sec. 226)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than March 1, 2024, and with each budget submission thereafter through fiscal year 2030, on all offensive and defensive hypersonic investments. The services and defense agencies request and receive funding towards defensive and offensive hypersonic weapon investments, including, but not limited to, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Marine Corps, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Space Force, the Strategic Operations Office, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, research labs, federally funded research and development centers, and university research centers. These entities develop offensive and defensive hypersonic vehicles and sensors, build the required command and control infrastructure, integrate hypersonic technology into the existing platforms, build and design testing infrastructure, and develop the workforce.

The committee is concerned that the multiple funding streams make the level of effort unclear, creating a lack of transparency in hypersonic funding. A service or agency program manager may be developing a hypersonic weapon or sensor, but is not accounting for the cost associated with the necessary platform upgrades, the corresponding combat systems changes, and the software updates required to integrate the hypersonic capability. The committee is interested in clarifying all hypersonic funding sources, including affected platforms, weapon systems, sensors, and any ongoing research.

Limitation on availability of funds for travel for Office of Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness pending a plan for modernizing Defense Travel System (sec. 227)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the availability of travel funds for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness until that office submits a plan for modernizing the Defense Travel System.

Annual Report on unfunded priorities for research, development, test, and evaluation activities (sec. 228)

The committee recommends a provision that would add section 222e to title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the unfunded priorities of the Department of Defense-wide research, development, test, and evaluation activities.

The People's Republic of China continues to aggressively fund the development of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, hypersonics, and microelectronics, with the United States

falling behind in some areas. In that context, the committee believes that in order to perform its oversight role, Congress should understand the emerging technology risks associated with the President's budget request. The committee finds the military services rarely emphasize long-term research and development in their unfunded priority lists, focusing primarily on near-term readiness and procurement. The committee therefore recommends a measure requiring the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide an unfunded priority list from the Department of Defense research, development, test, and evaluation activities.

Budget Items

Army

Airborne Pathfinder

The budget request included \$104.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62143A Soldier Lethality Technology.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA PE 62143A for the Airborne Pathfinder.

Engineered repair materials for roadways

The budget request included \$60.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62144A Ground Technology.

The committee notes that mobile and responsive military infrastructure initiatives require rapidly deployable solutions to enable effective maneuver of assets from U.S. bases to theaters of operation and intra-theater. Further, the committee notes that new infrastructure technologies are required to support the military's repair requirements of paved and unpaved roadways with a focus on developing engineered repair materials that can be placed in different climates, cure quickly, and resist high heat from vertical takeoff and landing aircraft.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in RDA PE 62144A for research and development of engineered repair materials for roadways.

Critical hybrid advanced materials processing

The budget request included \$60.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62144A Ground Technology.

The committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in RDA PE 62144A for critical hybrid advanced materials processing.

Titanium metal powder production technology

The budget request included \$60.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62144A Ground Technology.

The committee notes that the United States is highly reliant on foreign sources for titanium feedstock materials, a potential vulnerability that could impact military readiness. The committee believes that by utilizing new, emerging technologies, the U.S. indus-

trial base could accelerate the production of U.S. titanium metal powder at volumes necessary to meet defense needs, while reducing reliance on imports and effectively securing the supply chain.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62144A to scale new techniques for titanium metal powder production.

Polar proving ground and training program

The budget request included \$60.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62144A Ground Technology.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense's 2022 National Strategy for the Arctic Region and the Army's 2021 Regaining Arctic Dominance strategy highlights the importance of training, testing, and situational awareness to maintaining a secure and stable Arctic region.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62144A for a polar proving ground and training program.

Fuel cells for next generation combat vehicles

The budget request included \$166.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62145A Next Generation Combat Vehicle Technology.

The committee recognizes that the increased energy efficiency of electric vehicles, compared with internal combustion engine-powered assets, can significantly reduce lifecycle and fuel costs and increase electric operational range and duration. For medium- and heavy-duty vehicle applications, fuel cell electric vehicles generally provide greater range and far quicker refueling times than battery-powered electric vehicles.

The committee notes that fuel cells are able to power electric vehicles and machines where charging batteries is not practical and can also provide distributed power in the field to support other warfighting capabilities.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62145A for fuel cell electric vehicles.

Hydrogen fuel source research and development

The budget request included \$166.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62145A Next Generation Combat Vehicle Technology.

The committee notes that hydrogen as a fuel source for military bases and for heavy duty vehicles is an emerging solution that will aid in decarbonization, battlefield energy generation, silent mobility, and on-site energy storage for complete energy solutions or to supplement existing infrastructure. The committee also notes the lack of affordable clean hydrogen fuel and the requisite improvements in hydrogen-powered fuel cells both present challenges in enabling hydrogen adoption.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA PE 62145A for technology improvement and research of the use of hydrogen as a fuel source.

Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems technology

The budget request included \$33.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62150A Air and Missile Defense Technology.

The committee recognizes that unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) present an increasing threat to deployed U.S. forces and assets. Applied research to evaluate counter-UAS threats as well as to develop mitigation technology and standards could help enhance warfighter safety. The committee recognizes the efforts made in developing training and technology integration protocols, like those at the Counter-UAS Center of Excellence at Oklahoma State University, which can contribute to enhancing the Department of Defense's ability to protect against such threats.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62150A for the support of counter-UAS technology research and development.

Preventing trauma-related stress disorder

The budget request included \$66.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 62787A Medical Technology.

The committee notes that the development of interventions to prevent or treat adverse acute stress reactions and post-traumatic stress symptoms after trauma exposure would not only enhance servicemember readiness and overall mission success, but would also benefit the care and treatment of the U.S. civilian population.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 62787A for the development of interventions to prevent trauma-related stress disorder.

Tactical artificial intelligence and machine learning

The budget request included \$13.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 63040A Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Advanced Technologies.

The committee supports the development of an artificial intelligence-based system framework and enabling tools that support the implementation of advanced machine learning (ML) algorithms at the tactical edge of warfare.

Therefore, the committee recommends \$5.0 million in RDA PE 63040A for the development of an artificial intelligence-based system framework and the implementation of advanced ML algorithms.

Advanced composites and multi-material protective systems

The budget request included \$40.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 63119A Ground Advanced Technology.

The committee recognizes that traditional construction materials such as concrete and steel can be used to meet protection requirements for new construction. However, enhancing survivability in the environment of multi-domain operations may require approaches that minimize weight, logistics, and installation efforts, while maximizing protection against threats such as vehicle intrusion, blast, ballistics, and fragmentation. The committee notes that

advanced composite materials offer many advantages for survivability applications in forward operating environments and novel multi-material systems offer the potential for a variety of advances.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 63119A for advanced composites and multi-material protective systems.

High Performance Computing Modernization Program

The budget request included \$255.8 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 63461A High Performance Computing Modernization Program.

The committee notes that the High Performance Computing Modernization program governs supercomputing centers run by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Army Corps of Engineers in support of the science and technology, test, and evaluation and acquisition engineering efforts of the Department of Defense. The committee also notes that these supercomputing centers provide access to thousands of users and the program also runs the Defense Research and Engineering Network, which supports hypersonic systems, next-generation rotorcraft systems, and helicopter and tank enhancements, among other programs.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA PE 63461A for high performance computing modernization.

Advanced Manufacturing Center of Excellence

The budget request included \$217.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 63462A Next Generation Combat Vehicle Advanced Technology.

The committee recognizes the previous efforts to establish the jointless hull at the Army's Advanced Manufacturing Center of Excellence (AM COE), to ensure that there is technical support in adapting the technology to meet Army organic industrial base as well as other defense industrial base needs.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in RDA PE 63462A for technology innovations being developed at the AM COE including additive manufacturing to develop forge castings and other tools to support specific parts development in the Abrams tank upgrade program.

Aluminum-Lithium Alloy Solid Rocket Motor

The budget request included \$153.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 63464A Long Range Precision Fires Advanced Technology.

The committee notes that testing and analysis of aluminum-lithium alloy-based solid rocket propellants under the U.S. Army's Expeditionary Technology Search program have shown the potential to increase a missile system's range.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 63464A to support the research and development of an aluminum-lithium alloy solid rocket motor.

Rapid Assurance Modernization Program-Test

The budget request included \$21.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 63466A Air and Missile Defense Advanced Technology.

At U.S. Army Redstone Test Center, the Rapid Assurance Modernization Program-Test (RAMP-T) will serve as a template for digital engineering and test modernization across all Army test centers. RAMP-T will modernize how data is processed and disseminated in space to communicate information rapidly and securely to the warfighter at the tactical edge. RAMP-T will also ensure modernized systems are fielded in accordance with their accelerated schedules, enabling the rapid insertion of new, more lethal technologies into warfighter systems.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 63466A for the RAMP-T program.

Enhanced Night Vision Goggle—Binocular capability enhancements

The budget request included \$48.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 64710A Night Vision Systems—Engineering Development.

The committee supports the Army's efforts to continue development and testing of the Night Vision Device—Next in support of the situational awareness modernization strategy, to include improvements to the Enhanced Night Vision Goggle—Binocular (ENVG-B).

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$7.5 million in RDA PE 64710A for ENVG-B capability enhancements.

Ultra-Lightweight Camouflage Net System

The budget request included \$37.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 64804A Logistics and Engineer Equipment—Engineering Development, of which no funds were included for the Ultra-Lightweight Camouflage Net System (ULCANS).

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDA PE 64804A for ULCANS.

Radar Range Replacement Program

The budget request included \$439.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 65601A Army Test Ranges and Facilities.

The committee notes the Radar Range Replacement Program (RRRP) will provide the capability to test current and future Army weapon systems, thereby providing critical test data to inform system development decisions and reducing the risk to operational forces prior to fielding.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA PE 65601A for the RRRP.

Black Hawk generators

The budget request included \$1.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 67136A Black Hawk Product Improvement Program.

The committee recognizes the enduring role of the Black Hawk in the Army's helicopter fleet and recommends that the Army invest in its continued modernization, to include Black Hawk generator improvements necessary to deliver the additional electrical power needed to fully realize other configuration improvements.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA for PE 67136A to increase commonality and interoperability.

Chinook product improvement program

The budget request included \$9.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 67137A Chinook Product Improvement Program.

The committee recognizes the enduring role of the Chinook in the Army's helicopter fleet and supports the Army's continued investment in its modernization.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA for PE 67137A for continued planning, integration, and qualification of an improved engine.

Apache future development program increase

The budget request included \$10.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army (RDA) for PE 67145A Apache Future Development.

The committee recognizes the enduring role of the Apache in the Army's helicopter fleet and supports the Army's continued investment in its modernization.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDA for PE 67145A to improve Apache mission performance.

Navy

Research on foreign malign influence operations

The budget request included \$74.7 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 \$8.0 million in RDN for PE 62236N to support further research on foreign malign influence operations.

Intelligent Autonomous Systems for Seabed Warfare

The budget request included \$80.8 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 62435N Ocean Warfighting Environment Applied Research.

The committee supports the research and development of intelligent autonomous systems (IAS) for seabed warfare. The committee notes the development of innovative data integration and processing tools to make sense of large, high-dimensional datasets to enable flexible and reliable unattended seabed warfare operations.

The committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in RDN PE 62435N for the research and development of IAS for seabed warfare.

Hardware-in-the-loop capabilities

The budget request included \$308.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 63640M USMC Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD).

The committee recognizes that modeling and simulation will be critical to enable the technology advancements necessary for the Department of Defense to realize the full potential of unmanned systems. Hardware-in-the-loop (HWIL) is a computer simulation that has the ability to simulate flight and route characteristics as well as sensor modeling and actuator modeling while communicating in real time with command and control systems.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDN PE 63640M for HWIL capabilities.

Next generation unmanned aerial system distribution platform

The budget request included \$308.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 63640M USMC Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD).

The committee notes that the Marine Corps is working to fill a critical capability gap in the joint concept for contested logistics, which is the need for assured organic, autonomous resupply to Marine Littoral Regiments operating in distributed fashion, in a contested austere environment, without traditional means of resupply and sustainment.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDN PE 63640M for a next generation unmanned aerial system distribution platform.

Adaptive Future Force

The budget request included \$308.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 63640M USMC Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD).

The committee notes that the lack of consistent support, combined with participant historical and conditional biases, severely limit the Office of Naval Research's (ONR) ability to evolve concepts past the introductory stages of future force development and assessment. The committee also notes that the Adaptive Future Force (AFF) provides the ONR with an innovative, full-time cadre of highly experienced operators, innovators, and concept developers able to transcend previous limitations and truly support future force developmental efforts.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDN PE 63640M to broaden the AFF capability of human and robot systems.

Balloon catheter hemorrhage control device

The budget request included \$5.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 63729N Warfighter Protection Advanced Technology.

The committee notes that over 90 percent of potentially survivable injuries for service members that result in death on the battlefield or after reaching a surgical facility are caused by hemorrhage and that responding quickly and effectively is critical for saving lives. The committee recognizes that the physician-performed Resuscitative Endovascular Balloon Occlusion of the Aorta (REBOA) has been a major leap forward in the management of non-compressible hemorrhage. However, utilizing REBOA outside of a hospital is complicated by a lack of adequately trained personnel and guidance to facilitate placement of the balloon in the correct location.

The committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in RDN PE 63729N for development of a field deployable balloon catheter hemorrhage control device.

Advanced composites for wet submarine applications

The budget request included \$257.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 63595N Ohio Replacement.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDN PE 63595N for composite shafting technology to increase the submarine availability for the Columbia-class and to validate the benefits of composite shafting for SSN(X).

Nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile

The budget request included \$6.0 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.

The committee recommends an increase of \$190.0 million in RDN PE 64659N to support continued development of the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.

Advanced Sensors Application Program

The budget request included no funding in Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 64419N Advanced Sensors Application Program.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends a provision that would transfer resource sponsorship of the Advanced Sensors Application Program from the Navy to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD (I&S)). The committee is concerned that the Navy has not requested funding for this longstanding and important program, and urges USD (I&S) to request funding in future budget requests.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$13.0 million in RDN for PE 64419N for the Advanced Sensors Application Program in fiscal year 2024, pending transfer for management and execution of the program during fiscal year 2024.

Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center improvements

The budget request included \$482.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 65864N Test and Evaluation Support, of which \$62.9 million was for support of the

Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center (AUTEC). However, no funds were included for improvements necessary to support the military personnel stationed there on a full-time basis.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in RDN PE 65864N for improvements at AUTEC.

Fleet Ballistic Missile Strategic Weapon System

The budget request included \$321.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) for PE 11221N Strategic Submarine and Weapons System Support.

To accelerate maturation of the Fleet Ballistic Missile Strategic Weapon System, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDN PE 11221N to support completing Velocity Fusion Development; accelerating gravimeter algorithm development and integration; initiating Broad Band Navigation Sonar Fleet Transition; initiating Hydrophone Array Modernization; and establishing a Dynamic Concept of Operations framework.

Air Force

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, to include the Materials Solutions Network at Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (MSN-C), 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 \$9.0 million in RDAF PE 62102F for advanced materials science for manufacturing research.

Directed Energy Technology realignment of funds

The budget request included \$130.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 62605F Directed Energy Technology.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$11.5 million in RDAF PE 62605F and a corresponding increase of \$11.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

Secure interference-avoiding connectivity of autonomous artificially intelligent machines

The budget request included \$182.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 62788F Dominant Information Sciences and Methods.

The committee recognizes a need for autonomous machines to be able to maintain robust connectivity between each other, as well as

with a centralized controller, without continuous manual intervention and while preserving high degrees of security and resilience.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 62788F for secure interference-avoiding connectivity of autonomous artificially intelligent machines.

Future Flag experimentation testbed

The budget request included \$182.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 62788F Dominant Information Sciences and Methods.

The committee notes that the objective of the Air Force Research Laboratory's (AFRL) Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2) Future Flag Testbed is to create an operationally relevant environment for experimenting JADC2 concepts and capabilities with a focus on integration, interoperability, and transition. The Future Flag Testbed concept is planned as a series of Limited Objective Experiments that will guide AFRL's research, development, test, and evaluation efforts to meet immediate and near-term needs of the warfighter.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in RDAF PE 62788F for the JADC2 operational experimentation testbed.

Ion trapped quantum information sciences computer

The budget request included \$182.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 62788F Dominant Information Sciences and Methods.

The committee recognizes that the Air Force Research Laboratory's (AFRL) Information Directorate is a leader in quantum computing and, more specifically, in ion trap quantum computing. Quantum computers will support a variety of Department of Defense research areas and may eventually address mission-critical challenges ranging from logistics to machine learning. The committee notes that ion trap computers are at the forefront of unlocking both quantum computation and basic science applications, and can address defense-critical problems that are otherwise intractable using traditional high-performance computers.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in RDAF PE 62788F for the development of a next-generation ion trap quantum information sciences computer at the AFRL.

Distributed quantum information sciences networking testbed

The budget request included \$182.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 62788F Dominant Information Sciences and Methods.

The committee recognizes that the Air Force Research Laboratory's (AFRL) Information Directorate is a leader in quantum computing. However, there is a need for further development of a heterogeneous network that can robustly transmit quantum information over long distances and between different types of networking infrastructure.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 62788F for a distributed quantum information sciences networking testbed.

Multi-domain radio frequency spectrum testing environment

The budget request included \$182.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 62788F Dominant Information Sciences and Methods.

The committee recognizes a need for the accelerated transition of radio frequency (RF) related technology to warfighters and for a comprehensive, robust, and scalable anechoic RF test and evaluation environment.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 62788F for a multi-domain RF spectrum testing environment.

Future Air Force Integrated Technology Demos reduction

The budget request included \$255.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 63032F Future Air Force Integrated Technology Demos.

The committee believes there is unjustified growth in this program element above the total enacted levels for fiscal year 2023 and that some of the funds requested for this program element would be more productively spent elsewhere.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$42.2 million in RDAF PE 63032F.

Semiautonomous adversary air platform

The budget request included \$51.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 63211F Aerospace Technology Development/Demonstration.

The committee recognizes the importance of joint research and development efforts between the Air Force and the Navy on semiautonomous adversary air platform development.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDAF PE 63211F to accelerate semiautonomous adversary air platform development.

Additive manufacturing for aerospace parts

The budget request included \$44.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF), for PE 63680F Manufacturing Technology Program.

The committee recognizes a need to operationalize metal additive manufacturing of propulsion parts and other aerospace sustainment requirements to deliver applied research, training, and workforce development in support of the Air Force Sustainment Center mission to sustain weapon system readiness to generate our nation's airpower.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 63680F for metal additive manufacturing for aerospace sustainment requirements.

Enhanced intercontinental ballistic missile guidance capability and testing

The budget request included \$45.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 63851F Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Demonstration Validation Program.

The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million in the following areas to support the Sentinel Guidance Program:

- (1) \$800,000 for a seismically stable pier at the Little Mountain Test Facility;
- (2) \$2.0 million for production automation technology on strategic accelerometer assemblies;
- (3) \$3.0 million for a rapid prototype capability using Selective Laser Etching to produce vibration beam accelerometer sensors;
- (4) \$3.0 million for digital engineering focused on vibration beam accelerometers;
- (5) \$4.0 million for next generation radiation-hardened integrated circuit platforms;
- (6) \$3.2 million for small-scale sensor centrifuges;
- (7) \$13.0 million for a next generation centrifuge capable of supporting strategic grade inertial systems; and
- (8) \$1.0 million for a 10-year federal stockpile of swept quartz.

Air Force Technical Architecture realignment of funds

The budget request included \$2.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 64006F Department of the Air Force Technical Architecture.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$2.6 million in RDAF PE 64006F and a corresponding increase of \$2.6 million in RDAF PE 64858F Tech Transition Program.

Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon reduction

The budget request included \$150.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 64033F Hypersonic Prototyping.

The committee recognizes the need for and value of the Department of Defense's strategic push to develop hypersonic weapons across the military services. The committee also recognizes the need to develop and test multiple competing designs as a means to address technological risk. However, in light of testing failures and statements from Air Force leadership in support of the competitor program, the committee is concerned that continued testing at the scale originally planned in the budget request seems unlikely to deliver persuasive results.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$150.3 million in RDAF PE 64033F.

Autonomous Collaborative Platforms realignment of funds

The budget request included \$118.8 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 27179F Autonomous Collaborative Platforms.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$17.8 million in RDAF PE 27179F and a corresponding increase of \$17.8 million in RDAF PE 65807F Test and Evaluation Support.

F-35 C2D2 realignment of funds

The budget request included \$1.3 billion in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 64840F F 35 C2D2.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 64840F and a corresponding increase of \$5.0 million in RDAF PE 64281F Tactical Data Networks Enterprise.

Long Range Standoff Weapon realignment of funds

The budget request included \$911.4 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 64932F Long Range Standoff Weapon.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$20.0 million in RDAF PE 64932F and a corresponding increase of \$20.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) SAG 11R Facilities Sustainment, Restoration & Modernization.

Ground Based Strategic Deterrent EMD realignment of funds

The budget request included \$3.7 billion in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 65238F Ground Based Strategic Deterrent EMD.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$7.7 million in RDAF PE 65238F and a corresponding increase of \$7.7 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF) line 61 Other Aircraft.

5G interference mitigation for critical aircraft navigation and sensor systems on the Presidential Aircraft Fleet

The budget request included \$490.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 41319F VC-25B.

The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million in PE 41319F for the development, test, certification, and integration of 5G interference mitigation technology for critical aircraft navigation and sensor systems on the VC 25 aircraft.

Acquisition Workforce—Advanced Program Technology realignment of funds

The budget request included \$109.0 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 65832F Acquisition Workforce—Advanced Program Technology and \$551.2 mil-

lion in RDAF for PE 65829F Acquisition Workforce—Cyber, Network, & Business Systems.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends decreases of \$32.0 million in RDAF PE 65832F and \$14.7 million in RDAF PE 65829F and increases of \$30.0 million in RDAF PE 65831F Acquisition Workforce—Capability Integration, \$1.7 million in RDAF PE 65898F Management HQ—R&D, and \$15.0 million in RDAF PE 65807F Test and Evaluation Support.

Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) Network Sensor Demonstration

The budget request included \$20.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 33255F Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4)—STRATCOM.

The NC3 Enterprise Center's network sensor demonstration aims to facilitate and conduct preemptive network security visibility on networks in a comprehensive and effective manner.

Given the importance of network security for the NC3, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDAF PE 33255F.

Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) Rapid Engineering Architecture Collaboration Hub (REACH)

The budget request included \$20.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 33255F Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4)—STRATCOM.

The Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) Enterprise Center's Rapid Engineering Architecture Collaboration Hub (REACH) program allows partners and government stakeholders to collaborate on a secure digital twin network that provides a digital design and demonstration environment. This network supports the operation of sandbox environments to protect proprietary data, while maximizing opportunities for collaboration with other REACH stakeholders. REACH will play a critical role in accelerating partnerships with industry to support the NC3 mission.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDAF PE 33255F.

Security Work Readiness for Duty

The budget request included \$796,000 in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 84731F General Skill Training.

The Security Work Readiness for Duty (SWoRD) program will create three capabilities for current and future Department of Defense (DOD) personnel to gain and strengthen the cyber workforce skills critical to our nation's security: (1) A Security Operations Center (SOC) to serve small businesses and local governments; (2) A SimTown Cybersecurity Training Lab to model business network

environments; and (3) A Cyber Bridge program to prepare those in non-STEM fields to pursue a cyber graduate degree.

The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDAF for PE 84731F for the further development of the SWoRD program.

Military cyber cooperation activities with the Kingdom of Jordan

The budget request included \$2.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 31401F AF Multi-Domain Non-Traditional ISR Battlespace Awareness.

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 in RDAF 31401F for the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in coordination with the Commanders, U.S. Cyber Command and U.S. Central Command, and the Secretary of State, to continue to seek to engage their counterparts within the Ministry of Defence of the Kingdom of Jordan for the purpose of expanding cooperation on military cybersecurity activities.

Weather service data migration

The budget request included \$26.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) in PE 35111F Weather Service.

The 557th Weather Wing is currently in the process of moving its data processing operations to a data-centric, secure cloud-based architecture, which is expected to be complete by the end of calendar year 2025. The committee supports this effort and recognizes that without additional funding, the 557th Weather Wing will be unable to meet its accelerated schedule for data migration, putting the program at an elevated level of risk.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$9.0 million in RDAF PE 35111F to help the Weather Wing accelerate its transition.

Space Technology realignment of funds

The budget request included \$91.8 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for line 48 PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$91.8 million in RDSF line 48 PE 1206601SF and increases of \$72.9 million in RDSF line 4 PE 1206601SF Space Technology, \$17.5 million in RDSF PE 1206392SF ACQ Workforce—Space & Missile Systems, and \$1.4 million in RDSF PE 1206398SF Space & Missile Systems Center—MHA.

Space Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis environment

The budget request included \$206.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

Modeling, Simulation, and Analysis (MS&A) environments are required by the large number of United States Space Force (USSF) organizations that make force structure investment decisions, de-

sign satellites, and conduct or support space operations (training, tactics development, war gaming, etc.). Currently, there is no space MS&A tool capable of supporting the wide range of modeling requirements of the USSF, ranging from single-user engagement exercises to global campaign modeling. The lack of a dedicated MS&A tool for the USSF prevents technology developers and USSF acquisition organizations from incorporating new technologies in the most expeditious and cost-effective manner possible.

In order to help accelerate the development of a robust and accurate simulation and training environment, the committee recommends an increase of \$15.5 million in RDSF PE 1206601SF.

Advanced isotope power systems

The budget request included \$206.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

The committee commends the strategic partnership between the Air Force Research Laboratory and the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory in developing advanced isotope power systems. These systems are advancing innovation in "smart manufacturing" to the benefit of U.S. national security and economic prosperity.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDSF PE 1206601SF to support continued development of advanced isotope power systems for future U.S. Space Force assets.

Ground-based interferometry

The budget request included \$206.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

A ground-based interferometry capability will improve the Department of Defense's ability to detect objects at geostationary orbit (GEO) and beyond from Earth, which provides value to the Air Force Research Laboratory Space Vehicles Directorate in observing their GEO flight experiments performing operations including docking and servicing of other GEOs.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$16.0 million in RDSF PE 1206601SF.

Solar cruiser

The budget request included \$206.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDSF PE 1206601SF to support an advanced deployable structure demonstration of a solar sail propelled persistent platform offering long-duration loiter and "maneuver without regret" capabilities to provide the warfighter with critical sensor data in geostationary orbit and cislunar deep space environments.

Advanced analog microelectronics

The budget request included \$206.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

To address specific national security requirements for unique design and production capacity, the Department of Defense (DOD) has heavily invested to reduce the cost of integrated circuit (IC) design and incrementally modernize aging strategic infrastructure. DOD is converging on a commercial analog and mixed signal IC design process, which has been adapted for and targeted to the most challenging DOD technical requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.6 million in RDSF PE 1206601SF in order to foster integration of advanced analog microelectronics to enable all federal agencies to design and build state of the art chips at lower cost and with less risk.

Lunar surface-based domain awareness

The budget request included \$206.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206601SF Space Technology.

The ability to monitor activity in cislunar space is increasingly critical for the United States, as demonstrated by the requirements for cislunar space domain awareness within the Department of Defense, specifically in U.S. Space Command, and as delineated in the Office of Science Technology Policy's November 2022 publication, "National Cislunar Science & Technology Strategy."

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDSF PE 1206601SF to continue the development of small cameras to enable lunar surface-based domain awareness.

Human performance optimization

The budget request included \$472.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206310F Space Science and Technology Research and Development.

Space Force Guardians serve in career specialties that require high performance under stressful conditions, such as command and control of space assets moving among large, congested constellations at high speeds over great distances.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDSF PE 1206310F for research centered on human performance optimization.

Space Systems Prototype Transitions (SSPT) realignment of funds

The budget request included \$146.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206427SF Space Systems Prototype Transitions (SSPT).

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$40.0 million in RDSF PE 1206427SF and a corresponding increase of \$40.0 million in RDSF PE 1206616SF Space Advanced Technology Development/Demo.

Modular Multi-mode Propulsion System

The budget request included \$110.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206616SF, Space Advanced Technology Development/Demo.

Satellites facilitate instantaneous communication across battle zones, identify enemy positions and movements, track weather patterns, guide navigational systems, and enable precision strikes. A Modular Multi-mode Propulsion System (M3PS) could provide unprecedented mission flexibility and adaptability for military spacecraft by using a single propellant, propellant tank, and feed system to meet all satellite propulsion and maneuverability requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in RDSF PE 1206616SF to accelerate the design and development of M3PS.

Weather satellite risk reduction

The budget request included \$95.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1203710SF Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) Weather Systems.

The modern U.S. warfighter relies on up-to-date weather information to support daily air operations and intelligence gathering missions to protect the Nation. Current weather satellite systems are antiquated and have been extended well beyond their expected service lives. The committee commends the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force for turning to industry to help address these challenging requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$16.5 million in RDSF PE 1203710SF to finish building a second satellite for launch as early as 2026 as a bridge capability until the U.S. Space Force can plan, build, and launch additional assets.

Encouraging establishment of the outernet

The budget request included \$164.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206458SF Tech Transition (Space).

U.S. Government and commercial space capabilities are vital to the United States' national and economic security. These space capabilities are increasingly threatened militarily by potential adversaries, and commercially by foreign government-backed competitors. To meet these challenges and retain U.S. primacy in space, the U.S. Government should take advantage of the revolution in commercial "new space" small satellite capabilities by integrating them with traditional government systems to establish a new secure internet in space, known as the "outernet."

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in RDSF PE 1206458SF to help establish the outernet.

Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking—Low Earth Orbit (LEO) realignment of funds

The budget request included \$505.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206448SF Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking—Integrated Ground Segment.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$252.8 million in RDSF PE 1206448SF and a corresponding increase of

\$252.8 million in RDSF PE 1206446SF Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking—Low Earth Orbit (LEO).

Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking—Medium Earth Orbit (MEO) realignment of funds

The budget request included \$505.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1206448SF Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking—Integrated Ground Segment.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$252.8 million in RDSF PE 1206448SF and a corresponding increase of \$252.8 million in RDSF PE 1206447SF Resilient Missile Warning Missile Tracking—Medium Earth Orbit (MEO).

Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System (PARCS) radar

The budget request included \$20.8 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Space Force (RDSF) for PE 1203873SF Ballistic Missile Defense Radars.

There are five Upgraded Early Warning Radar (UEWR) systems, all of which have recently received software upgrades, bringing detection capabilities up to modern standards. One additional ultra-high frequency phased-array radar, the Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System (PARCS), comprises U.S. space and missile warning capabilities along with the UEWRs. To keep pace with the current threat environment, this legacy radar requires immediate upgrades that will ensure all UEWRs are operating on the same level and delivering adequate data to the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$8.0 million in RDSF PE 1203873SF to make additional critical upgrades to the PARCS radar.

Defense Wide

Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (DEPSCoR)

The budget request included \$71.8 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 is very 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.

The committee also views DEPSCoR as a component in any effort by the Department of Defense (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 the Department.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in RDDW PE 61110D8Z for DEPSCoR.

Enhanced civics education program

The budget request included \$159.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 61120D8Z National Defense Education Program.

The committee recognizes the success of the pilot civics education programming, as established in section 234 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), in promoting students’ understanding of the government and the law. The committee also recognizes the importance of civics education to national security.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDDW PE 61120D8Z for enhanced civics education through the National Defense Education Program.

Semiconductor industry cybersecurity research

The budget request included \$17.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 62668D8Z Cyber Security Research.

The committee recognizes that as the United States is making unprecedented investments in the domestic semiconductor industry, it is critical to protect that sector and those manufacturing processes from potential cybersecurity attacks.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in RDDW PE 62668D8Z to understand future cyber threats to the domestic semiconductor industry and to explore the policy and technical means needed to mitigate those threats.

Loitering munition development

The budget request included \$75.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63122D8Z Combating Terrorism Technology Support.

The committee recognizes the importance of loitering munition systems with lethality packages and the need for the Department of Defense (DOD) to evaluate these systems to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures for their deployment.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 63122D8Z for enhancing DOD’s understanding of the performance of loitering munition systems.

Advanced manufacturing of energetic materials

The budget request included \$400.9 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63160BR

Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Advanced Technology Development.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 63160BR for further research of advanced manufacturing of energetic materials.

Generative Unconstrained Intelligent Drug Engineering-Enhanced Biodefense

The budget request included \$267.1 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63384BP Chemical and Biological Defense Program—Advanced Development, of which \$45.7 million was for the Generative Unconstrained Intelligent Drug Engineering-Enhanced Biodefense (GUIDE-ENBD) effort to utilize computational tools to broadly assess the diverse and dynamic biological threat space.

The committee recognizes the value of leveraging the resources of the national security laboratories, particularly with regard to supercomputing, as well as anticipating, assessing, and defending against emerging biothreats. The committee supports expanding such efforts on a cost-reimbursable basis that does not interfere with the National Nuclear Security Administration's mission to support the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in RDDW PE 63384BP for the GUIDE ENBD effort to facilitate increased access to national laboratory supercomputing assets.

Additive manufacturing at scale

The budget request included \$253.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63680D8Z Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology Program.

The committee supports the development and deployment of additive manufacturing at a large scale to meet the rapid production needs of the Department of Defense and many dual-use civilian applications.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in RDDW PE 63680D8Z for the evaluation of additive manufacturing capabilities to support a Factory of the Future concept.

Digital manufacturing modernization

The budget request included \$253.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63680D8Z Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology Program.

The committee recognizes the risk that private company vulnerabilities pose to national security and that leaders of the organic industrial base (OIB) have developed plans to modernize their digital systems, which is critical to meeting Department of Defense modernization priorities.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 63680D8Z to support continued development and evaluation of ways to upgrade the cybersecurity of OIB networks and systems supporting manufacturing.

National Security Innovation Network

The budget request included \$21.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63950D8Z National Security Innovation Network (NSIN).

The committee notes the importance of the NSIN in drawing new suppliers into the national security industrial base, helping organizations within the Department of Defense (DOD) provide solutions to a variety of problems, and creating a nationwide network of partners since its inception in 2016. The committee believes this outreach is critical for driving innovation at DOD.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in RDDW PE 63950D8Z for expansion of NSIN activities.

Increase for tristructural-isotrophic fuel

The budget request included \$171.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 64055D8Z Operational Energy Capability Improvement.

The committee understands that tristructural-isotropic (TRISO) fuel, one of the most advanced nuclear fuels, has the potential to be a key enabler for the next generation of nuclear reactors and is the baseline fuel source in several current advanced reactors under development with the Department of Defense's Strategic Capabilities Office's Project Pele program.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDDW PE 64055D8Z for TRISO fuel in support of Project Pele.

Sustainable Technology Evaluation and Demonstration program increase

The budget request included \$117.2 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63851D8Z Environmental Security Technical Certification Program, of which \$3.0 million was for the Sustainable Technology Evaluation and Demonstration (STED) program.

The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in RDDW PE 63851D8Z to support the STED program.

Regarding Trench

The budget request included \$12.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63906C Regarding Trench.

The Director of the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) requested additional funding for this program on the MDA Unfunded Priorities List submitted to Congress.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in RDDW PE 63906C to accelerate this program.

Hypersonic Targets and Countermeasures Program

The budget request included \$570.3 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63915C Ballistic Missile Defense Targets.

The committee supports the efforts of the Missile Defense Agency to significantly reduce the cost of hypersonic flight testing to rapidly acquire critical data that facilitates hypersonic target and

countermeasures development. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in RDDW PE 63915C for the Hypersonic Targets and Countermeasures Program.

Information Analysis Centers reduction

The budget request included \$65.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 65801KA Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC).

The committee notes that DTIC manages a number of Information Analysis Centers (IAC) that serve as a resource in providing timely, relevant information directly to users when and where it is needed, and often serve as a bridge between the warfighter and the acquisition and research communities. The committee also recognizes that the IACs performed \$2.5 billion of customer-funded research and analysis in fiscal year 2022, all of which was charged some administrative fee for that work. The committee believes that even a small percentage fee on that work should be enough to allow the IACs to be self-sustaining each year.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 65801KA for Information Analysis Centers.

All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office

The budget request included classified amounts for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office (AARO).

The committee understands that the AARO requires an additional \$27.0 million in fiscal year 2024 to execute its mission.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$27.0 million for AARO in RDDW in line 999 Classified Programs. The committee expects the Secretary of Defense to request appropriate funding in future years. The committee also recommends a decrease of \$10.0 million from Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) line 220 for Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification and a decrease of \$7.0 million from Procurement, Defense-wide (PDW) line 18 for Joint Regional Security Stacks.

Rapid innovation program

The budget request included \$1.0 billion in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 67210D8Z Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Support, of which no funds were for the Rapid Innovation Program (RIP).

The committee notes that while the RIP has had a track record of helping programs in the Department of Defense commercialize and transition small business-developed technologies successfully, and despite congressional support, the Department has never included funding for RIP in its budget requests. The committee understands that this program has recently been transitioned to align with the Office of Small Business Programs to try to reinvigorate those efforts, with the intent to complement other small business initiatives. However, the committee also understands that a programmed stream of funding is not likely to materialize until next year's budget request.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in RDDW PE 67210D8Z to restart activities for RIP in antici-

pation of next year's budget request including funding for this program.

Shipbuilding and ship repair workforce development

The budget request included \$1.0 billion in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 67210D8Z Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Support.

The committee recognizes the shipbuilding industry faces a significant challenge in achieving and sustaining required workforce levels, and the industrial base today lacks the capacity to meet the required demand. Current efforts to establish, accelerate, and grow the trades workforce are imperative to shipbuilding and ship repair, and must be adequately resourced, prioritized, scaled, and maintained over the next 20 years or more.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in RDDW PE 67210D8Z to support initiatives that build a skilled and competent shipbuilding workforce.

Domestic advanced microelectronics packaging

The budget request included \$1.0 billion in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 67210D8Z Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment Support.

The committee remains concerned with the Department of Defense's (DOD) continued reliance on offshore microelectronics for critical missions in radar and electronic warfare systems, and supports continued investment to expand the capability in the United States to build custom-made integrated circuits for defense purposes.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDDW PE 67210D8Z for domestic advanced microelectronics packaging in support of DOD requirements.

Modernization of Department of Defense Internet Gateway Cyber Defense

The budget request included \$469.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 36250JCY Cyber Operations Technology Support.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a modernization program for network boundary and cross-domain defense against cyber attacks, expanding upon the fiscal year 2023 pilot program and initial deployment to the primary Department of Defense internet access points (IAPs) managed by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). The Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–328) included funding to begin the procurement of a replacement for the current cyber defense system deployed at the major internet gateways of the Department of Defense. Additional funding beyond the requested amount is needed in fiscal year 2024 to sustain this initiative.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in RDDW PE 36250JCY for internet gateway cyber defense. The committee further recommends related increases elsewhere in this Act.

Locked Shields exercise

The budget request included \$469.4 million in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 3625JCY Cyber Operations Technology Support.

The committee notes that the National Guard Bureau's Army Interagency Training and Education Center (AITEC), through the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), has led the United States' team in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence Locked Shields exercise, the only international critical infrastructure protection exercise in existence. This exercise is critically important to U.S. national security, and the committee encourages robust interagency participation and solicitation of private industry and academia participation. The committee commends the coordination efforts and expertise of AITEC throughout the foundational years of the Locked Shields exercise, and directs DISA to continue to coordinate the participating organizations and future host locations through AITEC.

To support this effort, the committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in RDDW PE 3625JCY for the purposes of facilitating travel, training, and infrastructure preparation for the exercise within the previously established organizational structure of the U.S. team.

Next-Generation Blue Force Tracker

The budget request included \$263.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 1160431BB Warrior Systems.

The committee notes that the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command has identified the development of a Next-Generation Blue Force Tracker as an unfunded requirement.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.9 million in RDDW PE 1160431BB for the development of a Next-Generation Blue Force Tracker.

Counter Uncrewed Aerial Systems (CUAS) Group 3 Defeat Acceleration

The budget request included \$263.4 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 1160431BB Warrior Systems.

The committee notes that the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command has identified the acceleration of Counter Uncrewed Aerial Systems (CUAS) Group 3 Defeat capabilities as an unfunded requirement.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$11.3 million in RDDW PE 1160431BB for the acceleration of CUAS Group 3 Defeat capabilities.

U.S.-Israel cooperation on directed energy capabilities

The budget request included \$300.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63913C Israeli Cooperative Programs, of which no funds were requested for U.S.-Israel cooperation on directed energy capabilities.

The committee notes that elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends a provision that would modify an existing authority to

co-develop directed energy missile defense technologies with the Government of Israel.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in RDDW PE 63913C and a corresponding decrease of \$25.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 41319F VC-25B.

U.S.-Israel defense collaboration on emerging technologies

The budget request included \$75.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide (RDDW) for PE 63122D8Z Combatting Terrorism Technology Support, of which no funds were requested for U.S.-Israel collaboration on emerging technologies.

The committee recognizes the capabilities and solutions that the Irregular Warfare Technical Support Directorate (IWTSD) is providing the U.S. warfighter. IWTSD performs rapid research and development, advanced studies and technical innovation, and provision of support to U.S. military operations.

IWTSD's international program leverages the expertise and resources of partners and allies, on a bilateral basis with limited partners, to develop technologies and capabilities through innovative research and development. The committee commends the results from joint research investments from the international program. IWTSD's international program has produced technological advances in subterranean capabilities and monitoring, counter-unmanned aerial systems, maritime security, and robotics.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in RDDW PE 63122D8Z and a corresponding decrease of \$25.0 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 41319F VC-25B. The committee directs IWTSD to continue to increase collaboration on emerging technologies, with strategic partners like Israel, to develop warfare capabilities to meet the challenges of the future, including but not limited to artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, directed energy, and automation.

Items of Special Interest

5G interference mitigation for critical aircraft navigation and sensor systems on the Presidential aircraft fleet

The committee understands that the deployment of 5G networks across the United States and abroad has the potential to adversely affect the performance of aircraft navigational and sensor systems on the Presidential aircraft fleet consisting of VC-25 aircraft, also known as Air Force One. A critical area of concern for the VC-25 program office is 5G-induced interference degrading the performance of current radar altimeter systems.

Implementation and deployment of an advanced capability to mitigate the effects of 5G-induced radio-frequency (RF) interference would enable the VC-25 aircraft to operate among strong 5G sources without impairment of existing radar altimeters and navigational equipment. Successful implementation on the VC-25 aircraft fleet would enable broad application across other Department of Defense (DOD) and commercial aircraft.

The committee understands that an advanced RF architecture known as the Wideband Adaptive Signal Processor (WASP), which enables broadband simultaneous transmit and receive (STAR) capability, has been demonstrated in government-controlled test environments for multiple DOD applications. In these tests, the WASP-based STAR technology has demonstrated the ability for platforms and systems to communicate through previously debilitating RF interference on their current radio transceivers without sacrificing mobility or security. The committee understands that the WASP-based STAR techniques can be applied on VC-25 and related aircraft to assure performance of aircraft navigational and sensor systems in a 5G environments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Presidential aircraft Program Executive Office (PEO) to submit to the congressional defense committees a report, not later than September 30, 2024, detailing the efforts to provide assured performance of aircraft navigational and sensor systems on the VC-25 aircraft utilizing the WASP-based STAR technology. The report shall include how successful integration and testing would be resourced over the future years defense program. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, with an accompanying classified annex, if necessary.

The committee also directs that the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation coordinate with the PEO for Presidential aircraft to monitor and evaluate the testing of the WASP-based STAR technology.

Advanced manufacturing infrastructure in the Indo-Pacific region

The committee recognizes the potential for advanced and additive manufacturing solutions to address maintenance readiness needs across the military services. This technology could benefit maintenance activities in garrison, however, there is unique potential benefit to deploying this technology forward, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region, where U.S. military personnel operate in numerous formations across a range of locations separated by vast distances. The committee is concerned that in both peacetime and in a contested logistics environment, delivering the material required for maintenance activities to servicemembers across the large number of remote positions throughout the region could prove to be difficult and costly.

The committee understands that industry currently offers hybrid machines that do additive and subtractive manufacturing, increasing the range and quality of items that can be produced, as well as fully automated and digitized machines. The committee believes that leveraging these existing but customizable advanced and additive manufacturing technologies, as well as the expertise of industry partners with an established presence in the region, could yield rapid improvements to readiness and maintenance and improve the resilience of lines of communication. The committee, in line with military leaders' strategic directive to address contested logistics, believes that establishing a network of advanced and additive manufacturing capabilities in forward-deployed and expeditionary settings throughout the Indo-Pacific region could only benefit the joint force.

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, 2024, that evaluates opportunities for leveraging additive and advanced manufacturing technology in the Indo-Pacific region to improve maintenance readiness and address other needs of forward-deployed servicemembers. The briefing shall include: (1) Suggested locations for establishing this advanced manufacturing infrastructure and an evaluation of the benefits and challenges of selecting locations without existing advanced manufacturing infrastructure and expeditionary locations; (2) Examples of current and future maintenance readiness needs that could be addressed by establishing this infrastructure, detailed by service; (3) Examples of needs that could be met by establishing this infrastructure, detailed by service; (4) Specific capabilities of additive or advanced manufacturing machines that would be beneficial in this scenario; and (5) Any potential barriers to the success of establishing an infrastructure of this nature in the Indo-Pacific region, and resources, authorities, and other requirements to successfully establish an infrastructure of this nature.

Army Pathfinder-Air Assault program

The committee recognizes the critical role that soldiers can play in the research, development, testing and integration processes within the Department of Defense. Soldier engagement with, and operational assessment of, technologies and platforms can be especially useful in early identification of opportunities and threats relevant to future capability development. The committee notes that efforts like the Pathfinder-Air Assault program at the Army Research Laboratory, which is focused on promoting “bottom-up” innovation from the force to support research and development for advanced soldier lethality, can be key to providing relevant user feedback to help identify challenges not apparent to the engineering community, as well as aid in smooth transition into operational use.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than January 31, 2024, on the Pathfinder-Air Assault program. This briefing should describe the activities conducted under Pathfinder-Air Assault program, document the outcomes, provide any transition success stories, and detail the Army’s strategy for incorporating the program into the President’s budget request in future years defense program submissions.

Assessment of chemical and biological research and engineering workforce and facilities for Department of Defense needs

The committee is aware of the acute challenges facing the Department of Defense (DOD) in attracting, hiring, and retaining a skilled and technically competent workforce. The committee recognizes that the Department is facing these challenges broadly, but notes that the issue has been particularly acute within the community working in the biological and chemical research and development space. The specialized skills and experience necessary to per-

form those missions are also in high demand in the fields of medical, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals that has the potential to draw many away from defense missions. The Department must assess the workforce challenges these dynamics pose, as well as the potential long-term impact, in order to develop implementable long-term solutions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 1, 2024, assessing the Department's capability to retain research staff at its laboratories and test sites performing biological and chemical research, development, test, and evaluation. Such assessment shall include:

- (1) Over the past 5 years, the number, education level, and field of research of such personnel, as well as the specific instances pertaining to the loss of highly qualified personnel and the reason why;
- (2) The ability to attract and retain high quality personnel, including salary and benefits options, award packages for superior performance, and existing or proposed legislative authorities for hiring exceptionally qualified individuals;
- (3) The availability of postdoctoral and undergraduate fellowship programs, including whether the associated stipends are competitive with other Federal non-DOD laboratories, the ability to retain such personnel after the fellowship program, and the retention rates for postdoctoral researchers;
- (4) The trend for basic and applied research funding over the past 5 years and the future years defense program by topical category for chemical and biological research;
- (5) The results of any job satisfaction surveys of research and engineering personnel;
- (6) The use of internally funded research programs pursuant to section 2363 of title 10, United States Code, allocated by each laboratory for such programs;
- (7) The acquisition and maintenance of capital equipment and associated long-term planning;
- (8) The administrative overhead structure at laboratories and test sites and how such structure is allocated to facility upkeep;
- (9) Long-term planning for new facilities; and
- (10) Other such matters the Secretary deems necessary.

Assessment of deep underground training facilities

The committee recognizes that the use of deep underground facilities by foreign nations for the protection of high-value assets presents a unique challenge for the United States, particularly with regard to facilities that may contain weapons of mass destruction and which would require the physical presence of forces to secure and render safe these dangerous assets. Given the importance of this mission set, it is essential that the Department of Defense (DOD) maintains its ability to access facilities that are representative of similar real-world targets in order to test specialized equipment and develop procedures to ensure a high state of readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees not later than

March 31, 2024, on its existing and planned deep underground training facilities. The report shall assess, at a minimum:

- (1) The DOD components that require the use of these facilities;
- (2) The training objectives achieved through the use of these facilities;
- (3) Any training requirements, particularly those relating to securing and rendering safe weapons of mass destruction, that DOD is unable to achieve due to deficiencies in the design or scope of these facilities, as applicable;
- (4) Options for enhancing the effectiveness of component training through improvements to these facilities, as applicable; and
- (5) Preliminary cost estimates for facility improvements, should such actions be recommended.

Assessment of modeling and simulation capabilities for tradeoff analysis

The committee recognizes the value that modeling and simulation (M&S) provides to support analysis within the Department of Defense (DOD) beyond traditional engineering analysis, and notes that there is significant potential for improvement in this area. For example, rudimentary simulation capability exists that allows the Department to run “what if” scenarios such that decision-makers can assess tradeoffs between different variables, but many of these capabilities cannot scale. While the Department has a plethora of M&S capabilities, they are traditionally designed for very specific purposes, rarely interoperate smoothly, and struggle to model non-kinetic effects or integrate across domains. The committee believes that greater focus on this tradeoff analysis could position the Department to better address future scenarios, such as kill web prioritization, munitions production needs for various war planning contingencies, dynamic response planning based on available assets, and facility construction sequencing tied to strategic priorities of the Secretary of Defense. Such capabilities would have value across the full spectrum of the DOD activities, but particularly for programming.

The committee notes that the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency’s (DARPA) Secure Advanced Framework for Simulation and Modeling (SAFE-SiM) program possesses great promise to serve as a basis for joint cross-domain M&S at the operational level and encourages the Secretary of Defense to support the transition and expansion of SAFE-SiM, as well as the adoption of a central repository of modeling and simulation data.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of current and planned M&S capabilities for tradeoff analysis and to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than November 1, 2024. This assessment shall include:

- (1) Current M&S capabilities in use in the DOD for tradeoff analysis, including identification of any interoperability challenges in using more than one system in concert;
- (2) M&S capabilities available commercially that may not currently be in use by the DOD, including any limitations or

challenges impeding their deployment in a defense information environment;

(3) Identification of any capability gaps between the needs of the DOD and existing systems identified in (1) and (2); and

(4) Identification of capabilities that can link or make interoperable systems identified in (1) and (2).

Biological Posture Review

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is undertaking a Biological Posture Review. The committee encourages the Department to ensure the review includes the following:

(1) The biological threat landscape, military biological intelligence, and military medical intelligence;

(2) Efforts to address ongoing and emerging biological weapons intelligence issues; and

(3) An assessment of the Department's infrastructure to fulfill its responsibilities in accordance with relevant national strategies with regard to defending the United States and its interests overseas against biological threats.

Further, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security to brief the congressional defense committees not later than April 30, 2024, on the vulnerability of the Defense Critical Infrastructure Protection program to biological threats and the potential mitigation measures that can be taken to minimize such threats.

Briefing on solid rocket motors

The committee notes that rocketry has a long history of advancing the Technology Readiness Level of advanced technologies of developmental items, collecting flight data, and as use as targets to test missile defense systems. Further, the depletion of retired military rocket motors suitable for missile, missile defense, and hypersonic system development has resulted in a lack of qualified and available rocket motors for testing. The current inventory of retired military assets does not have the sufficient thrust required to achieve the realistic hypersonic environments suitable to replicate adversary weapon achievement.

In addition to the challenges facing the lack of qualified and available rocket motors for testing, the committee recognizes the underlying challenges related to the limited number of industrial suppliers for solid rocket motors (SRMs) and the extreme vulnerability of the supply chain, thereby further underscoring the problematic concentration of the SRM industrial base for operational purposes. The committee believes that the Department of Defense (DOD) must concurrently deploy a strategy to capitalize on market incentives and encourage the development of viable additional sources of these critical resources. The committee encourages the DOD to use the authorities and resources of the Office of Manufacturing Capability Expansion and Investment Prioritization to make further concentrated, strategic, and significant investments to identify and incentivize the development of additional reliable industrial capacity. In particular, these investments should prioritize investments in, and innovative approaches to, the development of SRMs and their constituent parts; should focus on companies that

are making significant commitments to the sustainable expansion of the SRM market; and should be scaled to a size commensurate with the strategic significance of SRMs.

Therefore, the committee requests the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than December 15, 2023, on actions taken to support the expansion of the solid rocket motor defense industrial base.

Classified vehicle integration

The committee recognizes the importance of ensuring robust system integration capabilities for ground systems. As the Department of Defense develops the next generation of ground combat vehicles, the committee believes it is vital that the U.S. Army plan and budget for the infrastructure necessary to test, evaluate, and integrate classified systems onto ground combat platforms.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on current efforts to develop the infrastructure required to integrate advanced warfighting capabilities onto current and future ground platforms, and plans to sufficiently budget for this enduring need for classified vehicle testing and integration infrastructure.

Collaboration with advanced manufacturing consortia to expand workforce

The committee understands that various consortia of educational institutions and industry partners focus on developing the field of advanced and additive manufacturing. The committee believes that engagement between the Department of Defense and these consortia could spur additional research and development and increase workforce capacity, which would support the Department's strategic objectives to address contested logistics, maintenance backlogs, and supply chain and surge capacity issues for critical technologies.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department to leverage existing relationships with the Joint Defense Manufacturing Council and other relevant agencies and forge new ones with academic and industry partners to proactively support workforce development.

Collaborative combat aircraft

The budget request included \$392.2 million in PE 27179F in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force for the collaborative combat aircraft (CCA) program. The committee recognizes that this is an ambitious program that could have far reaching implications for the Air Force. The Air Force intends to pursue a methodical approach to investigating this potentially revolutionary change for the fighter forces.

The committee supports moving forward with the concept, but believes that the Air Force and the Department of Defense need to conduct additional analysis to determine the appropriate set of requirements for CCA and related systems before committing to a program of record.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to begin quarterly briefings to the congressional defense committees, to continue through September 30, 2028 with the first to be provided not later than November 1, 2023, to keep the committees apprised of progress in: (1) Acquiring and operating test aircraft; (2) Investigating costs of various courses of action regarding CCA acquisition and employment; (3) Conducting further analysis of CCA mission effectiveness; (4) Refining concepts of operation and employment for CCA and manned fighters; and (5) Assessing trade-offs between manned and unmanned systems.

Comptroller General Assessment of the activities and organization of the Defense Innovation Unit

The committee is aware of, and has been supportive of, the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) and the critical role it plays in building connections with the sectors of the commercial marketplace that do not traditionally work closely with the Department of Defense (DOD). DIU was established to provide focused attention and liaison with this community to expand potential sources for innovation, and to provide a dual pathway to access commercial innovation and socialize unique defense requirements to new communities. However, after several years of effort, changes in leadership, and multiple realignments within the DOD organizational structure, the committee believes it is time to take stock of DIU activities in order to assess its impact on the innovation ecosystem.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the activities and organization of DIU to assess its effectiveness at its stated mission to field and scale commercial technology across the military. The review shall include an assessment of the following:

- (1) An analysis of how effective DIU activities have been in accelerating the adoption of commercial technology throughout DOD, including an evaluation of any factors impeding its effectiveness;
- (2) The impact of DIU activities in increasing engagement with startups, small businesses, and nontraditional vendors;
- (3) How DIU efforts have contributed to expanding and diversifying the national security innovation base;
- (4) The role of each DIU office in executing the mission of DIU, including an assessment of current collaboration and coordination mechanisms among each DIU office and with related innovation organizations across the DOD;
- (5) How the national security innovation base could expand through the geographic distribution or expansion of DIU satellite offices or liaison officers based in existing DOD facilities across the United States;
- (6) What performance goals or metrics have been established for the DIU, including an assessment of how well DIU is performing against those goals and metrics; and
- (7) Identification of any shortfalls, obstacles or challenges in operational processes, skills and technology, personnel, and other resources that may impact DIU's ability to meet these performance goals and metrics.

A briefing on the initial findings of this review shall be provided to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2023, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the Comptroller General.

Defense Science Board

The committee recognizes the importance of the Defense Science Board (DSB) in providing independent scientific and technical advice and recommendations to the Department of Defense (DOD) on a wide variety of critical challenges and opportunities. The DSB's ability to drive and anticipate issues to proactively position the Department has been demonstrated repeatedly by studies over its 60 year history. The committee notes that the DSB reports to the Deputy Secretary of Defense through the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (USD(R&E)) and often receives direct tasking from the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the USD(R&E), and Congress.

The committee also perceives a shift in the emphasis of who is generating tasking for the DSB. These perceived changes could have been caused by a number of events, including the slow-down during the pandemic, the shut-down during zero-based review, and the reorganization of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The committee further notes that the DSB is comprised of eminent authorities in the fields of science, technology, manufacturing, acquisition, strategic planning, systems analysis, and other matters of special interest to the DOD. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense to take advantage of the expertise found on the DSB by receiving more frequent briefings. The committee also encourages the DSB to meet with the congressional defense committees on a more regular basis.

The committee understands that DSB operations were hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic and the decision by the Secretary of Defense to temporarily stand down and then reconstitute all of the Department's advisory boards has resulted in a backlog of work. The committee also understands that the DSB relies on the expertise provided by Special Government Employees (SGEs) and that lengthy timelines associated with approval of SGE appointments can hinder responsiveness and operational effectiveness. The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to review Department policy on the approval process for appointing SGEs in order to find more efficiencies and improve the overall effectiveness of these boards.

Digital Manufacturing Modernization Accelerator

The committee recognizes that the organic industrial base faces critical challenges as it pursues digital modernization and appreciates the services the Department of Defense's designated digital manufacturing institute has provided to date in assisting the industrial base with this transition. The committee encourages the Department to allocate additional resources to these efforts to ensure that the national digital manufacturing institute will maintain a skilled, available team to support modernization efforts and technology implementation at critical defense arsenals and depots, improving security and efficiency. The committee commends the in-

stitute's collaborative and integrated approach to sustaining the U.S. future force and further encourages the Department to promote continued innovative development in the organic industrial base.

Directed Energy roadmap

The committee notes that in section 219 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering (USD R&E), through the Principal Director for Directed Energy, was tasked with coordinating Directed Energy efforts across the Department and with producing the Department's Directed Energy Roadmap to guide future development efforts. Furthermore, Section 215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–283) established a Directed Energy Working Group to “analyze and evaluate the current and planned, directed energy programs of each of the military departments . . . [and] make recommendations to the Secretary of Defense.”

The committee notes Directed Energy, High-Energy Laser, and High-Power Microwave weapons may offer lower logistical requirements, lower costs per shot, and—assuming access to a sufficient power supply—deeper magazines than traditional munitions. Furthermore, the committee received testimony from the Department of the Navy conveying that integration of 21st-century technology and weapons, like Directed Energy, are essential to adapting and evolving how the Department of Defense (DOD) meets the changing nature of war.

However, the committee remains concerned about the DOD's ability to continue to develop and eventually transition Directed Energy weapons on deployable platforms, enabling distributed and disaggregated operations where conventional munitions re-supply will be denied, contested, or unavailable. For example, while funding exists for the procurement of Directed Energy systems, additional funding may be required to do the platform integration, hardening, and upgrades for new sustainment requirements like power management or optics.

Therefore, the committee directs the USD R&E to submit a briefing to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024 on its Directed Energy way ahead, including an updated Directed Energy roadmap and funding profile for all Directed Energy and High-Power Microwave systems, including funding needed for development, delivery, integration on platforms, and system sustainment.

Eligibility criteria for Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research

The committee continues to support the Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (DEPSCoR) program as a means to support the growth and expansion of research capabilities in geographic areas that do not traditionally attract a significant amount of federal research and development funding. Programs like DEPSCoR not only allow for injection of new performers and new ideas into the defense innovation ecosystem, but they also sup-

port the diversification of talent and economic benefits that come with such funding.

However, the committee is concerned that the current eligibility criteria for jurisdictions to participate in DEPSCoR may not be sufficiently targeted to those jurisdictions which would benefit most from defense research funding. The committee notes that this criteria set has been in place for several years and a periodic review would be in order to ensure it is matched to the current policy environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2023, on the DEPSCoR program. The briefing shall include:

- (1) A description of the current eligibility criteria for jurisdictions to participate in DEPSCoR;
- (2) An assessment of whether the current criteria have led to the inclusion of jurisdictions receiving a disproportionately low share of Department of Defense research-related funding; and
- (3) Recommendations, if any, for modifying the eligibility criteria to better reflect the mission and focus of DEPSCoR.

Enhanced Civics Education report

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee by January 15, 2024 on the Enhanced Civics Education program within the National Defense Education Program. The report should include: (1) A description of the Enhanced Civics program and an assessment of the results of the program to date; (2) Abstracts for all awardees for the program; (3) A full description of the complete curricula developed by the awardees including any coursework or videos; and (4) Abstracts for applicants that were not selected.

Enhanced collaboration between the Office of Strategic Capital and Army Futures Command

The committee supports the establishment and development of the Department of Defense's Office of Strategic Capital (OSC) and its mission to strengthen the Department's enduring technological advantages through partnerships with private capital providers in order to bridge the transition gap between proof of concept and full-scale production. The processes OSC develops and utilizes will be as critical to the Department as the technologies that are adopted as a result. The committee observes that the types of capital assistance tools OSC might leverage are relatively new to the Department, and while prevalent in other federal agencies, it will take some time to gain the knowledge and experience to wield on a larger scale.

Additionally, the committee supports the ongoing, critical work of the Army Futures Command (AFC) to ensure the U.S. Army "remains at the forefront of technological innovation and warfighting ability." The committee believes that AFC's mission could be enhanced by greater interaction and collaboration with the OSC. In addition to the direct benefits the program provides for technology

access, the inculcation of knowledge in how to better utilize capital assistance tools has the potential to serve the Army more broadly in its innovation enterprise.

Therefore, the committee urges OSC and AFC to establish regular communications and engagement opportunities between them, and among the other service research and development facilities, in order to strengthen the web of innovation across the Department. Additionally, the committee strongly encourages AFC to consider providing the Office of Strategic Capital with an AFC liaison to enhance the mission of both organizations and to support knowledge transfer on the use of financial tools to provide more mechanisms to access and transition technology to the warfighter. The committee also believes that as the OSC grows and matures, it should consider the importance of placing OSC liaisons across the services as it builds its workforce roadmap.

Expansion of innovation base for data repositories

The committee commends the Department of Defense and the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Office (CDAO) for their focus on building the structure needed to produce high quality data required to support artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) capabilities developed across the Department. The committee encourages the CDAO to continue to ensure requirements for the procurement of data repositories and the infrastructure for AI/ML operations are stated in terms of functions to be performed, performance standards required, or essential physical characteristics in order to leverage existing commercial products and services. Additionally, the committee believes that the CDAO should be performing market research before developing new specifications for any such procurement.

The committee also encourages the CDAO to develop an acquisition strategy which avoids unnecessary and unjustified consolidation or bundling of two or more requirements that eliminate the opportunities for the participation of small businesses and businesses offering commercial products or commercial services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Office to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than December 1, 2024, on the CDAO Enterprise Infrastructure acquisition and data repositories. The briefing should include the following: (1) An update on any data repositories added by CDAO through competitive solicitation processes since the delivery of the briefing required by Section 232 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81); (2) How the requirements were stated in terms to maximize participation of businesses providing commercial products and commercial services; (3) The market research performed prior to developing the specifications; (4) How the acquisition strategy avoided consolidation or bundling of requirements in order to maximize the participation of small business and businesses providing commercial products and commercial services; and (5) How CDAO leveraged the rapid acquisition pathway provided by the Tradewind contract to find, fund, and develop a high-quality data infrastructure for AI/ML, digital and data analytics space.

Hypersonics test infrastructure investment and acceleration

The committee strongly supports the investments made in the Multi-Service Advanced Capabilities Hypersonic Test Bed (MACH-TB) as the first step in increasing the capacity of America's hypersonic flight testing. This increase in testing capability is essential to the development of hypersonic weapons and regaining the United States' competitiveness with the People's Republic of China in this critical area. Not only will the MACH-TB approach increase the scale and pace of testing, it may provide innovative new testing approaches and reduce the long-term costs of testing for these complex and expensive systems. Further, as key leaders in this effort, along with the Test Resource Management Center, the committee supports the Navy's Center of Excellence for Hypersonics at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division, as well as academic and industry partners, who continue to work together to rapidly advance hypersonic technology. The committee remains committed to maintaining this momentum and providing the funding necessary to continue the development of MACH-TB.

Indo-Pacific Command 5G networking pilot program

The committee remains focused on the accelerated development and fielding of fifth generation (5G) communications technologies across all military installations, especially within U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM). Utilizing 5G-networked capabilities, such as smart warehouses, will enable the services to meet operational objectives more effectively and efficiently, while also ensuring secure communications in the dispersed INDOPACOM theater.

Therefore, to further accelerate the deployment of 5G-enabled technologies in INDOPACOM, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Commander, U.S. INDOPACOM, to submit to the Senate Armed Services Committee a plan for an in-theater pilot project not later than March 31, 2024. The plan should include a schedule and resource requirements to test 5G operational feasibility, assess both digital and physical interference from foreign adversaries, and evaluate infrastructure shortfalls and implementation requirements.

Modeling and simulation for combat vehicle development

The committee recognizes the importance of modeling and simulation (M&S) activities in combat vehicle development, especially in continuing adoption of model-based systems engineering and digital twin technologies. The committee believes that using such M&S tools in the early stages of developing a vehicle before "bending metal" for prototype and production will assist in rapidly fielding technology with a clear understanding of the operational capability, which reduces development cost and physical prototyping time in the early phases and throughout the lifecycle. Such tools also create stronger linkages into sustainment through the creation of digital artifacts that can support maintenance, modifications, and other block upgrades needed by systems that are likely to be in the inventory for decades. The committee also believes this will

allow a more seamless transition from systems level modeling to integration into macro-level M&S tools for training and wargaming.

Therefore, the committee encourages the continued adoption, development, and integration of modern M&S tools. The committee also encourages the further employment of vehicle agnostic system integration labs and an integrated collaborative environment to enable rigorous M&S for informing requirements from the subsystem level all the way to the force-on-force level engagement modeling.

Modernization of Defense Travel System

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

The committee is concerned that the military services and some Department of Defense entities have not complied with this direction. Such delays in implementation of MyTravel squander resources that could be reallocated to other Department priorities, keep outdated process and legacy systems in place past their usefulness, and waste the time and patience of DOD users.

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 15, 2024, which shall identify which military services, components, or other entities have not yet implemented MyTravel, as well as an implementation plan for all entities listed in the report that have not yet transitioned to MyTravel.

Multi-spectral camouflage

The committee recognizes that the increasing use of reconnaissance and kinetic drones employed by near-peer adversaries has complicated signature management for warfighters. The employment of infrared and multi-spectral sensors to enhance traditional electro-optical methods of detection has made the development of full-spectrum camouflage a critical protective necessity for the current warfighting environment.

The committee is aware that the Army has fielded the Ultra-Lightweight Camouflage Net System (ULCANS) signature management camouflage system as a capability to combat these sorts of threats. The committee encourages the Army to ensure that all units deploying overseas, particularly to the U.S. European Command area of responsibility, are resourced in a manner to ensure they can be equipped with, and can sustain, ULCANS equipment. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that the ULCANS Program of Record has not been resourced specifically in the current Army Program Objective Memorandum (POM) cycle, which has contributed to significant industrial base challenges for the program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2023, on the ULCANS program. The briefing shall include a discussion of the current state of the program and the Army's plans for resourcing, deploying, and sustaining the ULCANS capability across the future years defense program.

National Network for Microelectronics Research and Development

The committee has long been concerned about the diminishing sources for domestic manufacturing capability to produce microelectronics for national security needs. The committee understands that the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering has begun the process of competitively selecting participants for the National Network for Microelectronics Research and Development (the "Microelectronics Commons"), as authorized in section 9903(b) of William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283). The committee sees this as an opportunity to reinvigorate the relevant manufacturing sector by strengthening the connections between early stage microelectronics research and development (R&D) with commercial foundries in order to improve the transition of new technologies across the so-called "valley of death."

The committee recognizes that the Microelectronics Commons is just one of several regional technology programs established across Federal agencies to support domestic microelectronics R&D, and advanced manufacturing projects. However, the committee is concerned that in fostering growth in this area, enhanced coordination and synchronization of these efforts is required to ensure that limited resources are not put to duplicative aims, or unnecessarily crowd out good ideas. The committee recognizes the challenges associated with significant cross-agency and cross-industry initiatives, but believes this warrants heightened scrutiny from the committee.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than January 31, 2024. This briefing should address the following:

- (1) A description of how the management structure for the Microelectronics Commons will coordinate and engage with, reinforce, and leverage other related Department of Defense (DOD) activities and other agency regional technology programs, such as the Department of Commerce's National Semiconductor Technology Center and the Regional Technology Hub programs, and the National Science Foundation's Regional Innovation Engine Program;
- (2) Identify the mechanisms integrated into the contractual arrangements of the potential industry and academic partners to promote and encourage collaborations with such other DOD or cross-agency initiatives; and
- (3) Identify and describe the specific interagency coordination mechanisms DOD uses to coordinate and align its activities with cross-agency regional technology programs to align efforts and avoid duplication.

Post-traumatic stress disorder biomarker research

The committee is aware that the Walter Reed Army Institute for Research has had success in identifying biomarkers that can be used to help diagnose post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The committee understands that this research can be used to identify individuals' susceptibility to some forms of PTSD pre-event, and it can aid diagnosis post-event. Recognizing the current, former, and future servicemembers who are likely to be exposed to events that may contribute to PTSD, the committee believes that this research is critical to the long-term health readiness needs of the military, and that the results from such work should receive wide exposure to the broader medical community based on the possible benefits for civilian health providers. However, the committee notes that the ability to identify pre-event PTSD susceptibility does raise some policy and ethical concerns, similar to debates on personalized medicine and where genomic and genetic information intersect with privacy. The committee expects the Army and the Department of Defense to proactively engage in policy and ethical deliberations on the possible future uses of this technology in parallel with its development.

Production of chiplet-based open architecture system-in-package prototypes

The committee notes the emphasis of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment (OUSD(A&S)) on moving prototype systems into production and fielding, at scale. The committee believes that the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment (IBAS) program has been particularly successful in partnering with the private sector and municipalities to enhance domestic industrial capability and bring technology to the warfighter faster.

The committee also recognizes that the Department of Defense (DOD) often relies on offshore microelectronics for critical weapons systems that do not have the level of verifiably secure design and manufacturing desired for national security purposes. Most advanced packaging of microelectronics occurs in Asia, creating foreign supply chain risks. Furthermore, those custom-made integrated circuits for defense uses that are available domestically can take years to design and field, often at prohibitive expense.

The committee notes that new defense microelectronics architectures, including chiplet-based System-in-Package (SiP) prototypes, offer several advantages over traditional approaches, including increased computing power, reduced power consumption, enhanced performance, and improved scalability. These systems are manufactured using domestic 2.5D advanced packaging, a methodology for including multiple semiconductors inside the same package. This approach is especially valuable where performance and low power are the critical attributes desired. Using open architecture designs, SiPs may foster interoperability, enabling rapid upgrades and integration of new commercially available processing technologies.

Given the evolving nature of defense requirements, especially in the Indo-Pacific area of operations, where maritime sensing and electronic warfare are critical enablers of combat capability, the

Department must capitalize on these advancements to maintain technological superiority.

Therefore, the committee recommends that the OUSD(A&S) consider options, including the IBAS program, to evaluate production capability for chiplet-based open architecture SiP prototypes. Furthermore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to assess domestic 2.5D manufacturing capabilities and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than October 1, 2024. Such a briefing shall include: (1) A description of the current state of the art processes and methodologies for 2.5D manufacturing, including any challenges to wide-spread adoption; (2) Identification of the domestic centers of excellence in utilization of 2.5D manufacturing; (3) Integration opportunities and challenges to leveraging current microelectronics qualitative assurance processes or other means for enhancing security of design, packaging, and production; (4) Opportunities to leverage existing microelectronics and manufacturing initiatives within the Department of Defense; and (5) Any other matters the Under Secretary deems appropriate.

Report on Air Force Research Laboratory “One Laboratory, Two Services” policy

The committee is aware that the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) supports both the Air Force and the Space Force. The committee notes that such an arrangement has the potential to result in insufficient support to both organizations. While not aware of significant problems, the committee believes that the Department of the Air Force should seek more opportunities to measure and optimize the support that AFRL provides to the two services.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than December 1, 2024, that assesses the effectiveness of the AFRL’s ability to service both the Air Force and Space Force as independent services. Such report should include:

- (1) Identification of the scientific areas of common relevance to both services, including space-related scientific areas;
- (2) Identification of the current performance goals and metrics used to measure the effectiveness of this relationship, as well as an assessment of what future goals or metrics might be needed to improve performance management for AFRL;
- (3) Assessment of the impact of the “one laboratory, two services” model with respect to funding, infrastructure, technology transfer, support for small businesses and nontraditional technology entities, involvement with research institutions, and administrative support services;
- (4) The role of the Deputy Technology Executive Officer for Space Science and Technology in engaging with laboratory leadership and other government agencies; and
- (5) Recommendations for potential organizational and administrative changes or new authorities that would strengthen mission-effectiveness and cost-effectiveness as well as meet the needs of both the Air Force and Space Force.

Sepsis detection for burn patients

The committee notes that the onset of sepsis in burn patients typically increases the risk of mortality in those patients, making early detection a factor in increasing the odds of survival. The committee is aware that the Walter Reed Army Institute for Research (WRAIR) is working on research to detect early biomarkers for sepsis at an earlier stage than current approaches. Based on the positive results of this work, WRAIR has begun the process of submitting a provisional patent application. Recognizing the potential benefits for military and civilian medicine, the committee is supportive of the Army's efforts in this space, as well as its efforts to protect the underlying intellectual property behind this work in order to find opportunities to make such research more widely available to technology transfer and licensing opportunities.

Special Operations Forces Tactical Communications

The committee notes that U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF) require secure, resilient, and advanced communications capable of operating in a variety of environments, including in contested environments. The committee understands U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) continues to procure tactical communications that meet these requirements through its existing SOF Tactical Communications (STC) program. The committee believes the STC program, which includes two-channel handheld and two-channel manpack radios, is providing critical next generation capabilities to SOF.

The committee continues to support funding for the fielding of next generation SOF communication capabilities through the STC program. However, the committee is concerned about the feasibility and affordability of SOCOM's plans for meeting current and emerging STC requirements across all SOF components given increasing security, bandwidth, battery life, and portability requirements. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. SOCOM, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD SOLIC) to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than November 1, 2023, which shall include:

- (1) An explanation of how prior years, and the fiscal year 2024 budget investments, enhance the fielding of STC capabilities to SOF components;
- (2) An update on the status of fielding of two-channel manpack and two-channel handheld radios to SOF, including an explanation for any components or units that have requested, but not yet received, such radios;
- (3) An articulation of lessons learned from the prior testing and fielding of STC communications capabilities to meet unique mission requirements of SOF components;
- (4) An explanation of SOCOM's approach to ensuring that communications capabilities under the STC program meet security and resiliency requirements mandated by section 168 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92); and
- (5) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Commander, U.S. SOCOM, or ASD SOLIC.

Sustainable Technology Evaluation and Demonstration program

The committee commends the Department of Defense (DOD) for initiating the Sustainable Technology Evaluation and Demonstration (STED) program and conducting successful sustainable technology demonstrations that: (1) Enhance and sustain mission readiness; (2) Reduce health and safety impacts to the warfighter; (3) Increase supply chain security and the use of domestically-sourced materials; (4) Improve operational performance; (5) Reduce life-cycle costs; and (6) Lessen waste and environmental impacts to our installations and bases.

The committee believes that more should be done to create broader awareness and increase acceptance of sustainable technologies. Specifically, as a program of record, the STED program should secure participation and awareness across DOD by establishing stakeholders at senior leadership levels within the Army, Navy, Air Force, Space Force, and Marine Corps. The services could support the STED program in increasing and securing participation in demonstrations across installations. The committee encourages the development and implementation of additional efforts in order to facilitate the transition across DOD and other federal agencies for successfully demonstrated technologies.

The committee is also concerned with plastic waste generated by the services in both continental U.S. environments and austere locations overseas. The committee recognizes the long-term challenges this plastic waste creates for waste disposal and local communities, as well as potential impacts to servicemember health. The committee lauds the work of the STED program to compare existing commercially-available replacement products, including plastic items, against military use requirements to reduce this waste stream.

Thermoplastic composites

The committee recognizes that advancements in thermoplastic composites for use in commercial aerospace, which are supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), may also have potential applications for Department of Defense activities. The committee is also aware that increased use of thermoplastic composites may reduce costs, help meet efficiency objectives, and decrease dependence on some foreign sources of certain critical minerals such as titanium.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than December 1, 2023, on the Department of Defense's current plans and initiatives to support thermoplastic composites research, development, and manufacturing.

Wearable neural biosensors

The committee recognizes that wearable, intelligent neural biosensors have applicability across Department of Defense user groups, including dismounted operators, security forces, watchstanders, maintainers, aviators, and unmanned system pilots, among others. This artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled technology

provides valuable assessments of a user's level of mental alertness via peripheral nervous system signals, while improving operational readiness and risk management. These capabilities are relevant to the following critical technology areas identified by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research & Engineering: trusted AI and autonomy, biotechnology, advanced materials, microelectronics, and human-machine interfaces.

The committee recognizes that the Army Maneuver Capabilities Development and Integration Directorate, Soldier Requirements Division, and Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense are in the process of generating requirements related to wearables for human performance that neural biosensors can support. These requirements will affect a potential user base of 500,000 warfighters.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to accelerate funding for the development of dual-purpose wearable neural biosensor technologies via the National Network for Microelectronics Research and Development to support broader transition to the services. The committee also encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to consider the ethical and privacy issues in the development of requirements and uses of wearable biosensors.

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

Requirement for approval by Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment of any waiver for a system that does not meet fuel efficiency key performance parameter (sec. 311)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 332(b) of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to waive a requirement that a system meet the efficiency key performance parameter. The committee notes that the Department of Defense recommended this approach in its annual industrial capabilities report to Congress acknowledging that, “The procurement-versus-sustainment cost challenge in the operational energy arena is not new. Previous efforts to address it resulted in the establishment of the energy key performance parameter (eKPP), which requires that acquisition programs conduct energy supportability analyses (ESAs). Despite this requirement, acquisition gate reviews generally do not enforce eKPPs and ESAs.”

Improvement and codification of Sentinel Landscapes Partnership program authority (sec. 312)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 317 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) by transferring the Sentinel Landscapes program to title 10, United States Code. The committee continues to support the program as it offers a bipartisan mechanism to buffer land spaces around military installations in order to prevent encroachment, sustain readiness, conserve natural resources, as well as require cost-sharing outside of the Department of Defense. The provision would also allow other federal agencies to voluntarily participate in the program in order to prevent the encroachment of military installations, sustain readiness, and conserve natural resources.

Modification of definition of sustainable aviation fuel for purpose of pilot program on use of such fuel (sec. 313)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 324(g) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by modifying the definition of sustainable aviation fuel.

Payment to Environmental Protection Agency of stipulated penalties in connection with Naval Air Station Moffett Field, California (sec. 314)

The committee recommends a provision, as requested by the Department of Defense, that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to execute a stipulated penalty assessed by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1990 for the amount of \$438,250.

Technical assistance for communities and individuals potentially affected by releases at current and former Department of Defense facilities (sec. 315)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to furnish technical assistance to communities and individuals that have been affected by a release of a pollutant affirmatively determined to have originated from a facility under the jurisdiction of, or formerly under the jurisdiction of, the Department of Defense.

Subtitle C—Treatment of Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Treatment of certain materials contaminated with perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances (sec. 321)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the Secretary of Defense to treat covered materials if the treatment of such materials occurs through the use of remediation or disposal technology approved by the relevant Federal regulatory agency.

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 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), to extend the authorization and funding transfer 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.

Modification of authority for environmental restoration projects at National Guard facilities (sec. 323)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 2700, 2701, 2703, and 2707 of title 10, United States Code,

and section 345(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to clarify that the National Guard has access to the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for the purposes of conducting environmental cleanup rather than having to use its readiness funding out of Operation and Maintenance accounts.

Limitation on availability of travel funds until submittal of plan for restoring data sharing on testing of water for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances (sec. 324)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the availability of certain travel funds for the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment until the Under Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees a plan to restore data sharing pertaining to the testing of water for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Dashboard of funding relating to perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances (sec. 325)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to include with the submission of the annual budget request a separate budget justification document on activities of the Department related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Report on schedule and cost estimates for completion of remediation of contaminated sites and publication of cleanup information (sec. 326)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a proposed schedule and cost estimate for the completion of remediation activities associated with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. The provision would also direct the Department of Defense to publish on its website timely and regularly updated information on the status of cleanup at sites for which the Department has obligated funding for environmental restoration activities.

Elimination of quarterly report on activities of PFAS task force (sec. 327)

The committee recommends a provision that would, at the request of the Department of Defense, reduce recurring reporting requirements enacted in prior years related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Government Accountability Office report on testing and remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl (sec. 328)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, assessing the state of ongoing testing and remediation by the Department of Defense of current or former military installations contaminated with perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Subtitle D—Logistics and Sustainment

Assuring Critical Infrastructure Support for Military Contingencies Pilot Program (sec. 331)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a pilot program, known as the “Assuring Critical Infrastructure Support for Military Contingencies Pilot Program,” under which military installations that play key roles in the mobilization, deployment, and sustainment of military forces in major contingency operations would be selected for analysis of dependencies on regional critical infrastructure and for prioritization and processes for restoration of services. The provision would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report, not later than one year after the enactment of this Act, to other executive branch officials and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Strategy and assessment on use of automation and artificial intelligence for shipyard optimization (sec. 332)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy to develop and implement a strategy to leverage commercial best practices used in shipyards to make operations more efficient. The committee remains concerned at the current rate of maintenance delays and increased costs at public shipyards. While the Navy’s Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program is one critical and important component to the modernization of the public shipyards through military construction projects, the committee believes that public shipyard operations must be optimized for the future as well.

Subtitle E—Reports

Critical infrastructure conditions at military installations (sec. 341)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan to implement a standardized system to measure and report on the condition and performance of non-privatized critical infrastructure systems located on military installations.

Report on establishing sufficient stabling, pasture, and training area for the Old Guard Caisson Platoon equines (sec. 342)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing sufficient stabling, pasture, and training area for the equines in the Caisson Platoon of the 3rd United States Infantry, known more commonly as the “Old Guard.” The report shall include a review of all physical locations under consideration.

Quarterly briefings on operational status of amphibious warship fleet of Department of the Navy (sec. 343)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the operational status of the amphibious warship fleet of the Department of the Navy and would specify certain required elements of such briefings.

Briefing on plan for maintaining proficiency in emergency movement of munitions in Joint Region Marianas, Guam (sec. 344)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on a plan for maintaining the proficiency of the Navy and the Air Force in executing the emergency movement of munitions stored in weapons storage areas in Joint Region Marianas, Guam.

Subtitle F—Other Matters

Continued designation of Secretary of the Navy as executive agent for Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (sec. 351)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy through fiscal year 2024 to continue to perform the responsibilities of the Department of Defense executive agent for the Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) pursuant to section 352(b) of title 10, United States Code, and, in coordination with the Commander, United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM), provide such support, as necessary, for the continued operation of the school.

The committee strongly supports NAVSCIATTS and the role it plays in supporting effective implementation of the 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS) and its objective of “anchoring our strategy in allies and partners and advancing regional goals.” The committee further notes that the Commander, United States Southern Command, has identified the continued operation of NAVSCIATTS as an unfunded requirement.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2024, a plan for the future operation of NAVSCIATTS in fiscal year 2025 and future years. The plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) An identification of the roles and responsibilities of elements of the Department of Defense for the operation and sustainment of NAVSCIATTS, to include funding, provision of personnel, including trainers, and sustainment of facilities and training and education-related equipment, including maritime craft;
- (2) Increasing predictability of and minimizing fluctuations in funding for civilian and contractor personnel supporting

NAVSCIATTS by transitioning from a tuition reimbursement model to dedicated funding, as appropriate;

(3) The mission, objectives, and course offerings of NAVSCIATTS in support of implementation of the National Defense Strategy;

(4) The recapitalization of facilities, training, and education-related equipment, including maritime craft, necessary for the effective operation of NAVSCIATTS; and

(5) Any other matters deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

The committee expects that the Secretary will engage with the heads of the military services and the combatant commanders in the development of the required plan.

The committee notes that elsewhere in this Act is an increase in the authorization of funds to support the continued operation of NAVSCIATTS in fiscal year 2024.

Restriction on retirement of U-28 Aircraft (sec. 352)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the retirement of U-28 aircraft by U.S. Special Operations Command until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that the future years defense program provides for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capacity and capability that is equal to or greater than such capacity and capability provided by the current fleet of U-28 aircraft.

Tribal liaisons (sec. 353)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that each installation of the Department of Defense that has an Indian Tribe, Native Hawaiian Organization, or Tribal interests in the area surrounding the installation has a dedicated Tribal liaison located at the installation.

Limitation on use of funds to expand leased facilities for the Joint Military Information Support Operations Web Operations Center (sec. 354)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation and expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated to expand leased facilities for the Joint Military Information Support Operations Web Operations Center until the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, submits to the congressional defense committees a validated manpower estimate for each of the combatant commands utilizing such facilities, and an explanation of how such estimates are aligned with and support the priorities established by the 2022 National Defense Strategy.

Modifications to the Contested Logistics Working Group of the Department of Defense (sec. 355)

The committee recommends a provision that would expand the Contested Logistics Working Group to include representatives of the Defense Logistics Agency, the Strategic Capabilities Office, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

Establishment of Caisson Platoon to support military and State funeral services (sec. 356)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish within the Department of the Army an equine unit, to be known as the Caisson Platoon, assigned to the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Army. The provision would also prohibit the Secretary of the Army from eliminating the Caisson Platoon.

Limitation on availability of funds pending 30-year shipbuilding plan that maintains 31 amphibious warships for the Department of the Navy. (sec. 357)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the use of certain funds made available to the Secretary of the Navy until the Secretary submits a 30-year shipbuilding plan that meets the statutory requirement to maintain 31 amphibious warships.

Modification of rule of construction regarding provision of support and services to non-Department of Defense organizations and activities (sec. 358)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2012(i) of title 10, United States Code, by making funds available to the Secretary of a military department for operation and maintenance for the Innovative Readiness Training program to be expended to assist in demolition, clearing of roads, infrastructure improvements, and construction to restore an area after a natural disaster.

Budget Items

Administration realignment of funds

The budget request included \$149.1 million in Operation & Maintenance, Space Force (OMSF) for SAG 42A Administration.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$18.2 million in OMSF SAG 42A and a corresponding increase of \$18.2 million in OMSF SAG 13E Education & Training.

Advanced nucleated foam engine performance and restoration program

The budget request included \$72.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), of which \$1.1 billion was for SAG 1A4N Air Systems Support.

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMN SAG 1A4N for the Marine Corps nucleated foam engine wash program.

Air Force National Guard and Reserve military technicians (dual status)

The amounts authorized to be appropriated for Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve military technician (dual status) civilian payroll include the following increases from the budget request to accommodate increased military technician end strengths in the Air Force reserve components. The provision underlying these

changes in funding levels is discussed in greater detail in title IV of this committee report.

(Changes in millions of dollars)

Air Force Reserve military technician payroll	+27.5
Air National Guard military technician payroll	+139.7
Total	+167.2

Base Support realignment of funds

The budget request included \$11.6 billion in Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for SAG 11Z Base Support.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$223.2 million in OMAF SAG 11Z and increases of \$4.5 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 64858F Tech Transition Program, \$4.5 million in OMAF SAG 42G Other Servicewide Activities, and \$214.2 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) line 46 Base Information Transportation Infrastructure (BITI) Wired.

Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup

The budget request included \$2.7 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 up to \$15.0 million to the Secretary of State for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup in Vietnam through fiscal year 2024.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GTN for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Nation-wide human health assessment

The budget request included \$2.7 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.

Defense Manufacturing Community Support Program

The budget request included \$52.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$118.2 million was for SAG 4GTM Office of the Local Defense Community Cooperation.

The committee notes that section 846 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) established a pilot for the Defense Manufacturing Com-

munity Support Program. The committee continues to recognize the importance of the military services' support for long-term community investments that strengthen national security innovation and expand the capabilities of the defense manufacturing industrial ecosystem.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in OMDW SAG 4GTM for the Defense Manufacturing Community Support Program.

Establishment of Enlisted Training Corps

The amounts authorized to be appropriated for military service recruiting and advertising activities are increased from amounts included in the budget request by the following amounts, to accommodate the establishment within each military service of an Enlisted Training Corps. The provision underlying these changes in funding levels is discussed in greater detail in title V of this committee report.

(Changes in millions of dollars)

Army Enlisted Training Corps	+5.0
Navy Enlisted Training Corps	+5.0
Air Force Enlisted Training Corps	+5.0
Marine Corps Enlisted Training Corps	+5.0
Total	+20.0

Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration & Modernization re-alignment of funds

The budget request included \$4.3 billion in Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for SAG 11R Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration & Modernization.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$78.2 million in OMAF SAG 11R and increases of \$17.6 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force (RDAF) for PE 64858F Tech Transition Program, \$4.0 million in RDAF for PE 22834F Vehicles and Support Equipment—General, \$3.4 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) line 7 Special Purpose Vehicles, \$18.2 million in OPAF line 11 Base Maintenance Support Vehicles, \$2.0 million in OPAF line 4 Cargo and Utility Vehicles, \$1.8 million in OPAF line 9 Materials Handling Vehicles, \$6.0 million in OPAF line 60 Engineering and EOD Equipment, and \$25.2 million in OPAF line 61 Mobility Equipment.

Foreign currency fluctuations

The budget request included \$329.8 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 an undistributed decrease of \$785.2 million across the Operation and Maintenance accounts for FCF.

Global C3I & Early Warning realignment of funds

The budget request included \$1.4 billion in Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for SAG 12A Global C3I & Early Warning.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$31.0 million in OMAF SAG 12A and a corresponding increase of \$31.0 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) line 30 General Information Technology.

Impact Aid

The budget request included \$52.7 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$3.5 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

Irregular Warfare Functional Center

The budget request included \$2.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) SAG 4GTD Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), of which no funding was requested for the Irregular Warfare Functional Center.

On July 28, 2022, the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum establishing the Functional Center for Security Studies in Irregular Warfare (“the Irregular Warfare Functional Center”), as provided in section 1299L of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). In fiscal year 2023, Congress provided \$10.0 million in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328) for the Irregular Warfare Functional Center.

The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million to OMDW SAG 4GTD for the Irregular Warfare Functional Center.

Medical Readiness realignment of funds

The budget request included \$564.9 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for SAG 12Q Medical Readiness.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$2.3 million in OMAF SAG 12Q and a corresponding increase of \$2.3 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF) for line 60 Engineering and EOD Equipment.

Military service recruiting and advertising

The amounts authorized to be appropriated for recruiting and advertising activities of the military services include the following increases from the budget request:

(Changes in millions of dollars)

Army Active-Duty recruiting and advertising	+138.1
Army Reserve recruiting and advertising	+6.7
Army National Guard recruiting and advertising	+50.7
Navy recruiting and advertising	+80.8
Marine Corps recruiting and advertising	+49.3
Air Force Active-Duty recruiting and advertising	+40.9
Air Force Reserve recruiting and advertising	+1.9
Air Force National Guard recruiting and advertising	+23.4
Total	+391.8

Modernization of Department of Defense internet gateway cyber defense

The budget request included \$1.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for SAG 012D Cyberspace Operations.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a modernization program for network boundary and cross-domain defense against cyber attacks, expanding upon the fiscal year 2023 pilot program and initial deployment to the primary Department of Defense internet access points (IAPs) managed by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). The Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–328) included funding to begin the procurement of a replacement for the current cyber defense system deployed at the major internet gateways of the Department of Defense. Additional funding beyond the requested amount is needed in fiscal year 2024 to sustain this initiative.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in OMDW SAG 012D for internet gateway cyber defense. The committee further recommends related increases elsewhere in this Act.

MQ-9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle—unjustified increase

The budget request included \$1.2 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 1PL7 Special Operations Command Maintenance.

The committee notes the budget justification materials for U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) highlighted an increase in funding for MQ-9 Government-owned, contractor-operated support of \$6.0 million in fiscal year 2024, but only provided a justification for \$2.0 million of the additional funds.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$4.0 million in OMDW SAG 1PL7 for MQ-9 Government-owned, contractor-operated support. The committee notes that these funds have been applied to emergent requirements elsewhere in this Act.

Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School

The budget request included \$2.35 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN) for SAG 1C6C Combat Support Forces.

The committee notes that the Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) is a Department of Defense schoolhouse that provides specialized training to key foreign security partners and its continued operation has been identified by the Commander of United States Southern Command as an unfunded requirement.

The committee further notes that elsewhere in this Act, the committee recommends a provision that would require, through fiscal year 2024, the Secretary of the Navy to continue to perform the responsibilities of the Department of Defense executive agent for NAVSCIATTS and, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, provide such support, as necessary, for the continued operation of the school.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in OMN SAG 1C6C for the continued operation of NAVSCIATTS.

Navy divestment of electrical utility operations at former Naval Air Station Barbers Point

The budget request included \$72.2 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), of which \$6.2 billion was for SAG BSS1 Base Operating Support.

Elsewhere in title III, the committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to divest of the Navy's electrical utility operations at former Naval Air Station Barbers Point (currently known as Kalaeloa), Hawaii.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$48.0 million in OMN SAG BSS1 to execute the accompanying provision related to Barbers Point elsewhere in title III.

Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq

The budget request included \$335.2 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for SAG-015F, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), of which \$24.0 million was for the Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq (OSC-I).

The committee expects the OSC-I to further continue its transition to a normalized security cooperation office, including by transitioning funding for its operations to the Foreign Military Financing Administrative Fund and the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund Administrative Surcharge Account.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$6.0 million in OMAF SAG 015F for the OSC-I. The committee notes that there is a corresponding legislative provision elsewhere in this Act.

Primary Combat Forces realignment of funds

The budget request included \$980.8 million in Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF) for SAG 11A Primary Combat Forces.

The Air Force has informed the committee of the need to realign funds. The committee notes the original request and the realignment support the same Air Forces Central line of effort.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$14.7 million in OMAF SAG 11A and a corresponding increase of \$14.7 million in OMAF SAG 11Z Base Support.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program

The budget request included \$2.7 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which \$179.7 million was for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program.

The committee has long recognized and appreciates the success that the REPI program has achieved in addressing encroachment and in maintaining and improving military installation resilience. However, significant additional funding is required to take full advantage of the ability of the REPI program to protect key installations, ranges, and airspace.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.2 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 2025 and beyond. Additionally, the committee recommends that the military services 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 military readiness and military installation resilience.

Special Operations Forces cyber training

The budget request included \$3.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for SAG 1PLR Special Operations Command Theater Forces.

The committee notes that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), testified regarding the importance of cyber capabilities to the implementation of the National Defense Strategy by U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF). The committee believes SOCOM should continue to enhance the cyber capabilities and operational readiness of SOF by improving cyber training capacity and exercises to address special operations-peculiar requirements.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OMDW SAG 1PLR for special operations cyber capability development.

U.S. Special Operations Command Operation and Maintenance

The budget request included \$9.7 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM).

The committee is concerned about continued contractor and civilian personnel growth within the SOCOM enterprise. The committee notes that SOCOM has increased their use of full-time equivalent contractor personnel by 486 since the beginning of fiscal year 2022 and their full-time equivalent civilian personnel by 49 since the beginning of fiscal year 2023. The committee believes

these additional resources should be better prioritized to address capability gaps, particularly those that ensure our special operations forces maintain superiority relative to long-term strategic competitors.

Therefore, the committee recommends an undistributed decrease of \$51.0 million in OMDW for SOCOM. The committee notes that these funds have been applied to emergent requirements elsewhere in this Act.

United States Telecommunications Training Institute

The budget request included \$2.7 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW) for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The committee notes that the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) is a public-private partnership between the Federal Government and leading telecommunication companies to provide tuition-free training courses for telecommunications officials from developing countries. The course work helps them to develop U.S.-style telecommunication infrastructure and regulatory structures in their home countries' developing industry. Areas include regulatory policy, spectrum management, cybersecurity, telehealth, broadcasting, and satellite applications. USTTI training shares federal government priorities with officials who are well-positioned to promote an open, competitive information and communications technology marketplace. The program is also expanding and adjusting to meet the urgent training needs of officials throughout the developing world.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.5 million in OMDW SAG 4GTN to help provide technical training and information seminars to advance military readiness as part of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute objectives for supporting the training needs of information technology and regulatory professionals who design, regulate, and oversee the communications infrastructures of the developing world.

Unobligated balances

The budget request included \$329.8 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 \$129.6 million across Operation and Maintenance, Army; a decrease of \$262.1 million across Operation and Maintenance, Navy; a decrease of \$233.7 million across Operation and Maintenance, Air Force; a decrease of \$75.1 million across Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps; a decrease of \$73.0 million across Operation and Maintenance, Space Force; a decrease of \$3.4 million across Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve; a decrease of \$23.4 million across Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard; a decrease of \$4.2 million across Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve; a decrease of \$34.2 million across Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve; a decrease of \$21.9 million across Operation and

Maintenance, Air National Guard; a decrease of \$1.0 million across Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve; and a decrease of \$15.0 million across Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW). The committee also recommends a decrease of \$3.6 million in OMDW SAG 1PL1 Joint Chiefs of Staff; a decrease of \$22.4 million in OMDW SAG 4GTA Defense Legal Services Agency; a decrease of \$2.5 million in OMDW SAG 4GT3 Civil Military Programs; a decrease of \$2.7 million in OMDW SAG 4GT6 Defense Contract Audit Agency; a decrease of \$15.5 million in OMDW SAG 4GTO Defense Contract Management Agency; and a decrease of \$9.9 million in OMDW SAG 4GT9 Defense Information Systems Agency.

Items of Special Interest

Advanced nucleated foam engine performance and restoration program

The committee is aware that an advanced Federal Aviation Administration accepted nucleated foam engine restoration technology continues to demonstrate significant benefits over legacy water and detergent engine wash protocols, improving the long-term readiness, efficiency, and sustainability of critical military aircraft engines, while reducing fuel consumption and emissions. The committee understands that recent nucleated foam engine wash testing performed on CV-22 turbine engines has demonstrated the ability to delay engine replacement requirements, while reducing the engine wash cycle for CV-22s from multiple hours to only 30 minutes, dramatically improving aircraft maintainer efficiencies. This has increased critical aircraft readiness while reducing overall aircraft operational and sustainment costs and manning requirements. The committee is pleased to learn that Air Force Special Operations Command has expanded its nucleated foam engine restoration program to additional aircraft platform types, to include the C-130, yielding fuel savings and operational and sustainment improvements. The committee encourages broader use across Air Force aviation platforms.

The committee understands there may be benefits that can be achieved by expanding the nucleated foam engine wash performance and restoration program to the Marine Corps to test and measure the ability for nucleated foam engine wash technology and protocols to enhance combat capability, achieve fuel savings, and improve aeronautical performance and readiness of the Marine Corps MV-22, C-130, and CH-53 aircraft.

Army rail network

The committee is aware that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report on August 23, 2021, titled “The Army Should Take Action to Better Ensure Adequate Rail Support to Combatant Commanders” (GAO-21-411), which reviewed the adequacy and status of the Army’s rail operations and provided recommendations that would help the Army make sure it had sufficient capacity to support the needs of combatant commanders and the services for current demand requirements or in the event of a large-scale mobilization. The committee shares the concerns raised

in the report regarding the Army's possible difficulty meeting the demand signal coming from combatant commanders in a time of need and remains concerned that current infrastructure, staffing, and supplies in both the military and civilian sectors may not be sufficiently poised to meet Department of Defense needs.

The committee is encouraged that the Army concurred with the recommendations outlined by GAO and continues to track the implementation of these recommendations. Consequently, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing, not later than January 1, 2024, to the congressional defense committees on Army Materiel Command's (AMC) implementation of the recommendations. Such briefing should include discussion of AMC's implementation of the recommendations, engagements with industry, a comparison of industry and military regulations for safety and risk mitigation, and a discussion of any proposals to the Congress that would streamline or otherwise improve efforts to address the GAO's recommendations.

Army Sustainment Command

The committee recognizes the significant role of Army Sustainment Command (ASC) in ensuring the readiness and sustainment of U.S. forces, partners, and allies in Europe during the war in Ukraine. This logistical effort is critical to meeting U.S. obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other associated agreements. As recent events in Europe and Asia have highlighted, the need to maintain resilient logistics and sustainment capabilities is key in sustaining an advantage against our near-peer competitors.

Logistical struggles that have compounded the Russian Federation's tactical failures are well documented, while the ASC's efficiency in supplying weapons and equipment to United States and United States-allied forces have been critical to Ukraine's continued success. In the Indo-Pacific, the committee acknowledges ASC's efforts to improve readiness and interoperability with South Korean forces through joint and multi-domain exercises. While experiences differ, the conflict in Ukraine and the conditions in South Korea both underscore the importance of robust logistical capabilities. In particular, the committee applauds the 403rd Army Field Support Brigade for its logistical support of U.S. forces in Korea.

As the United States commits to supporting Ukraine, while reaffirming that China still poses the greatest threat to U.S. interests, the committee is concerned that the United States risks overstretching its capabilities and resources, in addition to the challenges faced by the defense industrial base in replenishing stocks of munitions and equipment. Accordingly, the committee is mindful of the increased importance that logistical support provided by the ASC and its respective service counterparts will play in improving the force's overall ability to achieve U.S. interests.

Assessment of Strategic Rail Corridor Network readiness and requirements

The committee is aware that U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), in coordination with the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC), is preparing to conduct

their quinquennial study of the Department of Defense's Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET). The committee appreciates SDDC's attention to this critical readiness concern and supports their assessment that the STRACNET "continues to be important to ensure that the rail network infrastructure is robust and capable of moving a large force in a rapid fashion for contingency deployments."

The committee acknowledges that properly maintaining STRACNET infrastructure up to current standards is important for our national security, including in the event of a rapid or sustained transport of Department materiel to shipping ports in contingency operations in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command or U.S. European Command areas of operation.

Accordingly, the committee encourages TRANSCOM and SDDC to assess the state of rail infrastructure on military installations it has identified as "requiring rail service," and assess what upgrades may be needed to preserve readiness for both mobilization and CONUS transportation of materiel. The committee also believes the study should include: (1) An assessment of whether upgrades are needed at the military installations and activities identified as requiring rail services; (2) The impact these upgrades would have on defense requirements; (3) Cost estimates for these upgrades; and (4) Estimated timelines to execute the needed upgrades.

Briefing on Project Pele

The committee supports the Strategic Capabilities Office's (SCO) Project Pele to develop and demonstrate a prototype transportable nuclear power source with the expectation that the capability will be transitioned to the services for production. The committee believes that SCO should continue to prioritize efforts to maintain plans and schedule for the current effort to demonstrate a prototype microreactor. In addition, the committee encourages SCO to support the design maturation efforts of multiple sources for the mobile microreactor to ensure a strong industrial base and competition for any future follow-on production activities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of SCO to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on the status of the ongoing effort to develop a prototype microreactor, as well as options, including cost and schedule projections, for initiating an effort to develop a second, competing reactor design to leverage competition and create a best-value environment for the Federal Government.

Further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on options for:

- (1) Designating a military department as an executive agent for microreactor development and acquisition for the Department of Defense;
- (2) Transitioning the Project Pele program to a military department;
- (3) Establishing a Department of Defense framework for the acquisition of microreactor capabilities;
- (4) The use cases of mobile microreactors, with synchronized input from combatant commands to establish operational

needs, including the support of force electrification, base sustainment, elimination of fuel supply vulnerabilities, addressing climate threats, enabling multi-domain operations, and advanced weaponry;

(5) Requirements for establishing a program of record;

(6) The maximum potential units of mobile microreactors for deployment;

(7) The barriers and challenges to full deployment, and proposed actions to address them;

(8) A detailed description of acquisition, procurement, operation, training, and management activities of the mobile microreactors;

(9) A notional regulatory framework for microreactors;

(10) Estimates on fuel quantities, timing, and procurement requirements; and

(11) The expected annual budget required to transition the Project Pele demonstration as well as programmatic budget needs for a program of record.

Corrosion prevention of airframes

The committee notes that while the Department of Defense spends billions of dollars annually to maintain fighter aircraft, persistent fleet-wide aircraft availability challenges often limit their operational readiness. In recent years, Air Force and Navy aircraft availability rates have been negatively impacted by airframe corrosion, depot maintenance delays, and insufficient supply support. The committee understands that fighter jets that use carbon-fiber composite skins joined to aluminum alloy substructures can be susceptible to galvanic corrosion. Additionally, because each fighter aircraft uses thousands of fasteners, the detection and repair of galvanic corrosion issues can be costly and time consuming. The committee is concerned that these challenges take significant time to repair, increase the age of fighter aircraft, and decrease aircraft availability and readiness. The committee is also concerned that the Department of Defense has not assessed essential sustainment innovations for effective corrosion prevention and control programs and preservation techniques to improve aircraft readiness throughout the life cycle of fighter aircraft.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on fighter aircraft readiness and planned modernization efforts to include alternative technologies available to address galvanic corrosion for these aircraft. The briefing shall include a review of potential aircraft sustainment technologies, tooling requirements, and funding options for alternative technologies to enhance corrosion prevention and mitigation efforts for fighter aircraft. The briefing shall also: (1) Identify cost-effective technologies for addressing galvanic corrosion and alternative processes for maintaining aircraft, including new methods for corroded fastener holes; (2) Assess the extent to which the Department has evaluated modern technologies and its plans for incorporating them into the sustainment of fighter aircraft; (3) Assess the cost of alternative technologies relative to current practices and their potential impact on aircraft availability rates for F-22, F-35, and F-18E/F/G air-

craft; and (4) Determine whether the use of these modern technologies could extend the service life of existing airframes.

Critical Infrastructure Defense Analysis Center

The committee recognizes that U.S. military installations rely on critical infrastructure providers not controlled by the Department of Defense (DOD) for essential utilities, such as power, water, telecommunications, and transportation. These providers operate outside the scope of the DOD's cyber and other defenses. However, because U.S. military installations rely on this critical infrastructure, it is a prime target. This was highlighted most recently by the compromise of critical infrastructure systems in Guam and elsewhere in the United States by the People's Republic of China.

In light of these threats, the committee appreciates the DOD's establishment of the Critical Infrastructure Defense Analysis Center (CIDAC) during fiscal year 2023. Its mission is to merge, analyze, and disseminate all-source information about threats and vulnerabilities to non-DOD owned and operated critical infrastructure that DOD depends on, which is critical to providing mission assurance for DOD operations in competition, crisis, and conflict.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to ensure robust funding for this initiative in the fiscal year 2025 budget to accelerate acquisitions and growth, and provide a briefing, not later than April 1, 2024, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on CIDAC's budget and funding requirements; manning; outreach and engagement strategy for non-DOD owned and operated critical infrastructure providers; execution of CIDAC's first-year priorities; and barriers encountered in the first year, including, but not limited to, authorities, funding, and cooperation from non-DOD owned and operated critical infrastructure providers.

Department of Defense Information Network-wide expansion of internet operations management

The committee is encouraged by the progress made by the Joint Force Headquarters-Department of Defense Information Network (JFHQ-DODIN) to improve its enterprise-wide visibility of DOD networks through internet operations management (IOM), a critical component of ongoing efforts to harden DOD networks.

The additional network visibility this capability provides can most meaningfully reduce risk if it is seamlessly integrated with a state-of-the-art security orchestration and automation capability deployed in the services' and U.S. Cyber Command's big data platforms. Despite the need to expand this capability DOD-wide, to date, only 18 of 46 Department of Defense areas of operation have been provided access to this capability through the IOM program.

The committee directs the Commander, JFHQ-DODIN, to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on plans to fully deploy an IOM capability DOD-wide and integrate a security orchestration and automation capability into the IOM program. The briefing shall include: (1) A summary of the overall deployment plan; (2) A list of milestones and associated timelines to complete the deployment plan; and (3) A description of any additional resources needed to complete the deployment plan

by the end of fiscal year 2024. The briefing shall be unclassified, but may contain a classified annex.

Domestic forging capacity

The committee notes that forging is a manufacturing process whereby metal is pressed, pounded, or squeezed under great pressure, resulting in a unique combination of strength, fracture toughness, and fatigue properties. Forged structural components, like bulkheads and wing spars, provide higher levels of mechanical properties, lower levels of residual stresses, and positive configurational grain structures required by the demanding environments experienced by defense aviation platforms. The Department of Defense's (DOD) roadmap developed in response to Executive Order 14017, entitled "Securing Defense-Critical Supply Chains," identified forging as a priority sector in need of revitalization. The committee understands that the United States needs a robust and secure forging industry to provide reliable and timely delivery of parts used in DOD's operational systems and to produce and sustain new systems. Forgings, specifically large monolithic forgings, play a critical role on key defense aviation platforms.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on its progress to revitalize the defense industrial base for large monolithic forgings via investment in domestic capacity and development of the forging workforce, among other efforts.

Encouraging the establishment of additional organic capabilities at Anniston Army Depot

The committee is concerned by the lack of organic, electronic, diagnostic, repair, and testing capabilities, to perform service and support activities currently executed at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD). The committee believes that the ability to perform maintenance on heavy-tracked combat vehicles as well as repair, restoration, and upgrades to small arms weapons is of strategic importance and must be executed in the most cost efficient and timely manner possible.

Accordingly, the committee encourages ANAD to develop an organic capability that improves service times and reduces overall cost, such as an organic service and support team.

Enduring Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment

The committee is concerned that the Army is currently equipped to only provide Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) for arid environments and is facing a shortfall for potential operations in Arctic, sub-Arctic, and jungle environments. The committee is disappointed in the overall decrement in the Army budget request for OCIE. The committee urges the Army to plan for and fund an enduring OCIE program to avoid shortfalls in critical soldier equipment and prevent industrial base disruptions, specifically for Arctic, sub-Arctic, and jungle environment OCIE. An enduring OCIE program should also address emergent requirements of improved ballistics, blast, and flame protection and signature man-

agement. The committee believes that an enduring OCIE program would ensure individual and unit readiness and prepare for surge capacity in the industrial base. Finally, the committee directs the Army to include detailed spend plans in future year budget justifications in support of these priorities for an enduring OCIE program.

Exercise oversight

The committee recognizes that military exercises provide value to the Department of Defense (DOD) and bolster the national security of the United States by providing a venue for training, tactics development, evaluation of tactics and operational concepts, and identification of capability gaps and errant assumptions in combat plans, as Exercise Northern Edge 2021 reaffirmed. The DOD would benefit from more robust funding for exercises that further simulate contested and austere conditions expected in a great power conflict, such as limited command and control, contested logistics, use of non-electronic dependent communications, use of alternate positioning, navigation, and timing methods, and operations in a highly degraded electromagnetic environment with widely dispersed forces. Furthermore, the DOD needs to aggressively work to implement and train to Agile Combat Employment, Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations, Multi-Domain Operations, and Distributed Maritime Operations, and to tie service concepts together in a cohesive joint effects campaign. The DOD must conduct comprehensive exercises that stress the ability of the Armed Forces to conduct operations in a highly contested environment to provide an effective self-assessment tool and prepare members of the Armed Forces for conditions expected in a great power conflict. Finally, the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex, to include the Gulf of Alaska Western Maneuver Area/Temporary Maritime Activities Area, provides a unique venue to conduct effective training in a highly contested environment due to its remote location and large size and communication to the Congress of lessons learned from representative exercises on a yearly basis is important to informing congressional decision making.

Therefore, the committee directs that, not later than March 1, 2024, and annually through March 1, 2027, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing covering large joint force exercises conducted by the Department of Defense under representative highly contested environments during the 1-year period preceding the briefing.

This briefing will include:

- (1) An explanation of efforts to expand and enhance the use of theater-wide and component-level exercises to stress operations under contested and austere conditions, to include limited command and control, contested logistics, use of non-electronic dependent communications, use of alternate positioning, navigation, and timing methods, and operations in a highly degraded electromagnetic environment with widely dispersed forces;
- (2) A summary of exercise outcomes to include a description of any threat elements or condition explicitly not represented

in the exercise with an explanation of the decision or circumstance that informed said decision for each; and

(3) A description of efforts of the Secretary of Defense to ensure that, at a minimum, all Tier 1 exercises are executed, at least in part, under contested conditions as described.

Feasibility of co-locating 214th Attack Group MQ-9 elements

The committee notes that, with the advent of auto takeoff and landing capability in the MQ-9, maintaining line of sight is no longer a basing requirement for remotely piloted aircraft launch and recovery elements. The committee encourages the Air Force to consider whether geographically separated units can be restructured to a single location in order to provide operational efficiencies and eliminate adverse impacts to servicemembers currently required to report to multiple duty stations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to review those remotely piloted aircraft units with launch and recovery elements that are geographically separated from their mission control elements and provide the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives with a report, not later than January 31, 2024, with recommendations on the feasibility of co-locating those activities. The report should address anticipated reduction of operational costs and operational efficiencies gained.

Fort Huachuca candidacy for future test and training

Fort Huachuca is home to the newly developed First Lieutenant John R. Fox Multidomain Operations (MDO) Range for testing and training current and future MDO systems for the Army and Joint Services capabilities. Established in 2022, this range leverages the near pristine and unmatched electromagnetic environment in the Buffalo Soldier Electronic Testing and Training Range in southeast Arizona along with the current 946 square mile R2303 Military Restricted Airspace, with working plans to expand that airspace access over the top of the adjacent 4,000 square mile Tombstone Military Operations Area.

Fort Huachuca hosts the ranges and environment ideal for testing and training future aerial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (A-ISR) using advanced signals intelligence, electronics intelligence, communications intelligence, electronic warfare, and cyber effects payload capabilities.

As the U.S. Army's institutional A-ISR instructional base resides in Fort Huachuca, its historical expertise in special electronic mission aircraft and A-ISR curriculum, and because of its convenient proximity to Air Force electronic warfare and advanced fighter assets stationed at Davis-Monthan and Luke Air Force Bases, the committee strongly encourages the U.S. Army to invest in facilities that leverage the unique MDO testing and training capabilities at the Fort.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to brief the congressional defense committees on their current approach to planning to train to these A-ISR mission sets, including requirements,

projections on needed investments, identification of potential training sites, and other considerations, no later than April 1, 2024.

Government Accountability Office evaluation of Department of Defense's disaster resilience

The committee notes that natural disasters, such as hurricanes, have caused billions of dollars in damages to military installations, and damages from these events can take years to repair. In responding to these extreme weather events, the Department of Defense must balance the immediate need to restore facilities that support training, readiness, and servicemembers' well-being with the longer-term priorities of strengthening those facilities against future disasters.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Department of Defense's response to natural disasters at military installations. The assessment shall include an analysis of: (1) The extent and cost of damages from natural disasters and the Department's progress in restoring affected installations so they can meet mission needs; (2) The extent to which restoration efforts have incorporated leading practices to ensure that installations enhance their resilience to future disasters and reduce the fiscal exposure of the Federal Government; (3) Federal agencies' authorities to effectively manage disaster response at military installations and enhance resilience to future disasters, and any related gaps in those authorities, including but not limited to, authorities granted to the Department of Defense, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and (4) Any other matters that the Comptroller General deems necessary to assess the Department's response to these natural disasters. In conducting the assessment, the Comptroller General may focus the study on specific military installations and natural disasters.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a preliminary briefing on the assessment to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than April 1, 2024, with a report to follow by a mutually agreed upon date.

Homestead Air Reserve Base mission

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of Homestead Air Reserve Base to national defense and the security of the homeland, particularly in the southern portion of the Western Hemisphere, the importance of its economic impact on the surrounding community, and the services and infrastructure it provides to tenant organizations. The committee encourages the Air Force to review the current missions conducted at Homestead Air Reserve Base and to discern what additional mission requirements it could meet given its history of fighter and other flying missions.

Immersive training

The committee is aware of efficiencies in training time and increased memory retention afforded to servicemembers through immersive learning, such as that achieved with Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and Mixed Reality (MR) technologies. The committee understands these efficiencies are realized

in the form of reduced classroom hours, lower training costs, and more effective use of in-aircraft training hours. The committee notes that a recent exercise conducted at Sheppard Air Force Base resulted in a 46 percent reduction in training time with a nominal increase in proficiency as compared to the standard Crew Chief Fundamentals course that has been taught in person for decades. Additional advantages to this interactive, immersive learning environment are its affordability and versatility with the lessons being delivered on familiar devices such as tablets, laptops, and VR headsets. Furthermore, a cloud-based learning delivery mechanism makes training accessible in a multi-user setting.

The committee encourages the Air Force to evaluate these technologies and consider them for increased use and scale. Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, regarding the progress made to increase the use of immersive learning platforms across the Department of the Air Force in order to deliver a modernized training capability to the warfighter.

Implementation of cold spray technology

The committee recognizes that using high pressure cold spray technology for maintenance, repair, and overhaul has proven effective at depots as well as with operational and deployed forces. In particular, this technology has been used for repairs of components for submarines, surface vessels, aircraft, and ground vehicles. These repairs have resulted in substantial cost and time savings over procurement of new parts or sourcing obsolescent parts. The committee also recognizes that cold spray pop-up cells, pioneered by the Navy, have proven to be an innovative and successful method of integrating cold spray into shipyard maintenance processes.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to explore further applications of this cost saving technology in order to increase the service life of aging systems, and to leverage operation and maintenance cost savings to enable offsetting investments in research, development, testing, and evaluation and procurement of cold spray pop-up cells for repairs. Finally, the committee encourages the Department to budget for annual funding for further development and procurement of cold spray technology.

Intermittent fault detection and isolation

One of the major cost drivers for the Department of Defense (DOD) is the maintenance of electronics and electrical systems that control and operate a wide ranging inventory of weapons and weapon systems. The Department spends billions per year maintaining electronics and electronic systems.

One of the highest contributing causes for these costs is operationally-induced intermittent faults that result in No Fault Found, Cannot Duplicate, or No Trouble Found test results, essentially false readings to the effect that there is no problem.

Per a DOD report to Congress, dated October 5, 2021, "Assessment of Electronics Maintenance as a Leading Driver of Weapon Systems Non-Availability," there is an available test technology that could detect and reverse the intermittent fault problem across the spectrum of DOD weapons systems, with the initial targets

being various aircraft, including the F-35, F-16, and F/A-18. Additionally, a January 2020 Government Accountability Report, “Military Depots: DOD Can Benefit from Further Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learned” (GAO-20-116), highlighted the major improvements in flight hours, repair times, and cost savings that resulted from the use of this technology.

The President’s budget request for fiscal year 2024 included \$35.2 million for this technology via accounts identified under the Rapid Sustainment Improvement Process. The committee recommends full support of the President’s budget request for this intermittent fault detection and isolation technology.

Mission training complexes

The committee notes the Department of Defense’s (DOD) priorities articulated in the 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS), namely: (1) Defending the homeland; (2) Deterring strategic attacks against the United States, allies, and partners; (3) Deterring aggression while being prepared to prevail in conflict when necessary; and (4) Building a resilient joint force and defense ecosystem. The NDS notes the need to enhance deterrence across all domains and improve mobilization. The committee is aware that the Army maintains multiple Mission Training Complexes (MTCs). The MTCs were established prior to the current NDS, which focuses on the need for the U.S. military to respond to near-peer adversaries, and thus requires the reserve component to sustain its readiness in order to rapidly mobilize.

The committee is concerned that the Army’s current mobilization plans are heavily reliant on its reserve components, which lack the ability to mobilize swiftly to respond to the challenges outlined in the present NDS. The committee is interested in how the Army, and other services, can better leverage virtual training capabilities to sustain the readiness of the reserve component. The committee is concerned that current MTC virtual training capabilities are not sufficient to sustain the readiness and ensure rapid deployability as envisioned by the current NDS.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 2024, with an assessment of the following: (1) The current capacity to train on long-range fires, electronic warfare capabilities, and in a Global Positioning System-denied environment; (2) The current capacity of existing MTCs to meet a mass mobilization requirement consistent with what is outlined in the NDS; (3) The impact of developing additional MTCs across the United States to facilitate a mass mobilization, to include the cost and capabilities needed at each new installation; (4) The identification of potential locations for future MTCs, infrastructure existing or needing upgrades to establish the new facilities, and potential savings that could be realized from additional locations that reduce temporary duty assignments and other associated travel costs; and (5) Any previous gap analyses done to ensure the sustainment of adequate readiness levels for the reserve component and implementation, if any, of recommended actions from that analysis.

Multi-domain operations training ranges

The committee is aware that the Army's multi-domain operations concept includes the combined arms employment of joint and Army capabilities to create and exploit relative advantages that achieve objectives, defeat enemy forces, and consolidate gains on behalf of joint force commanders. The committee notes that the Army will need necessary adversarial components to present a realistic threat training capability for joint forces. The committee believes that the Department of the Army should seek more opportunities to provide realistic intelligence community-certified threat environments to new range areas in support of multi-domain operations training.

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, 2024, that assesses the potential need for expansion of threat environment training. The briefing shall include: (1) Identification of the limitations of current multi-domain operations training ranges; (2) Identification of the Army's training range needs in support of multi-domain operations; and (3) An assessment of additional range site locations to provide collective training to active, reserve, and National Guard soldiers.

Optoelectronic materials

The committee is aware of an increasing need for lightweight, low-cost, and durable expeditionary power sources for warfighters to power their electronic equipment when deployed. Limited access to portable, state-of-the-art power sources degrades warfighter and unit readiness in forward operating areas. The development of portable, lightweight, low-cost, mechanically flexible, and high-performing organic photovoltaic cells through optoelectronic technology would provide an enhanced combat capability in expeditionary energy technology. Furthermore, the committee understands that current research and technology development efforts to develop high-performance and stable organic photovoltaics would provide a unique and increased power capability for warfighters, providing a combat advantage in deployed and austere environments.

Accordingly, the committee urges the Office of Naval Research to partner with public universities with experience in optoelectronic technology to advance the technical maturity of organic solar cells to enable low-cost, lightweight, robust solar cells with reasonably high efficiencies for expeditionary applications.

Overseas demilitarization of munitions

Demilitarizing munitions overseas in a safe, effective, and environmentally friendly manner may be more financially feasible compared to the cost of shipping munitions and equipment back to the United States before being demilitarized.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, with an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of demilitarizing unserviceable munitions that are located outside the United States in order to avoid the costs of transporting such munitions to the United States for demilitarization. The briefing shall include: (1) The need for mitigation of adverse

environmental impacts, or impacts to the health and safety of local populations, in the demilitarization of unserviceable munitions; (2) The availability and ease of use of munitions demilitarization technologies and mechanisms abroad, whether or not they are currently in use by the Army, including available non-incineration technologies; (3) Any costs savings achievable through demilitarization of unserviceable munitions abroad; and (4) An assessment of any potential security concerns related to the demilitarization of munitions in overseas environments. If the Secretary determines, for the purposes of the briefing, that the demilitarization of unserviceable munitions located outside the United States is feasible and advisable to be conducted abroad, then the briefing shall also include a description and assessment of various technologies and other mechanisms that would be suitable for such demilitarization.

PFAS community engagement at the Department of Defense

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) has not engaged frequently or effectively with communities impacted by per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) contamination and that there is no single official at the DOD exclusively responsible for ensuring sufficient engagement with PFAS-impacted communities. The committee strongly supports designating an official responsible for developing and aligning DOD-wide engagement with communities to ensure message consistency and robust communications in order to build strong relationships and maintain trust with these communities. Given the lack of institutional structures that exist to sustain communication efforts with impacted communities, 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 House of Representatives, not later than January 30, 2024, on efforts to strengthen outreach and engagement efforts with PFAS-impacted communities.

Preservation of the Force and Family Program

The committee strongly supports all aspects of Special Operation Command's (SOCOM) Preservation of the Force and Family (POTFF) Program and notes the critical role the program plays in enhancing the overall readiness of Special Operations Forces (SOF) by building resiliency and optimizing performance. The committee encourages SOCOM to continue efforts to refine its program evaluation framework for POTFF to identify opportunities to enhance support provided by the POTFF program.

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concluded a review of the POTFF program in its December 16, 2021 report titled, "Special Operations Forces: Actions Needed to Assess Performance of the Preservation of the Force and Family Program" (GAO-23-105644). Among its findings, the review noted that the POTFF program evaluation framework "has not fully defined specific and measurable performance goals and clear performance measures." The review goes on to state that "performance goals do not clearly state what is to be achieved, time periods for achievement, nor who is responsible for achieving each goal," and that "performance measures are not clear and not fully linked to strategic goals."

The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Commander, SOCOM, to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than October 1, 2023, on their ongoing and planned efforts to address issues identified in the GAO review.

Prioritizing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances treatment options

The committee remains concerned about the safe destruction of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) associated with cleanup activities in defense communities and on military installations. The committee notes that the Department of Defense has indicated a desire to use on-site PFAS remediation technologies that would safely destroy PFAS. While the Department remains under a ban on incineration, the committee nevertheless encourages the Department to consider using emergent, best available, and most effective treatment options. The committee is encouraged by the Department's interest in on-site technologies and understands the Department must prioritize all available on-site treatment technologies that satisfy applicable laws for emissions and waste.

Proposed vessel speed restrictions in Gulf of Mexico impacting military training

The committee notes that the Gulf of Mexico is home to the Eastern Gulf Test and Training Range, and it is vital for the United States' national security and military readiness. The committee is concerned that any petition on a proposed rule to protect Rice's whales from collisions with vessels and noise pollution must include input from throughout the federal government on the impact to U.S. national security and maritime safety. The committee believes speed restrictions could have consequences for U.S. military preparedness in the Gulf of Mexico.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to work within the interagency process to ensure that its vessels that are actively involved in national security or safety operations are exempt from vessel speed regulations. Also, the Department should seek clarification to include joint training activities.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing, not later than December 1, 2023, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives that would assess the impact of vessel speed restrictions on military activities in the region and whether or not the impact of vessel speed restrictions would have a negative impact on U.S. national security and military preparedness. The brief should include any other matters the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate on this matter.

Ship-to-shore fuel distribution systems

The committee is concerned about the threats and vulnerabilities associated with maintaining a stable fuel supply and distribution system capable of supporting forces operating in contested and dispersed logistics environments, particularly given the age and effectiveness of legacy fuel assets across the services. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to assess current ship-to-shore

fuel distribution systems and evaluate whether the Department is sufficiently considering innovative and cost-effective solutions that are available commercially to meet critical readiness requirements.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on the current state of ship-to-shore fuel distribution systems and provide recommendations to counter any capability gaps or deficiencies. The briefing, which may include a classified annex if necessary, shall include: (1) An assessment of the ability of ship-to-shore fuel distribution systems to meet force consumption requirements of the respective service component commanders; (2) An assessment of lifecycle costs for offshore petroleum distribution systems, including with respect to military personnel, military construction, military infrastructure operation, and operation and maintenance costs; (3) An evaluation of equivalent fuel distribution programs or systems that could be utilized to address any existing deficiencies in current capability; (4) A cost analysis of procuring other appropriate fuel supply and distribution systems in use by allies or commercial entities, the barriers that may exist to such procurement, and the potential cost savings; and (5) Requirements for planned upgrades or investments to existing systems that are currently using or could utilize commercial technology.

Solid waste disposal technology

The committee notes the Department of Defense's progress thus far in eliminating open burn pits from military installations to protect the health and safety of all servicemembers. The committee considers the elimination of burn pits and the associated health concerns surrounding the disposal of potentially harmful waste projects to be of the highest priority and strongly supports the Department's efforts in this area. The committee is also aware of current Department efforts to move commercial waste to energy solutions from prototype to a program of record for deployable solid waste incinerators optimized for energy efficiency and clean emissions. The committee supports this effort and encourages the use of additional resources to ensure commercial solid waste disposal technology is available for deployment to ensure the health and safety of all service members.

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, 2024, that evaluates: (1) The requirements and plans for the development and acquisition of deployable solid waste incinerators optimized for clean emissions and suitability for use on military missions; (2) The inventory of deployable solid waste incinerators that is sufficient for maintaining the readiness and maximizing distributed mission effectiveness; (3) The cost and timeline associated with implementing such a strategy, including additional resources by the Congress to accomplish this goal; and (4) Issues for consideration and plans related to transitioning the program from prototype to production.

Special Operations Forces cyber training

The committee notes that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict and the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM), testified regarding the importance of cyber capabilities to the implementation of the National Defense Strategy by U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF).

Elsewhere in this Act, the committee authorizes additional funding for cyber training. The committee expects the SOCOM Commander to utilize these additional authorized funds to support SOF cyber program development and sustainment within the SOCOM service component commands. Specifically, the committee expects the additional authorized funds will be used for support of SOCOM's cyber and joint collective training activities, with priority placed on expeditionary cyber capabilities being developed by the Marine Raider Regiment and the Marine Special Operations Command's Technical Surveillance Cyber Course.

Furthermore, the committee directs the Commander, SOCOM, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict to provide the congressional defense committees with a briefing, not later than November 1, 2023, on the plan to utilize fiscal year 2024 funding, including any additional funds authorized and appropriated by Congress, for special operations-peculiar cyber capability development, training, and technical equipment procurement and maintenance.

U.S. Marine Corps unmanned aerial systems

The committee urges the Secretary of the Navy to complete the report regarding potential utilization of the Marine Corps Forces Reserve in developing an unmanned aerial systems force structure requested in the Senate report accompanying S.4543 (S. Rep. 117–130) the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). The committee commends efforts by the Marine Corps in this space and encourages swift completion of the requested report to enable better understanding by the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives of actions taken by the Marine Corps and potential constraints on future efforts.

Unexploded ordnance

The committee believes that unexploded ordnance (UXO) removal and remediation of private and government lands is important to military readiness. The committee notes that the Hawaiian community near the Army's Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) is cognizant of delays in UXO removal which limits community development and home construction on native lands held by the Department of Hawaiian Homelands.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on a strategy that focuses on the timely removal of UXO at Waikoloa Maneuver Area (WMA) near the PTA. The briefing shall identify and evaluate the best available technologies to assist the Army in locating and classifying potential UXO and discriminating between UXO and non-UXO metallic debris used during the

World War II-era in the WMA and Hawaii. The briefing shall also identify any policy-related challenges that might impact the timeline for UXO removal and remediation of these locations.

Use of modular microreactors to supplement power generation in Guam

The committee notes that the Department of Defense (DOD) plans to introduce a significant number of additional military resources in Guam over the next decade as the United States adjusts its military force posture across the Western Pacific region. The introduction of such resources will demand consistent, plentiful energy sources in order to operate continuously, which will require substantial generator support, as well as likely overtaxing the existing capacity of Guam's fragile power grid. Neither of these outcomes are desirable, nor operationally sustainable as the expanded use of generator power will divert critical fuel supplies away from ships, aircraft, and vehicles, and increasing the draw on Guam's civilian power grid will increase maintenance requirements and worsen brown-out conditions on the island.

The committee has long supported DOD efforts to develop and operationalize modular microreactors, such as Project Pele, as a means of improving operational energy supplies for the U.S. military in a sustainable, environmentally-sound manner. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Administrator for Nuclear Security and the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on the potential for using modular microreactors to support U.S. forces in Guam. In preparing this briefing, the Secretary shall, at a minimum: (1) Evaluate the feasibility of using modular microreactors to provide electricity for U.S. forces and facilities in Guam as a means of reducing the additional demands in Guam's civilian infrastructure; (2) Assess the potential for directly supplementing Guam's civilian power generation capacity through the use of modular microreactors; (3) Estimate the costs of installing modular microreactors to satisfy the power generation requirements devised in (1) and (2); (4) Estimate likely annual costs to DOD for maintaining and securing such microreactors in Guam over their expected lifecycle; and (5) Provide an estimate of likely annual fuel usage and costs to DOD if alternatives to generator-based electricity production are not implemented to support the introduction of additional DOD equipment and personnel in Guam, including the costs associated with shipping such fuel supplies to the island and providing for storage in a manner that does not negatively impact the availability of fuel supplies for maneuvering forces.

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 2024, as shown below:

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army	452,000	452,000	452,000	0	0
Navy	354,000	347,000	342,000	−5,000	−12,000
Marine Corps	177,000	172,300	172,300	0	−4,700
Air Force	325,344	324,700	320,000	−4700	−5,344
Space Force	8,600	9,400	9,400	0	800
DOD Total	1,316,944	1,305,400	1,295,700	−9,700	−21,244

This provision would authorize active component end strengths in line with the Department of Defense's requests for the Army, Marine Corps, and Space Force. For the Air Force and the Navy, this provision would authorize slightly lower end strengths than those requested by the Department. The committee has received regular updates from the Department and the military services on end strength projections for fiscal year 2023, as well as the current state of recruiting in all of the military services, and believes the Department's end strength requests for the Air Force and the Navy are unattainable for fiscal year 2024 based on current trends. Statutory end strengths must be both consistent with the National Defense Strategy and attainable by the military services, and this provision would meet both requirements.

The committee believes that it will be a multi-year effort to reverse the downward trend in military recruiting and does not want to encourage the military services to lower recruiting standards in order to attain short-term goals. Legislating unreachable end strength numbers would set the military services up for failure by guaranteeing continued recruiting shortfalls, putting undue strain on recruiting forces, and ultimately compromising readiness by encouraging quantity over quality in recruiting. The committee believes that the United States military is best served by bringing in high numbers of high-quality recruits.

The committee notes that under section 115 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to increase statutory end strength levels by up to three percent. In the event that the recruiting environment improves more rapidly than expected in fiscal year 2024, the Air Force and Navy could meet or exceed their requested end strengths under the levels that would be set by this provision. Further, the committee notes that, under section 123a of title 10, United States Code, in the event of a war or national emergency, the President is authorized to waive statutory end strengths. Should additional funds be required to support a better than projected recruiting environment, the committee would look favorably on any request to reprogram funding into the military personnel accounts.

End strength level matters (sec. 402)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 115 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the amount by which the Secretary of Defense and Secretaries of the Military Departments could vary certain authorized end strengths.

Extension of additional authority to vary Space Force end strength (sec. 403)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 403(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by extending the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force to vary the end strength of the U.S. Space Force by a greater degree than would otherwise be authorized to October 1, 2025.

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 2024, as shown below:

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army National Guard	325,000	325,000	325,000	0	0
Army Reserve	177,000	174,800	174,800	0	– 2,200
Navy Reserve	57,000	57,200	57,200	0	200
Marine Corps Reserve	33,000	33,600	33,600	0	600
Air National Guard	108,400	108,400	105,000	– 3,400	– 3,400
Air Force Reserve	70,000	69,000	69,000	0	– 400
Coast Guard Reserve	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0
DOD Total	777,400	775,600	772,200	– 3,400	– 5,200

This provision would authorize Selected Reserve component end strengths in line with the Department of Defense's request for all reserve components except for the Air National Guard. The committee has received regular updates from the Department and the military services on end strength projections for fiscal year 2023, as well as the current state of recruiting in all of the military services, and believes the Department's end strength request for the Selected Reserve in the Air National Guard is unattainable for fiscal year 2024 based on current trends. Statutory end strengths must be both consistent with the National Defense Strategy and attainable by the military services, and this provision would meet both requirements.

The committee believes that it will be a multi-year effort to reverse the downward trend in military recruiting and does not want to encourage the military services to lower recruiting standards in order to attain short-term goals. Legislating unreachable end strength numbers would set the military services up for failure by guaranteeing continued recruiting shortfalls, putting undue strain on recruiting forces, and ultimately compromising readiness by encouraging quantity over quality in recruiting. The committee believes that the United States military is best served by bringing in high numbers of high-quality recruits.

The committee notes that under section 115 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to increase statutory end strength levels for the Selected Reserve by up to three percent. In the event that the recruiting environment improves more rapidly than expected in fiscal year 2024, the Air National Guard could reach an end strength in excess of 108,000 airmen in the Selected Reserve. Further, the committee notes that, under section 123a of title 10, United States Code, in the event of a war or national emergency, the President is authorized to waive statutory end strengths. Should additional funding be required to support a better than projected recruiting environment, the committee would look favorably upon any request to reprogram funds into military personnel accounts.

This provision would also require the end strengths authorized in this provision to be proportionately adjusted based on units in the Selected Reserve serving on active duty at the end of the fiscal year and individual members not in units in the Selected Reserve who are on active duty without their consent at the end of the 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 2024, as shown below:

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army National Guard	30,845	30,845	30,845	0	0
Army Reserve	16,511	16,511	16,511	0	0
Navy Reserve	10,077	10,327	10,327	0	250
Marine Corps Reserve	2,388	2,355	2,355	0	– 33
Air National Guard	25,333	25,713	25,333	0	– 380
Air Force Reserve	6,003	6,070	6,003	– 67	0
DOD Total	91,157	91,821	91,374	– 447	217

The committee once again notes its concern that the Air Force has gone too far in requesting increases in Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves at the expense of military technician positions. The Air Force has yet to provide a sufficient justification to the committee for these conversions. The committee remains concerned about the impact that such conversions would have on the readiness of the Air Force. Therefore, this provision would fix end strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves for the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve at fiscal year 2023 levels.

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 2024, as shown below:

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023 Authorized
Army National Guard	22,294	22,294	22,294	0	0
Army Reserve	6,492	7,990	7,990	0	1,498
Air National Guard	10,994	9,830	10,994	1,164	0
Air Force Reserve	7,111	6,882	7,111	229	0
DOD Total	46,891	46,996	48,389	1,393	1,498

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 committee once again notes its concern that the Air Force has gone too far in requesting increases in Reserves on Active Duty in support of the Reserves at the expense of decreases in military technician positions. The Air Force has yet to provide a sufficient justification to the committee for these conversions. The committee remains concerned about the impact that such conversions would have on the readiness of the Air Force and therefore this provision would fix the end strength for military technicians in the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve at fiscal year 2023 levels.

Finally, the provision would also prohibit under any circumstances 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 2024, as shown below:

Service	FY 2023 Authorized	FY 2024		Change from	
		Request	Recommendation	FY 2024 Request	FY 2022 Authorized
Army National Guard	17,000	17,000	17,000	0	0
Army Reserve	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
Navy Reserve	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0
Marine Corps Reserve	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Air National Guard	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	0
Air Force Reserve	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
DOD Total	69,200	69,200	69,200	0	0

Subtitle C—Authorization of Appropriations

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

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]

Navy end strength underexecution	– 600.0
Air Force end strength underexecution	– 564.0
Air National Guard AGR underexecution	– 45.6
Air Force Reserve AGR underexecution	– 8.0
Unobligated balances	– 323.2
<hr/>	
Total	– 1,540.8

TITLE V—MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

Subtitle A—Officer Personnel Policy

Authorized strength: general and flag officers on active duty (sec. 501)

The committee recommends a provision that would repeal section 526 of title 10, United States Code, and redesignate section 526a as section 526 of title 10, United States Code.

The provision would amend section 526 of title 10, United States Code, as redesignated, to increase the authorized strengths of general and flag officers on Active Duty in the Army, Air Force, and Navy by one general or flag officer, and in the Marine Corps by two general officers.

Finally, the provision would repeal section 506 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) that excluded officers serving as lead special trial counsel from the authorized strengths for general and flag officers.

The committee authorized the permanent increase in general and flag officer authorized strengths to accommodate the congressional requirement for a general or flag officer to serve as the lead special trial counsel, and an increase of an additional Marine Corps general officer to address safety needs in the Marine Corps.

Prohibition on appointment or nomination of certain officers who are subject to special selection review boards (sec. 502)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 628a and 14502a of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the appointment or nomination of certain officers who are subject to special selection review boards convened under those sections.

Exclusion of officers who are licensed behavioral health providers from limitations on Active-Duty commissioned officer end strengths (sec. 503)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 523 of title 10, United States Code, to exclude licensed behavioral health providers, including clinical psychologists, social workers, and mental health nurse practitioners, from the authorized strength of commissioned officers on Active Duty in grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, and in Navy grades of lieutenant commander, commander, and captain. A similar exclusion currently applies to medical and dental officers.

The committee is concerned about the shortage of behavioral health providers in the military and believes that the Department

will benefit from the flexibility to recruit, access, and retain a greater number of behavioral health providers.

Updating authority to authorize promotion transfers between components of the same service or a different service (sec. 504)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 578 and 624 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of a military department to transfer the promotion selection of a regular officer or warrant officer to the reserve component and integrate the officer into the corresponding promotion list based upon the officer's date of rank in his or her current grade.

Effect of failure of selection for promotion (sec. 505)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 632 of title 10, United States Code, to include captains and majors of the Space Force. The provision would also require separation of officers on the Active-Duty list in the grades of O-3 or O-4 who fail selection for promotion to the next higher grade for the second time, not later than the first day of the seventh calendar month beginning the month in which the President releases to the public the report of the board that considered the officer for the second time.

Permanent authority to order retired members to active duty in high-demand, low-density appointments (sec. 506)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 688a of title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the temporary authority to order retired members to Active Duty on a voluntary basis for a duty assignment intended to alleviate a high-demand, low-density military capability or in any other specialty designated by the Secretary of the military department concerned as critical to meet wartime or peacetime requirements.

Waiver authority expansion for the extension of service obligation for Marine Corps cyberspace operations officers (sec. 507)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 651(c) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to extend the minimum period of obligated service of an unrestricted officer designated with a cyberspace occupational specialty to the period of obligated service specified in the officer's contract or agreement.

The provision would also add a new section 654 of title 10 to provide that the minimum service obligation for Marine Corps officers in the cyberspace operations officer occupation specialty shall be 8 years after completion of cyberspace operations training.

Removal of Active Duty prohibition for members of the Air Force Reserve Policy Committee (sec. 508)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 10305 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize members of the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve who are on

Active Duty to serve as members of the Air Force Reserve Policy Committee.

Extension of authority to vary number of Space Force officers considered for promotion to major general (sec. 509)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 503 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to extend from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024, the authority for Space Force promotion boards to select for promotion to major general not more than 95 percent of the total number of brigadier generals eligible for consideration by the board, notwithstanding the limitation imposed by section 616(d) of title 10, United States Code.

Realignment of Navy spot-promotion quotas (sec. 510)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 605 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the maximum number of Navy spot promotions to the grade of lieutenant commander from 325 to 425.

Modification of limitation on promotion selection board rates (sec. 511)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 616 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize promotion selection boards to recommend up to 100 percent of the officers in the promotion zone for promotion to grades below the grade of colonel or Navy captain when the promotion zone includes less than 50 officers.

Time in grade requirements (sec. 512)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1305 of title 10, United States Code, to require that Marine Corps Marine Gunner warrant officers in the grade of CW05 be retired 60 days after the date on which an officer completes 33 years of total active service, consistent with the requirement for Navy warrant officers of that grade.

Flexibility in determining terms of appointment for certain senior officer positions (sec. 513)

The committee recommends a provision that would add a new section 602 to title 10, United States Code, to provide appointment flexibility to the Secretary of Defense for certain senior officer positions to ensure continuity of turnover.

The committee acknowledges the current statutory requirements set forth in title 10, United States Code, for Service Chiefs, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs include the 4 year length of terms requirement, ensuring ample time to employ and deploy strategy while providing continuity. Title 10 also provides authorities to service secretaries to assign and detail military, and civilian, personnel. Furthermore, the committee appreciates the authorities and responsibilities of the Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the service secretaries, and the roles they

play in civilian control of the Department, recommending officers for promotion, and managing general and flag officers.

However, the committee notes with concern that in calendar year 2023, turnover of four of the six service chiefs and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will occur near-simultaneously. This results in a cascading effect by potentially turning over other four-star general and flag officer positions with similar or related duties including several of the service Vice Chiefs of Staff. Similarly, turnover of important homeland defense and missile defense positions also occurs nearly at the same time this year, namely Commander, United States Northern Command; Director, Missile Defense Agency; and Commander, United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command. Senior general and flag officer turnover is a predictable occurrence which affords the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and service secretaries ample opportunity to manage assignments and make recommendations regarding nominations, and affords ample opportunity for the management of these temporary positions.

As is the case this year, the turnover of general and flag officers in a short period can create a gap in institutional knowledge, strategy, and current operations, which could potentially increase risk to mission and force. The turnover of service chiefs is unique due to the complex roles of those positions. As members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, service chiefs offer advice to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council. As the chiefs of the military services, they are responsible to the secretaries of their military departments for management of the services. Turnover of vice chiefs can have second order effects due to the complementary roles they play in tandem with the service chiefs. Additionally, the service vice chiefs play an important leadership role on the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

Service chiefs are currently appointed to 4 year terms based on statute, potentially offering less flexibility to the Department and Commander-in-Chief for managing flag and general officer assignments. Based on current statutory 4 year term limits and the near-simultaneous turnover of service chiefs and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the Department and the Senate could face a similar situation in four years.

This provision will provide the Executive Branch flexibility for the identified general and flag officer billets, mitigating the risks of a simultaneous turnover while fulfilling the current statutory intent of 4 year terms. The committee believes the 4 year term should be followed as closely as possible. This change is intended not to reflect on the leadership of the individual, but to provide an option for the good of the service and continuity of these positions as well as other general and flag officer three-and four-star temporary positions. These requirements would address the turnover of these positions, ensuring each general and flag officer appointed has the ability to carry out strategy and continuity, significantly mitigating risk to national and global security. It will also provide flexibility to service secretaries, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Defense with managing flag and general officer assignments writ large, mitigating the effects of turnover of other senior positions.

Subtitle B—Reserve Component Management

Alternative promotion authority for Reserve officers in designated competitive categories (sec. 521)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subtitle E of title 10, United States Code, to add a chapter to authorize alternative promotion authority for Reserve officers in designated competitive categories, similar to the alternative promotion authority for Active-Duty officers.

Selected Reserve and Ready Reserve order to Active Duty to respond to a significant cyber incident (sec. 522)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 12304 of title 10, United States Code, to: (1) Authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to order units and members of the Selected Reserve or Individual Ready Reserve, without the consent of the members, to Active Duty to respond to a significant cyber incident; and (2) Remove the requirement that an order to Active Duty to augment the active forces be for a named operational mission.

Mobilization of Selected Reserve for preplanned missions in support of the combatant commands (sec. 523)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 12304b of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to submit required manpower and associated costs and budget information in a notice separate from budget materials when the President's budget is delivered later than April 1st in the year prior to the year of mobilization for preplanned missions.

Alternating selection of officers of the National Guard and the Reserves as Deputy Commanders of certain combatant commanders (sec. 524)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 164 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to alternate appointments of deputy commanders for certain combatant commands between officers of the National Guard and the Reserves no less frequently than every two terms. The provision would authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive the requirements of this provision when in the national interest.

Grade of Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau (sec. 525)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 10505 of title 10, United States code to require that the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau be appointed to serve in the grade of general, and that the Secretary of Defense designate this position as one of the general officer positions to be excluded from the limitations of section 526a of title 10, United States Code.

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities and Military Records

Modification of limitation on enlistment and induction of persons whose score on the Armed Forces Qualification Test is below a prescribed level (sec. 531)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 520 of title 10, United States Code, to limit the number of enlistments of people who score between the tenth and thirty-first percentile of the Armed Forces Qualification Test to 4 percent of the total number of people who enlist in a fiscal year. The provision would authorize the Secretary of Defense to increase the limitation to 20 percent of the total number of new recruits upon the request of the Secretary of the military department concerned.

In the 50-year history of the all-volunteer force, the military has learned repeatedly that when it comes to recruiting, quality matters. The Armed Forces Qualification Test is a valuable tool to assess the ability of a potential military recruit to complete an enlistment successfully. If recruiting in a particular military department is so difficult as to merit violating the long-standing Department of Defense benchmarks on recruit quality, then the Secretary of Defense should be personally involved in approving such an action and notifying the Congress accordingly.

Non-medical counseling services for military families (sec. 532)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1781 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize licensed mental health professionals contracted or employed by the Department of Defense to provide non-medical counseling services to qualifying populations without regard for their geographic location. This authority would terminate three years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Non-medical counseling is limited to mental health care services that are non-clinical, short-term and solution focused, and address topics related to personal growth, development, and positive functioning.

Primacy of needs of the service in determining individual duty assignments (sec. 533)

The committee recommends a provision that would codify the requirement for the Secretaries of the military departments to make duty assignments of individual members based on the needs of the military services.

Requirement to use qualifications, performance, and merit as basis for promotions, assignments, and other personnel actions (sec. 534)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all promotions, assignments, and other personnel actions are based primarily on qualifications, performance, and merit.

Requirement to base treatment in the military on merit and performance (sec. 535)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense (DOD) from directing or compelling any servicemember, dependent, or DOD civilian employee to personally affirm, adopt, or adhere to the tenet that any sex, race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin is inherently superior or inferior. The provision would also specify that all DOD personnel actions be based exclusively on individual merit and demonstrated performance.

Tiger team for outreach to former members (sec. 536)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a tiger team to build awareness among former members of the Armed Forces of the process established for the review of discharge characterizations by appropriate discharge boards. The provision would also require several reports to Congress on the status and success of such provisions.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion personnel grade cap (sec. 537)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary concerned from appointing or employing a military or civilian employee whose annual pay rate exceeds the equivalent of the rate payable for GS-10 to any position with duties solely related to diversity, equity, and inclusion policy.

Subtitle D—Military Justice and Other Legal Matters

Establishment of staggered terms for members of the Military Justice Review Panel (sec. 541)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 946(b) of title 10, United States Code, to establish staggered terms for members of the Military Justice Review Panel to preclude the termination of the terms of all members at the same time.

Technical and conforming amendments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (sec. 542)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend Articles 16, 24a, 25, 118, 128b, and 130 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) (10 U.S.C. 816, 824a, 825, 918, 928b, and 930) to make various technical and conforming amendments to the UCMJ, effective immediately after the coming into effect of the amendments made by part 1 of subtitle D of title V of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

Subtitle E—Member Education, Training, and Transition

Future servicemember preparatory course (sec. 551)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the military department concerned to establish a future servicemember preparation course if, during a fiscal year within an Armed Force, the number of enlisted recruits who score lower

than a 31 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test exceeds 10 percent of the total number of recruits.

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 establish the active duty service commitment for certain members of the Armed Forces who accept fellowships, scholarships, or grants funded by corporations, funds, foundations, or educational institutions organized and operated primarily for scientific, literary, or educational purposes.

Military service academy professional sports pathway report and legislative proposal required (sec. 553)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that includes a legislative proposal that improves the legal construct currently in place governing the pathway for military service academy graduates to pursue professional sports careers. This legislative proposal must retain the existing requirement that all military service academy graduates serve at least 2 years on active duty before affiliating with the reserves in order to pursue professional sports.

Further, the committee requires the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report, starting March 1, 2024, that details the current participants in the professional sports pathway to include those deferred from active duty as defined in the November 8, 2019 DTM 19-011 “Military Service Academy Graduates Seeking to Participate in Professional Sports” or any subsequent policy directive of similar purpose.

Community college Enlisted Training Corps demonstration program (sec. 554)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of each military department to establish an Enlisted Training Corps (ETC) demonstration program at a community or junior college. As part of the demonstration program, the Secretary concerned may provide financial assistance to individuals enrolled in an ETC unit who agree to enlist in the Armed Forces upon completion of, or disenrollment from, the program. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the status of the demonstration program.

The committee believes that the military must provide new opportunities to expose Americans to military service. While high school students have the option of joining a Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps unit, and four-year college students have long been able to enroll in the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, there are no formal programs that introduce community and junior college students to the prospect of military service. The demonstration program that would be required by this provision may be one

additional tool for the military to use to help overcome current recruiting challenges.

Language training centers for members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense (sec. 555)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 529 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84) to require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program to establish language training centers at accredited universities, senior military colleges, or other similar institutions of higher education for the purposes of accelerating the development of foundational expertise in critical and strategic languages and regional area studies. The provision would also clarify that the Secretary may use collective agreements in order to facilitate such programs.

Limitation on availability of funds for relocation of Army CID special agent training course (sec. 556)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2024 for the U.S. Army to relocate an Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) special agent training course from being obligated or expended until the Secretary of the Army submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on any plans of the Secretary to relocate an Army CID special agent training course and to provide a briefing on the contents of the report.

Army Physical Fitness Test (sec. 557)

The committee recommends a provision that would designate the Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT) as the physical fitness test of record for the U.S. Army. This provision would expressly authorize the Army to continue using the Army Combat Fitness Test, but not as the official physical fitness test of record. The provision would also authorize the Army to update, replace, or modify the events and scoring standards in the APFT as the needs of the U.S. Army require after a pilot period of at least 24 months.

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.

Establishment of program to promote participation of foreign students in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (sec. 559)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a program under the authority of section 2103 of title 10, United States Code, to promote the partici-

pation of foreign students in the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

Consideration of standardized test scores in military service academy application process (sec. 560)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United State Air Force Academy include the submission and consideration of standardized test scores as part of their application processes.

Subtitle F—Military Family Readiness and Dependents' Education

Pilot program on recruitment and retention of employees for child development programs (sec. 561)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a pilot program to assess the effectiveness of increasing compensation for employees of Department of Defense Child Development Centers in improving the ability to recruit and retain providers.

Certain assistance to local educational agencies that benefit dependents of military and civilian personnel (sec. 562)

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 Department of Defense 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, not later than March 31, 2024, 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.

Modifications to assistance to local educational agencies that benefit dependents of members of the Armed Forces with enrollment changes due to base closures, force structure changes, or force relocations (sec. 563)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 575 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization

Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to improve implementation of the authority.

Assistance for military spouses to obtain doula certifications (sec. 564)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to military spouses in obtaining doula certifications.

Subtitle G—Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps

Expansion of Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (sec. 571)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to establish and support not less than 3,400, and not more than 4,000 units of the Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.

JROTC program certification (sec. 572)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to suspend or place on probation a Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps unit that fails to comply with the terms of its memorandum of understanding with the parent armed force.

Memorandum of understanding required (sec. 573)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to proscribe regulations establishing a standardized memorandum of understanding to be signed by the service secretary concerned and a participating Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps unit.

Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps instructor compensation (sec. 574)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Department of Defense to develop a standardized instructor pay scale for Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (JROTC) instructors in order to set compensation levels for instructors who are not retired from military service. The provision would also clarify the authority of the Secretary of the military department concerned to employ reserve component members as JROTC instructors.

Annual report on allegations of sexual misconduct in JROTC programs (sec. 575)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, to require annual reports on allegations of sexual misconduct against Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps instructors.

Comptroller General report on efforts to increase transparency and reporting on sexual violence in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program (sec. 576)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to review and report on efforts within the military services to increase transparency on reporting on sexual violence in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps program.

Subtitle H—Decorations and Other Awards, Miscellaneous Reports and Other Matters

Extension of deadline for review of World War I Valor Medals (sec. 581)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 584 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) to extend the deadline for review of World War I valor medals required by such section to December 31, 2028.

Prohibition on former members of the Armed Forces accepting post-service employment with certain foreign governments (sec. 582)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 49 of title 10, United States Code, to prohibit former servicemembers from accepting employment in positions related to China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, and Syria.

Prohibition on requiring listing of gender or pronouns in official correspondence (sec. 583)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense (DOD) from requiring members of the Armed Forces or DOD civilian employees to list their gender or pronouns in official correspondence.

Subtitle I—Enhanced Recruiting Efforts

Short title (Sec. 591)

The committee recommends a provision that would style this subtitle as the “Military Promotion Act of 2023.”

Increased access to potential recruits at secondary schools (Sec. 592)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 503 of title 10, United States Code, to require secondary schools to provide military recruiters access to career fairs or similar events upon a request made by military recruiters. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to Congress detailing each notification of denial of recruiting access requested under this authority.

Increased access to potential recruits at institutions of higher education (Sec. 593)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 983 of title 10, United States Code, to deny federal education funds to institutions of higher education that fail to provide certain information on students to military recruiters within 60 days of such recruiter's request.

Items of Special Interest

Air Force Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps Private Pilot License Certificate Program

The committee recognizes that the Air Force Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (AFJROTC) Flight Academy has demonstrated success in attracting young men and women to military aviation careers. According to a recent report, 46 percent of flight academy graduates have enrolled in a military service academy, Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps detachment, or have enlisted in the military. Since 2021, the majority of AFJROTC Flight Academy participants come from groups that are underrepresented in the military aviation community, which makes this program a useful way to expand the pool of young Americans who are interested in military service.

The committee commends the Air Force for continuing to support the AFJROTC Flight Academy and urges further expansion of the program. These sorts of investments in the nation's young people will help sustain the future of the all-volunteer U.S. military, which is crucial for national security.

Assisted reproductive technology services for servicemembers

The committee recognizes the importance of supporting servicemembers who seek to start or expand their families and the unique challenges that servicemembers may face due to the physical risks and demands of military service and deployment. While the Department of Defense currently offers limited support for infertility services, the committee is concerned that current policies do not adequately meet the needs of servicemembers who face these challenges when trying to start or build a family. The committee is accordingly concerned that current policies may have unintended consequences, including shorter-than-average service time and lower recruitment rates, particularly for female servicemembers. To address these concerns, the committee directs the Department to review its current policies on assisted reproductive technology (ART), with a particular focus on expanding coverage of procedures, such as intrauterine insemination and in vitro fertilization.

Therefore, the committee requests that the Secretary of Defense provide a report to the congressional defense committees by October 1, 2024, on the findings of this review. The report should include:

- (1) An analysis of current Department of Defense policies and regulations related to infertility services, focusing on the effectiveness of current Departmental support in providing op-

portunities for servicemembers to receive ART services, including intrauterine insemination and in vitro fertilization;

(2) A review of private-sector opportunities, including possible partnerships and best practices, for ART services, and an evaluation of their potential benefits and drawbacks for servicemembers;

(3) Recommendations for expanding access to ART services, including any necessary changes to Department policies or regulations;

(4) An estimate of the costs associated with expanding ART services for servicemembers;

(5) An analysis of the possible long-term benefits to recruitment and retention, higher success rates and lower costs for subsequent healthcare services and improved mental health and overall well-being of servicemembers and their families; and

(6) Any other matter the Secretary deems appropriate.

Briefing on Air Force Global Strike Command personnel allocations

The committee notes that Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) is the sponsoring command for two of the largest weapons system acquisition programs in the history of the Air Force. However, as a relatively recently established major command, AFGSC does not enjoy the same level of personnel resourcing as more mature major commands. Given the importance and scale of the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile and B-21 Raider programs, the committee is concerned that historical personnel allocations are out of line with current priorities. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on options to improve the manpower allocation for AFGSC and better align personnel resources to current modernization investments.

Briefing on training on certain Department of Defense Instructions for members of the Armed Forces

The committee notes that section 556 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) required the Secretary of Defense to implement training on relevant Federal statutes, Department of Defense (DOD) regulations, and military service regulations in accordance with DOD Instruction (DODI) 1300.17. The committee further notes that at page 151 in the Senate report accompanying S. 4543 (S. Rep. 117-130), the committee directed a briefing by not later than December 1, 2022, on the Department's progress in providing that training. The committee has not received that briefing.

The committee directs the Secretary to provide the above referenced briefing as soon as possible, but not later than August 1, 2023.

Building on insights from Command Assessment Program

The committee congratulates the Army on its development and implementation of the Command Assessment Program (CAP), a talent management evaluation program designed to assess potential

commanders across a range of talent vectors not typically assessed in performance evaluations. Such talents include psychometric, verbal, and written capabilities; observed behaviors; psychological traits; and peer feedback. This program has had a direct impact on the individuals chosen to lead battalions and brigades in the United States Army and promises to elevate leaders with the knowledge, skills, and attributes necessary for effective leadership in the Army of the future.

The committee believes that using research-backed behavioral science tools to assess leader capabilities is a positive step toward improving the culture and climate in the military, especially with regard to issues related to sexual assault and harassment. Good leaders create strong, supportive teams and a climate of accountability.

The committee encourages the Army to consider applying some of the behavioral science insights it has gained in developing CAP to the promotion and job selection processes for junior members of the military, including promotion boards for junior enlisted members. Choosing the right first-line supervisors is essential in the fight to prevent and effectively respond to sexual assault and harassment in the ranks.

The committee further encourages the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Space Force to consider implementing research backed behavioral science tools in selecting commanders and leaders at all levels similar to those used in CAP.

Briefing on how the Department of Defense directs regional recruitment efforts

The committee recognizes recruiting as the essential element to the success of an all-volunteer force. Services' recruiting strategies must adapt to each geographic region's unique needs. The committee notes that several geographic areas remain an untapped resource to military recruitment efforts. Furthermore, concerns about geographical diversity were publicly aired by the Department of Defense (DOD) as early as 1987, when reports conveyed that recruiting performance was stronger in areas of higher concentration of military installations, larger numbers of military retirees, and individuals with stronger military orientation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on how the DOD directs regional recruitment efforts, including:

- (1) How the Department recruits by region;
- (2) The allocation of personnel assigned to recruit by region;
- (3) The use of military assets such as bands, fly overs, and ship visits to attract recruits by region;
- (4) Trends in recruitment levels by region;
- (5) The extent to which the level of recruiting activity in regions with high numbers of active duty personnel compares to regions with fewer active duty personnel;
- (6) Any challenges experienced, or tradeoffs that are made in recruiting, as a result of focusing resources to specific regions; and

(7) Any other matters the Department wishes to include that will help the Committee better understand how the Department recruits from a region-by-region perspective.

The Secretary shall provide the briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2024, and an interim briefing with preliminary observations to the committee, not later than December 1, 2023.

Commissaries and food security

The Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) provides healthy groceries in a safe and secure shopping environment worldwide for military families. During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, commissaries operated by DeCA served as a vital lifeline for military families, offering a trusted and reliable source of healthy food, especially overseas and in remote locations in the United States where other access to groceries was limited. At the outset of the pandemic, the Department of Defense moved quickly to designate commissaries as mission essential, leveraging military logistics capabilities to ensure that commissaries stayed open and the shelves remained stocked. The Department's extraordinary measures to secure and sanitize vital distribution hubs was a key factor in keeping commissaries open throughout the pandemic.

In the current inflationary environment, DeCA continues to deliver for military families, offering significant savings to enhance quality of life and improve readiness across the force. The committee acknowledges the values, passion, and commitment of all who work at DeCA and offers congratulations and appreciation for the positive impact the Agency has on the lives of military families across the world.

Comptroller General review of Department of Defense Education Activity student access to resources

The committee is aware of ongoing concerns regarding access to specific resources for military dependents attending Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) schools. It is important that students have access to services and resources related to mental health.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of DODEA students' access to resources and services related to mental health, to include support for depression, suicide ideation, and problematic sexual behavior. This review shall include: (1) The availability of school-based, inpatient, and outpatient services, to include wait times and geographic disparities especially in locations outside of the continental United States; (2) Barriers to accessing such services; (3) Recommendations for addressing those barriers, as appropriate; and (4) Any additional measures deemed relevant by the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General shall provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than October 1, 2024.

Comptroller General review of discharge review board implementation of requirement for liberal consideration of applications for discharge upgrades

Numerous former servicemembers have been separated from the military for misconduct that may be attributed to mental health conditions, such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), and Military Sexual Trauma (MST), that stem from their experience(s) during military service. The Department of Defense (DOD) issued guidance, including a DOD memorandum entitled “Supplemental Guidance to Military Boards for Correction for Military/Naval Records Considering Discharge Upgrade Requests by Veterans Claiming Post Traumatic Stress Disorder” dated September 3, 2014, (known as the Hagel memorandum) and a DOD memorandum entitled “Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Request by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment” dated August 25, 2017 (known as the Kurta memorandum) requiring “liberal consideration” when adjudicating applications for upgrades of discharges where those applications are based on PTSD and related conditions. In addition to this guidance, a requirement for liberal consideration was added to section 1553(d) of title 10, United States Code, in 2016. The liberal consideration policy is intended to afford veterans with certain mental health conditions a reasonable opportunity for relief, and to ensure fair and consistent standards of review. Liberal consideration provides a way to view a servicemember’s behavior as a response to mental health conditions, and recognizes that there are conditions that may explain or mitigate certain behavior.

Despite this guidance, the committee is aware of reports from veterans who have covered mental health conditions and whose request for a discharge upgrade was denied. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of discharge review boards’ implementation of the concept of liberal consideration. The review should address the following elements: (1) An assessment of the implementation of the requirements of section 1553(d)(3) of title 10, United States Code, by discharge review boards, and how DOD ensures compliance with this requirement; (2) An assessment of the implementation of the guidance outlined in the Kurta memorandum by discharge review boards; (3) An assessment of the availability of data on cases considered pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, United States Code, where the decision references liberal consideration, the Hagel memorandum, or the Kurta memorandum; (4) An assessment of the availability of data on cases considered pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, United States Code, where the decision references the four-part framework outlined in the Kurta memorandum; (5) An analysis of how DOD ensures liberal consideration, as defined in the Kurta memorandum, is actually being employed in cases considered pursuant to section 1553 of title 10, United States Code; (6) A description of any barriers, whether or not referenced explicitly in discharge review board decisions, that may prevent discharge review boards from employing liberal consideration; and (7)

Any recommendations for reforms that could enable discharge review boards to better implement liberal consideration.

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 March 15, 2024, with a report to follow on an agreed upon date.

Comptroller General review of Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps recruitment and retention

The committee recognizes that the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) program aims to imbue secondary education students with the values of citizenship, service to the United States, personal responsibility, and a sense of accomplishment. JROTC instructors play a critical role in fulfilling the statutory purpose of the program and achieving related military department objectives. In December, the military services delivered a briefing to the committee on the status of the JROTC program, and, among other matters, raised pay and related suitability factors that may deter highly-qualified prospective applicants, most of whom are military retirees, from pursuing instructor roles, and thereby limit the services' ability to staff existing JROTC program units and establish new units.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of JROTC instructor recruitment and retention, including the current statutory compensation model. The review should assess the extent to which the Department of Defense (DOD) and the military services: (1) Collect and track data on instructor staffing levels; (2) Develop plans, strategies, and goals to guide instructor recruitment and retention efforts, and address related challenges; and (3) Monitor the effectiveness of instructor recruitment and retention efforts. The review should also consider the compensation model for JROTC instructors, and assess, together with comments from DOD and the military services, whether alternative models may increase recruiting and retention of highly-qualified JROTC instructors.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing with preliminary observations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 25, 2024, with a report to follow at an agreed upon date.

Comptroller General review of outside funding of Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps

The committee recognizes the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) is a Department of Defense (DOD) funded program of instruction for high school-aged students administered by the military departments and the United States Coast Guard. According to section 2031 of title 10, United States Code, a key purpose of JROTC is "to instill in students in United States secondary educational institutions the values of citizenship, service to the United States (including an introduction to service opportunities in military, national, and public service), and personal responsibility and a sense of accomplishment." In fiscal year 2022, the military departments reported funding 3,486 JROTC units operating in every

state and in DOD schools overseas. Congress annually appropriates amounts for JROTC as part of the military service Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Military Personnel (MILPERS) accounts. Beyond instructor salaries, the military services also fund uniforms, cadet travel, training aids, textbooks, materials, and other unit operating expenses. Host institutions provide classroom space, facilities, and administrative support for the unit. There may be additional outside funding of JROTC units to support specific programs of instruction and associated equipment and materials.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of outside funding sources for JROTC programs, including the utility of this funding. Specifically, the Comptroller General should assess: (1) The extent to which JROTC programs rely on outside funding for their JROTC units; (2) The extent to which DOD can identify the source of outside funding of JROTC units, the amount of funding these sources provide, and what the funding is used for; and (3) How JROTC programs remain independent from any outside organizations' potential influence on the programs.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing with preliminary observations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 25, 2024, with a report to follow at an agreed upon date.

Comptroller General review of SkillBridge program

The committee has heard concerns that the SkillBridge program, authorized in section 1143(e) of title 10, United States Code, is administered with significant variation in eligibility criteria across the military departments. The committee has also heard that some military services may be authorizing paid internships under SkillBridge for mid- to senior-level officers who have extensive job skills and training at the expense of focusing on internship programs for enlisted members and junior officers, who would stand to benefit most from the program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of the SkillBridge program as administered by the military departments. This assessment should include an evaluation of: (1) The extent to which military personnel have participated in the SkillBridge program, including the characteristics of such personnel and completed internships; (2) The Department's processes for determining eligibility for SkillBridge program participation; (3) The extent to which the Department's guidance and processes for the SkillBridge program incorporate relevant government ethics rules for internships; and (4) Any related information the Comptroller General determines to be appropriate. 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 July 1, 2024.

Comptroller General review of special education and related services in Department of Defense Education Activity Schools

The committee notes that Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) guidance requires the organization to provide a free appropriate public education to DODEA students with identified disabilities, consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (Public Law 108–446). While the military services and DODEA are required to coordinate the overseas assignments of servicemembers with children identified as having special educational needs, some children still do not receive appropriate special education and related behavioral health services in DODEA schools. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has reported that, due to variation among states in eligibility criteria and disability categories, a child eligible for special education services in public schools in one state may be ineligible in another state. However, little is known about why access to services is uneven among DODEA schools, which operate as a single school system, and the recourse families have when disagreements arise. This is of particular concern in locations outside of the continental United States (OCONUS), where schooling options can be more limited.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the military services and DODEA's efforts to meet the requirements of DODEA students with special educational needs and report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than October 1, 2024. With a particular focus on OCONUS locations, the assessment shall include an analysis of: (1) How DODEA students with special education needs are distributed among DODEA schools, and the availability of staff with appropriate expertise and resources to timely meet students' needs; (2) Obstacles to providing special education and related services, including behavioral health services, to DODEA students; (3) The recourse available to families with special needs children in DODEA schools when disagreements about service provision and related services arise; and (4) Any other matters the Comptroller General deems necessary.

Comptroller General review of training for military criminal investigative organization investigators

The military criminal investigative organizations (MCIO)—consisting of the Army Criminal Investigative Division, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and Coast Guard Investigative Service—are responsible for investigating serious and complex crimes involving military servicemembers and civilian personnel.

The Fort Hood Independent Review Committee found that Army criminal investigators at Fort Hood lacked sufficient experience and training to handle complex cases, raising questions about the preparedness of criminal investigators across all MCIOs. Timely and effective criminal investigation training for MCIO investigators, both military and civilian, is essential to help ensure that investigations are completed in a professional and timely manner.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of criminal investigation training

provided to MCIO investigators. The review shall assess: (1) Criminal investigation training the MCIOs provide to their investigators, including both initial training and any additional or recurring training; (2) The extent to which the MCIOs track the completion of training for their investigators; (3) The extent to which the MCIOs evaluate the effectiveness of training for their investigators; and (4) Any other matters the Comptroller General determines appropriate. The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 25, 2024, with a final report to follow at an agreed upon date.

Comptroller General review on Department of Defense management of military personnel funding

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review how the Department of Defense manages funds authorized for military personnel, including: (1) A detailed accounting of execution, to include reprogrammings, since fiscal year 2013; (2) The extent to which there are trends in the types of programs that gain or lose funding as a result of reprogramming or transferring funds authorized for military personnel; and (3) Any challenges experienced, or tradeoffs that are made, by military personnel programs as a result of reprogramming or transfers. The Comptroller General shall provide an interim briefing with preliminary observations to the congressional defense committees, not later than January 15, 2024, and issue a report to follow at a time agreed to subsequent to the briefing.

Comptroller General Review of Impacts of Gambling on Service Members

The committee continues to be concerned about the impacts of gambling on the mental health and financial well-being of servicemembers. In order to better understand those risks, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review to determine what is known about the degree to which servicemembers indicate they are struggling with problem gambling, how problem gambling is treated, which groups provide support, whether support was specialized for problem gambling or general addiction, and whether problem gambling coincided with additional challenges, including drug addiction, alcoholism, or financial difficulties. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 21, 2024, on any preliminary findings of the review, with results to follow in a form and on a date mutually agreed upon.

Comptroller General review of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion programs of the Department of Defense

The committee is aware of several initiatives within the Department of Defense (DOD) that have expanded the number of civilians working to develop or implement diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) policy, such as the creation of the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion, and the appointment of various senior advisors for diversity and inclusion across the Department.

The committee recognizes the value of a diverse workforce and in ensuring equal opportunity for all who serve. The committee is committed to ensuring that these efforts align with and support the paramount goal of improving military readiness, capacity, and capability as adversary threats continue to grow.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the DOD's DEI workforce and its planned expansion over the next 5 years, including an assessment of the following:

- (1) The number of military, Federal civilian, and contractor personnel employed to develop and implement diversity, equity, and inclusion policy across the Department, including, but not limited to, the senior advisor for diversity and inclusion and staff within each service, the Defense Equity Team, and members and staff of the Defense Advisory Committee on Diversity and Inclusion;
- (2) The grades of these individuals, and the proportion of their work that involves DEI matters;
- (3) The type of appointment and personnel system used to hire and manage this workforce;
- (4) An analysis of the value these employees deliver to the Department; and
- (5) Any other matters the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide preliminary observations to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than February 28, 2024, with the findings of its review to follow at an agreed upon date.

Employment rights and protections for military technicians

In section 512 of the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 114-328), Congress enhanced employment rights and protections of dual status military technicians by clarifying that under certain conditions, technicians could appeal adverse employment actions to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. These conditions included adverse employment actions taken against a technician, other than those concerning conduct occurring while in a military pay status, or fitness for duty in the reserve components.

The committee is aware that administrative law judges in some MSPB regions continue to cite old case law as a bar to technician appeal rights, most notably *Singleton v. MSPB*, 244 F.3d 1331 (holding that section 709 of title 32, United States Code, acts as a bar to technician appeals of adverse employment actions beyond the State's Adjutant General). This case was decided in 2001 and was the operative law until the enactment of section 512.

The committee reaffirms the plain meaning and reading of section 512 that technicians may appeal adverse employment actions beyond their State Adjutant General when the conduct giving rise to the dispute occurs while the technician is in a civilian pay status and does not concern fitness for duty for military service in the reserve components.

Exit interviews for servicemembers

The committee is aware that some military services have conducted exit interviews with separating servicemembers, but that there is no requirement for all the services to do this, and no process by which the services can analyze and compare data. While the committee recognizes that interviewing every departing servicemember would require significant resources, the committee believes that a more robust and standardized exit interview process could provide benefits in terms of understanding why servicemembers choose to leave the service at various points in their careers, as well as understanding servicemember quality of life, and being able to analyze and address trends.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, no later than January 1, 2025, on opportunities for the military services to conduct standardized exit interviews when members leave the service. The report should include:

- (1) An assessment of current participation in surveys and interviews across the military services;
- (2) An assessment of the type of data that more standardized exit interviews across the military services could provide;
- (3) Recommendations for the length and format of a standardized exit interview and suggested questions for all services to include;
- (4) Recommendations for populations to target for exit interviews, with the goal of collecting usable data from a representative sample of departing servicemembers;
- (5) Recommendations for populations to target for exit interviews, with the goal of collecting usable data from specific populations whose needs the Department wishes to better understand;
- (6) An assessment of resources and authorities required to create a standardized process and system for storing exit interview data from all the military services that would allow for data analysis and identification of trends both within and across the military services;
- (7) Resources or authorities required to implement a more robust system of standardized exit interviews across the military services that would allow for the collection of representative data that could be analyzed for trends and inform decision making within the Department and the military services; and
- (8) Any other information the Secretary deems important.

Establishing a new status to reflect the service of remotely piloted aircraft crews

The committee continues to be concerned about the health and welfare of remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) crews who are actively supporting combat operations from domestic locations who have largely been deployed in place for the last 10 years. The committee is pleased that Human Performance Teams (HPT) are operational at high operational tempo locations such as Creech Air Force Base to ensure that the servicemembers in the RPA community are receiving immediate support concurrently with classified missions and building resilience for the future.

While these teams are extremely valuable to servicemembers actively involved in the RPA mission, servicemembers do not receive the same level of extended care once transferred from RPA units, despite the continuing mental health impacts of these operations. Also of concern is the characterization of the combat operations performed by these crews and the consideration of having been in combat for the purposes of recognition and access to combat-related benefits.

The committee is concerned that the care given to current and former RPA crews abruptly ends upon transfer or separation, leaving crews vulnerable to a lack of guaranteed mental health care due to their lacking combat recognition. Therefore, the committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to establish a new status identifier that specifically reflects the RPA communities' unique service requirements. Such a status would be developed for the purposes of establishing records of service within the Department of Defense, such as operational tempo requirements and dwell time, as well as to award additional benefits and services to members involved in supporting combat operations.

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, 2024, on actions taken to address this new status identifier.

FFRDC review of sexual misconduct at the service academies

The committee is concerned the Department of Defense found high rates of sexual assault and unwanted sexual conduct at U.S. military academies during the 2021–2022 school year, but only 14 percent of those instances were reported. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to contract with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), by no later than December 1, 2023, to conduct an impartial and comprehensive study on sexual assault, sexual misconduct, and sexual harassment at U.S. military academies. This study shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:

- (1) Barriers to accountability, including structural and process issues that may hinder accountability, and steps that should be taken to reduce these barriers;
- (2) Culture and climate surrounding sexual assault and misconduct at military academies, including a root cause analysis on the specific drivers of academy culture;
- (3) Current victim care and support processes available to victims, where this care and support is lacking, and what steps should be taken to improve this care and support;
- (4) The impact of demographics on the likelihood of being a victim of unwanted sexual conduct and barriers to high-risk demographics in reporting, seeking, and receiving help;
- (5) Concerns and causes that have led to decreased levels of trust that military academies will respect the privacy of victims and “treat them with dignity and respect;”
- (6) An evaluation of current reporting policies at military service academies, such as the “safe to report” policy and the

“CATCH Program,” as well as barriers to reporting at military academies and recommendations to improve reporting options;

(7) Prevention requirements unique to military academies;

(8) The role of cadets and midshipmen in prevention, accountability, and response processes;

(9) The role of academic curriculum in creating a culture of prevention; and

(10) Recommendations on specific tools for academy leaders such as the Superintendents, Deans, and Commandants, and the accountability process.

The Secretary shall provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, no later than December 1, 2024, on the results of this review.

Improving the reserve component demobilization process

The committee is aware of deficiencies in the demobilization process for Reserve Component servicemembers transitioning from Active Duty orders back to their reserve status. This transition is an especially stressful time as reservists finish their deployment and re-enter into their already established civilian lives and professions. Additionally, the Reserve Component does not demobilize in the same manner as Active Duty servicemembers who are transitioning out of the military entirely.

The committee is also aware that Reserve Component servicemembers are required to complete Transition Assistance Programs (TAP), even though they are not separating from the military. The TAP curriculum is tailored to individuals separating from military service entirely rather than returning to reserve status and their civilian occupations.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to modify the demobilization process for Reserve Component servicemembers to better address their needs and circumstances. This should include an increased focus on assisting with the completion of any financial recuperation and reimbursement for costs incurred during their mobilization and deployment, to include help with travel vouchers and requesting allowances earned during their period of Active Duty service.

Therefore, 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, 2024, on actions taken to better address the needs of Reserve Component servicemembers during their demobilization process.

Military Service Academy recruiting at Title I high schools

Military Service Academies provide exceptional leadership training and educational opportunities to our nation’s high school graduates. Providing approximately 20 percent of the annual commissioned officer population for the armed services, they are also a key pipeline into the leadership of the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Despite significant efforts to increase student diversity, students from low-income households remain underrepresented at these institutions. The committee is concerned that the Military Service Academies do not maintain a strong presence in communities with significant populations of students who are ra-

cial minorities or who are from low-income households, to include schools that receive funding through Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Public Law 89–10).

The committee directs the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 29, 2024, on measures each is taking to increase the diversity of its student classes, including efforts to recruit from Title I high schools. The briefings shall include: (1) A comprehensive description and assessment of the initiatives currently in place to increase diversity of its incoming classes; (2) A summary of specific outreach efforts in Title I high schools; and (3) The socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, and gender makeup of each current class of cadets or midshipmen.

Military spouse licensure and credentialing

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense, along with several interagency partners including the Department of Labor, Department of Veterans Affairs, and Department of Justice, are working to determine how to implement section 19 of the Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–333). The committee encourages the Department of Defense to clearly communicate to servicemembers and their spouses the authorities currently available for the portability of credentialing and licensure while the interagency dialogue is ongoing. It is imperative that military families are able to make informed decisions about duty assignments based upon potential opportunities for spouse employment when there are licensing and credentialing concerns. The committee remains committed to ensuring military spouses achieve licensure and credentialing portability through the use of interstate compacts, and recognizes the importance of working with State governments and professional bodies to collaborate on the best solutions.

Military service academy athletics

The committee is aware that changes to rules relating to transgender participation in collegiate athletics are under consideration on a sport by sport basis. Military service academies have additional considerations in this area as every cadet or midshipman participates, and is assessed on their performance, in athletics programs, whether that be on an intercollegiate, intramural, or physical education basis.

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, 2024 that includes the following:

- (1) A description of military service academy policies related to the participation of transgender men and women in any academy-administered physical fitness or intramural program;
- (2) A explanation of service academy compliance procedures with policies related to transgender participation in sports governed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association or another relevant sport governing body; and
- (3) Any other matters the Secretary considers relevant for the purpose of this briefing.

Non-covered reproductive healthcare study

The committee is committed to ensuring that the Department of Defense's decision to issue command notification, administrative absence, and travel and transportation policies for the purposes of allowing servicemembers to seek traditionally non-covered medical procedures, including elective abortions, complies with applicable Federal law.

For this reason, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, to issue a briefing or report to the Senate Armed Services Committee by no later than July 24, 2023, on:

- (1) The legality of the Department's implementation of these policies;
- (2) The legality of the policies in relation to existing legal requirements as detailed in section 1093 of title 10, United States Code;
- (3) The legality of the policies in relation to "Ensuring Access to Equitable, Affordable, Client-Centered, Quality Family Planning Services," page 56144 of volume 86 of the Federal Register;
- (4) The oversight functions of the Department in preventing abuse of these policies;
- (5) The ability of these policies to cover medical services for late stage elective abortions, post 20 weeks;
- (6) The approval process necessary for a service member to request coverage under these policies;
- (7) The requirement of multiple physician approval to be covered under these policies;
- (8) The applicability of these policies to the family members of servicemembers;
- (9) The protections in place for service members who chose to utilize these policies;
- (10) The non-covered reproductive health care services provided under these policies to date; and
- (11) An assessment of whether the Modification to Department of Defense Travel Authorities for Abortion-related Expenses Act of 2023 (S. 822) would return the Department to the previous standard held before these policies were implemented, or would restrict non-covered healthcare access further than the previous Departmental standard.

This report shall observe all protections provided in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and necessary protections to prevent the disclosure of any personal identifiable information of individuals who are included within the population of this study.

Parent representation in the Department of Defense Education Activity

The committee understands that the Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) has several options for parent representation and involvement. DODEA conducts annual surveys of relevant stakeholders, to include a detailed parent survey, and has Parent Teacher Organizations for some DODEA schools and School

Advisory Committees for others. While there are ample opportunities for parent input, the committee is concerned that servicemembers with dependents at DODEA schools may be unaware of the opportunities available to them.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Service of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than April 1, 2024, on opportunities for parent input and involvement, to include but not be limited to: (1) A description of parent representation in Parent Teacher Organizations across all DODEA schools; (2) A description of parent representation in School Advisory Committees across all DODEA schools; (3) Data trends from the parent portion of the stakeholder survey over the last three years; (4) The differences between a Parent Teacher Organization and a School Advisory Committee, especially as it relates to parent involvement; and (5) Any additional opportunities for parent feedback and involvement in DODEA.

Report on Military Suicide Investigations

The committee requests that the Department of Defense Office of the Inspector General conduct a review of a statistical sample of closed suicide cases from the last five years investigated by military criminal investigative organizations to determine if appropriate investigative techniques were applied in each case, and to determine if the case-closing determination that each death was caused by suicide is supported by the evidence collected in the case. In addition to a statistical sample, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to direct the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations to review any case which triggered a Manner of Death Review Board and any case in which the deceased's family has requested review under the Homicide Victim's Families' Rights Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-164).

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing on the reviews described above to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on its initial findings, no later than December 1, 2024, and a final report on a date to be agreed upon the parties after the briefing.

Report on breastfeeding servicemembers

The committee applauds the provisions in the Joint Travel Regulations which provide reimbursement for the shipment of breast milk when a servicemember is on official travel for more than 3 days. However, there is an ongoing need for data to determine how many servicemembers remain in need of breastfeeding support, to include sanitary expression, appropriate storage, and safe transport of breast milk back to their child during operational trainings and duty events not covered by the Joint Travel Regulation.

Therefore, the committee requests the following data from the Department of Defense: (1) How many servicemembers are breastfeeding at the time of the report, across all branches; (2) How many of these mothers remain within operational and training deferments post-birth; (3) How many of these mothers are in roles either permitting participation in field exercises under a waiver of an operational and training deferment or in roles requiring partici-

pation in field exercises due to the expiration of their operational and training deferment; (4) How many of these mothers are assigned a military occupational specialty designated as “combat arms”; and (5) What sanitary refrigeration assets are already issued to units, and at what echelon, during field exercises.

Report of man-hours and costs associated with diversity, equity, and inclusion plans and programs

The committee notes that in 2021, the Department of Defense (DOD) spent 529,771 total man-hours and \$476,874 on diversity, equity, and inclusion training, according to a letter provided to the committee from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, dated January 6, 2022.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than January 20, 2024, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report detailing the total man-hours and resources expended on diversity, equity, and inclusion training in 2023. The report should include:

- (1) The total man-hours expended preparing, delivering, attending, or assessing diversity, equity, and inclusion training in any form; and
- (2) The total monetary value of all resources expended on the development, preparation, delivery, attendance at, or assessment of diversity, equity, and inclusion training in any form.

Report on availability of critical family support services at remote or isolated installations

The challenges associated with a military lifestyle, including frequent deployments, repeated moves, and spouse unemployment, can lead to worsened quality of life for servicemembers and their families. Quality of service, which includes a servicemember's quality of life out of uniform and their quality of work in uniform, is further impacted when their place of duty is overseas or designated as remote duty. However, the committee is aware that a wide range exists between remote duty installations and large military hubs. Servicemembers and families stationed outside of military hubs 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 availability of critical family support services, including overnight childcare, at remote or isolated installations where servicemembers live more than 30 miles from base and where there are no or limited family support services at their place of duty. 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, 2024, that addresses: (1) The availability of critical family support services, including overnight childcare, at remote or isolated installations where servicemembers live more than 30 miles from their place of duty and where there are no or limited family support services at their place of duty; (2) How the Department of Defense can improve the quality of service for servicemembers and families working on remote and isolated installations; (3) How to improve resource and service management

at installations that are between the designation of remote duty and large military hubs; and (4) A plan to address these shortfalls, including any proposed legislative changes.

Recruit waiver

The committee is concerned that the percentage of Americans eligible for military service is shrinking in the midst of a recruiting crisis. Only 23 percent of the 17–21 year-old population meets eligibility criteria to join the military without some sort of waiver. The committee appreciates that the services have begun to modify some standards that serve as barriers to entry but do not negatively impact an individual's ability to serve. However, some issues such as mental health treatment continue to be subject to stringent disqualifying standards. While the committee appreciates there is a waiver process in place for many of these issues, that process is long and cumbersome.

The committee notes that there is a relatively high percentage of adolescents who experience issues with anxiety or depression. Many of those seek help and are able to manage or eliminate their symptoms. Automatically disqualifying these individuals or requiring a lengthy waiver process likely eliminates a significant population able and willing to serve. The committee also notes that work has been done indicating largely positive outcomes for individuals who currently require a waiver for specific medical conditions or nonviolent criminal behavior.

Therefore, the committee directs Secretary of Defense, not later than November 1, 2023, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees that describes Department of Defense efforts to expand recruitment eligibility by modifying the recruiting standards and waiver processes. The report should include:

- (1) A discussion of medical accession standards including:
 - (a) A review of Department of Defense Instruction 6130.03, Volume 1 on medical standards as well as relevant Service specific medical standards with an explanation of any medical accession standards that are currently being reevaluated, with a special emphasis on accession standards related to general anxiety and depressive disorders, and musculoskeletal injuries; and
 - (b) An explanation of what criteria are considered when determining whether to retain an existing medical accession standard, to include how the Department evaluates how the existence of a particular condition effects the ability of a potential recruit complete a term of enlistment in specific military career fields.
- (2) A discussion of non-medical military accession standards including an explanation of how the Department evaluates non-violent criminal activity and any efforts to update these requirements;
- (3) An explanation of any ongoing efforts to reduce timelines associated with the waiver process including:
 - (a) A review of the waiver process and applicable timelines for each Service; and
 - (b) A listing of specific steps that would reduce the time required for the waiver process.

(4) A risk calculus for the proposed changes that addresses at a minimum risk to the individual recruit, risk to military readiness, risk to completing a military service obligation; and

(5) Any other matters that pertain to this subject that would be helpful to the committee and the Department with achieving low risk options for expanding the pool of eligible military personnel.

Skilled labor training for transitioning Department of Defense workforce

The committee recognizes the importance of securing gainful and meaningful employment for servicemembers upon separation from Active Duty. The committee encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) to facilitate pathways for separating servicemembers to secure quality employment prior to the day they exit service. To support this, the DOD should examine skilled-trade and training programs that begin pre-separation in partnership with either industry apprenticeship programs, trade unions, private companies, or available workforce development programs. The committee recommends focusing skilled labor to support the DOD's workforce needs including military construction, shipyards, aviation, and maintenance. The committee recommends that the Department consider the benefit of including peer and professional support during this transition process including connecting participating servicemembers and veterans to key post-separation services.

Support of Coast Guard permanent change of station (PCS) moves

The committee notes the Defense Personal Property Program provides moving and storage services to Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Coast Guard personnel and their families. The DOD conducts over 17,000 permanent change of station (PCS) moves per year for the U.S. Coast Guard, supporting on average 2,300 officers and 11,200 enlisted members. The DOD is also undergoing a dramatic shift in managing PCS moves, with the recent award of the over \$6 billion Global Household Goods Contract which will be phased-in by U.S. Transportation Command in time for the 2024 PCS move season. The DOD provides oversight of contractors executing PCS moves through local and regional transportation and household goods offices. The location of the DOD offices that manage household good shipments and PCS moves is often far away from U.S. Coast Guard regions. Remote U.S. Coast Guard installations are challenging to manage PCS moves and PCS contracts. Therefore, the committee seeks an assessment regarding the DOD's support of U.S. Coast Guard PCS process and directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2024, evaluating the effectiveness of U.S. Coast Guard permanent change of station (PCS) process and military rotations. The report shall include:

(1) A description of the DOD's spending on PCS moves and associated support costs to the U.S. Coast Guard;

(2) The U.S. Coast Guard's reimbursement rate of that spending;

(3) The type and number of contractors available to process PCS moves by each U.S. Coast Guard Sector and each state within that sector;

(4) The methods the DOD utilizes to support PCS moves at U.S. Coast Guard installations at remote and rural areas and areas with a high number of vacation rental properties to include, but not be limited to, the following states: Maine, Alaska, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Washington. A remote installation shall have the same definition as section 11419 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263); and

(5) The change in the DOD's effectiveness for supporting PCS moves as a result of awarding the Global Household Goods Contract.

Suicide Prevention in the Navy

The committee is concerned that the Navy has not implemented an adequate suicide prevention program across the fleet. The Navy has seen suicide increases on ships undergoing complex refueling and overhaul as well as in limited duty assignment locations. Furthermore, the Navy may not be adequately tracking suicide-related behaviors or offering services targeted to address those behaviors. Additionally, the committee is aware that commanders may not be monitoring the implementation of suicide prevention training across the fleet. The committee is concerned that a lack of effort on training compliance and accountability reflects inadequate leader focus on wellness and suicide prevention.

In addition to having a robust and effective suicide prevention program, the Navy must ensure sailors and their families have access to quality nutrition, housing, parking, transportation, physical fitness facilities, and support programs in locations that are easily accessible to them. The committee expects the Navy, as well as the other military services, to prioritize investments in servicemember quality of life projects in order to continue to recruit and retain servicemembers and their families. Additionally, while looking to implement suicide prevention best practices, the committee strongly encourages each of the services to review the Suicide Prevention and Response Independent Review Committee report recommendations.

The committee understands that the Inspector General of the Department of Defense will conduct their study, as required by section 599A by the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117 263), to review of the efforts of the Secretary of the Navy to prevent and respond to incidents of death by suicide, suicide attempts, and suicidal ideation. The committee encourages the Inspector General to include a comprehensive review of such matters in commands and organizations within that Navy that have not been reviewed by other studies.

Support for local educational agencies experiencing enrollment changes due to force structure or basing changes

The committee acknowledges that the quality of life services provided by local defense communities has an enormous effect on the health and happiness of military families, thus impacting readi-

ness, force structure, and mission. With ongoing and future basing actions, local educational agencies may need to adjust due to enrollment changes of military connected students. Section 572 in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109 163) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364) authorized assistance to provide local educational agencies funds to aid in enrollment changes resulting from shifts in size or location of the Armed Forces. Additionally, the Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program (DCIP) was authorized in section 2861 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), and is designed to address deficiencies in community infrastructure which supports a military installation in order to enhance military value, installation resilience, and military family quality of life.

The committee is aware of several locations with ongoing force structure adjustments, and local educational agencies may require additional support. Under the DCIP program, schools are authorized to apply for a grant if they are located off of a military installation, support a military installation, and will enhance military quality of life at that specific installation. The committee highly encourages local educational agencies and installation commanders to take advantage of this authority and encourages the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation to consider schools for DCIP funding opportunities.

The committee also acknowledges that nuclear deterrence remains a top priority of the Department. The committee believes it is important that communities supporting critical national security missions such as nuclear deterrence be given thorough consideration and priority for these grants and programs. The committee encourages the Secretary, when exercising authority to establish criteria for community infrastructure projects under section 2391(d)(1)(B)(iv) and (e)(4)(C) of title 10, United States code, to prioritize such communities.

United Service Organizations support for servicemembers in Eastern Europe

The committee commends the efforts of the United Service Organizations (USO) to support the thousands of American servicemembers currently deployed in Eastern Europe. The USO provides exceptional programs to boost morale and support the well-being of servicemembers who are far away from their homes and families. In particular, as large numbers of American military personnel began arriving in Eastern Europe in February 2022, the USO provided servicemembers the opportunity to contact loved ones and to access the internet, where there was otherwise no telephone or internet services. Nearly 35,000 USO packages containing essential toiletries and snack packs have been sent to American military personnel in Eastern Europe since 2022. These programs, and many others, help to ensure that Americans deployed abroad never feel forgotten by their friends, family, and country.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Subtitle A—Pay and Allowances

Pay of members of reserve components for inactive-duty training to obtain or maintain an aeronautical rating or designation (sec. 601)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 3 of title 37, United States Code, to require the Secretaries of the military departments to pay certain members of the Reserve component who receive aviation incentive pay under section 334(a) of title 37, United States Code, such compensation for a number of periods of inactive-duty training each month sufficient for the member to obtain or maintain aeronautical rating or designation.

Modification of calculation method for basic allowance for housing to more accurately assess housing costs of junior members of Uniformed Services (sec. 602)

The committee recommends a provision that would de-link Basic Allowance for Housing rates for junior enlisted members in the grades of E-1 through E-4 to specific housing types. This modification would give the Secretary of Defense additional flexibility to ensure equitable housing rates can be calculated in markets with limited housing inventory.

Basic allowance for housing for members assigned to vessels undergoing maintenance (sec. 603)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the payment of a basic allowance for housing to servicemembers below the E-6 paygrade assigned to naval vessels during a shipyard availability or maintenance period.

Dual basic allowance for housing for training for certain members of reserve components (sec. 604)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 403(g) of title 37, United States Code, to authorize reserve component members without dependents who would normally have to permanently change station for attendance at a school for a duration between 140 and 365 days to be paid basic allowance for housing at both the location of the school as well as their permanent residence, if they are returning to that residence after completion of the school.

Modification of calculation of gross household income for basic needs allowance to address areas of demonstrated need (sec. 605)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 402b of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to exclude the amount of Basic Allowance for Housing payments from income calculations for the purpose of determining eligibility for the Basic Needs Allowance if a servicemember has a demonstrated need.

Expansion of eligibility for reimbursement of qualified licensure, certification, and business relocation costs incurred by military spouses (sec. 606)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 453(g) of title 37, United States Code, to authorize expansion of reimbursement eligibility to certain servicemembers transferring into the Selected Reserve or Ready Reserve of a uniformed service from a regular component. Under this provision, such servicemembers would be eligible to be reimbursed for qualified licensure, certification, and business relocation costs incurred by their spouses.

Cost-of-living allowance in the continental United States: high cost areas (sec. 607)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 403b of title 37, United States Code, to reduce the threshold used to determine high cost-of-living areas for the purpose of providing a cost-of-living allowance to servicemembers assigned to locations in the continental United States.

OCONUS cost-of-living allowance: adjustments (sec. 608)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 617 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by striking subsection (a) and inserting language that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from adjusting the cost-of-living allowance (COLA) for servicemembers living outside the continental United States (OCONUS) more than twice per year or in connection with a permanent change of station for such member. Reductions in COLA under this provision would be limited to 10 percent of the COLA allowance. This provision would not apply to COLA reductions as a result of foreign currency fluctuations.

Extension of one-time uniform allowance for officers who transfer to the Space Force (sec. 609)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 606(d)(1) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) by extending the applicability of the one-time uniform allowance for officers who transfer to the Space Force to such officers who transfer to the Space Force by September 30, 2025.

Review of rates of military basic pay (sec. 610)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a review of military pay rates, and to submit the results of the review along with a legislative proposal for a comprehensive military pay table reauthorization by March 1, 2024.

Military rates of basic pay are required by statute to be annually adjusted based on the employment cost index determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Over time, as a function of the annual pay raise, the gap between the basic pay rates of the most junior enlisted and the most senior officer grows wider. To account for this, the Congress occasionally publishes a new baseline for rates of basic pay, which will then be used to implement future pay raises. The last time a comprehensive basic pay table was authorized was in the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109–364).

The committee believes that the current economic environment and the effects of high cost inflation require a careful review of the rates of military basic pay to ensure competitiveness with the private sector, which ultimately will help address current recruiting challenges.

Government Accountability Office study on process for determining cost-of-living allowances for members of the uniformed services assigned to the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and overseas locations (sec. 611)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the process for determining cost-of-living allowances for members of the uniformed services stationed in the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and at overseas locations.

Subtitle B—Bonus and Incentive Pays

Modification of special and incentive pay authorities for members of reserve components (sec. 621)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 357 of title 37, United States Code, to require the Secretaries of the military departments to pay a member of the reserve component a special and incentive pay in the same monthly amount paid to a member in the regular component of such Armed Force when the special and incentive pay is made for the purpose of maintaining a skill certification or proficiency identical to a skill certification or proficiency required of the member in the regular component, or when such pay is made to compensate the member of the reserve component for exposure to hazards or risks identical to hazards or risks to which the member of the regular component was exposed.

The provision would also amend section 602(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117 81) to require the Secretaries concerned to evaluate each type or category of special and incentive pay separately for the purposes of certifying whether implementing such section would have a detri-

mental effect on the force structure of the Armed Forces affected by implementation of section 357 of title 37, United States code.

Expansion of continuation pay eligibility (sec. 622)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 356 of title 37, United States Code, to expand eligibility of continuation pay for full Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) members of the uniformed services to authorize continuation pay for such members who have completed not less than 7 and not more than 12 years of service in a uniformed service.

One-year extension of certain expiring bonus and special pay authorities (sec. 623)

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, and 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.

Requirement to establish remote and austere condition assignment incentive pay program for Air Force (sec. 624)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to evaluate the Remote and Austere Condition Assignment Incentive Pay program of the Army and establish a similar program for the Air Force by October 1, 2025 unless the Secretary can certify to Congress that there are no critically manned units at any Air Force installation in Alaska.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Modification of requirements for approval of foreign employment by retired and reserve members of the uniformed services (sec. 631)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 908 of title 37, United States Code, to: (1) Authorize the Secretary of the military department concerned to delegate approval authority for foreign employment of retired and reserve members of the Armed Forces only to an official of the military department at or above the level of an Assistant Secretary or, in the event of a vacancy in the position of such an official, a civilian official performing the duties of that position; and (2) Require additional information in annual reports on approvals for retired general and flag officers.

Restrictions on retired and reserve members of the Armed Forces receiving employment and compensation indirectly from foreign governments through private entities (sec. 632)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 908 of title 37, United States Code, to prohibit a retired or Reserve member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Space Force from receiving employment and related compensation for work performed for a foreign government through a private entity unless approved by the Secretary of the military department concerned and the Secretary of State.

Items of Special Interest

Joint Travel Regulations calculations for local area of a worksite

The committee is aware that all uniformed servicemembers and the Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees are subject to the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR). Many DOD civilians and servicemembers are stationed at installations outside of metropolitan areas that require commutes to remote installations or areas. The JTR defines the local area of a worksite in paragraph 0206 as within 50 miles of that remote official worksite, and that those who must travel beyond 50 miles for their worksite are eligible for reimbursement. However, multiple criteria are included in the consideration of daily life for those working at remote worksites, including housing availability, childcare and education center locations, and quality of life establishments.

The committee is concerned that, while some servicemembers and DOD civilians may live within the 50-mile radius of a worksite, this definition does not adequately represent the total distance travelled by workers to include the intermediate stops at childcare and education centers, which may show that many workers are commuting more than 50 miles each way.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense to update the JTR to best represent the total distance traveled by the servicemembers and DOD civilians and to update the reimbursement guidelines to include childcare and education in the formula of total distance traveled for work purposes.

Recommendation on general schedule grading for DOD child care providers

The committee has heard concerns about stagnancy in the general schedule job grading for Department of Defense (DOD) childcare providers. Under section 665 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), the Secretary of Defense is required to conduct a study of comparative compensation for DOD childcare providers, with an interim report on the findings due to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than one year after the date of enactment of such Act.

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 on any recommended changes to the

general schedule job grading for DOD childcare providers in conjunction with the interim and final reports provided under section 665 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Special and incentive pay assessment framework

The committee believes that special and incentive pays (S&I) authorized under title 37, United States Code, which supplement regular military compensation, are a critical tool for the military services to attract and retain high-quality talent. Special pays, also known as bonuses, are paid to members who possess certain special skills. Incentive pays are paid to members who volunteer to perform specific duties.

The committee has become aware that considerable confusion may exist among servicemembers who receive S&I pays as to the specific policy rationale for S&I pays they receive. Aside from broad and general descriptions, the Department of Defense has done little to explain what factors it considers in setting particular S&I pays. This lack of clarity has led to widespread misunderstanding about why certain members are entitled to S&I pays, how the payments are determined, and under what conditions these S&I pays are added, removed, or modified.

The committee has heard concerns that S&I pays are inequitably paid to members of the active and reserve components who have identical skill sets or who are exposed to identical hazardous conditions with the same frequency. The committee understands that, in some instances, members of the active and reserve components are similarly situated and should justifiably receive S&I pays in identical monthly amounts, depending on the purpose of the S&I pays. Other times, members of the active and reserve components might be differently situated with respect to the Department's purpose in paying S&I pays, even if they possess identical skills or are exposed to identical hazardous duty conditions with the same actual frequency.

The committee acknowledges that S&I pays are made for many reasons, such as compensating members for being exposed to hazardous conditions, recruiting highly skilled members and members in hard-to-fill career specialties, retaining such members, maintaining critical capabilities, extending the Department's return on previous investments in training and talent, compensating members for pay gaps between similar military and civilian career fields, shaping the force, improving force readiness, and more. However, since the Department does not explain the underlying rationale for each S&I pay, it is impossible for the committee to assess whether it is equitable for members of the active and reserve components to receive particular S&I pays in the same monthly amount, in different amounts on a pro-rated basis, or according to some other formula.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to examine and make recommendations pertaining to the establishment of an analytical framework for S&I pays authorized under title 37, United States Code, and issue a report with detailed recommendations to the Under Secretary of De-

fense for Personnel and Readiness not later than July 1, 2024. Any such analytical framework should enhance the general understanding of S&I pays so that both the Department and the servicemembers receiving S&I pays could articulate why such pays are being made. Such framework should incorporate multiple policy rationales in justifying a single S&I pay and account for both statutory language and legislative history where appropriate. When necessary, the framework should help the Department account for the relative weight of each policy basis for S&I pays that are authorized for more than one purpose. Finally, such framework should be flexible enough to allow for reassessment of policy rationales, entitled populations, and payment amounts for S&I pays as the needs of the Department change.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing on the results of the report and any plans to establish a framework for S&I pays to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than August 1, 2024.

TITLE VII—HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Tricare and Other Health Care Benefits

Extension of period of eligibility for health benefits under TRICARE Reserve Select for survivors of a member of the Selected Reserve (sec. 701)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1076d of title 10, United States Code, to extend eligibility for TRICARE Reserve Select from 6 months to 3 years for survivors of deceased members of the reserve components who were enrolled in TRICARE Reserve Select at the time of their deaths. The provision would be effective on October 1, 2025.

Authority to provide dental care for dependents located at certain remote or isolated locations (sec. 702)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1077 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize military dependents to receive space available dental care at military dental treatment facilities, on a reimbursable basis, when they are stationed at locations within the United States where the civilian dental care is inadequate or is not sufficiently available within a specified geographic area, as designated by the Secretary of Defense.

Inclusion of assisted reproductive technology and artificial insemination as required primary and preventive health care services for members of the uniformed services and dependents (sec. 703)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1074d and 1077, of title 10, United States Code, to add assisted reproductive technology, including fertility testing and services, as an additional medical benefit for servicemembers and their dependents.

Program on treatment of members of the Armed Forces for post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injuries, and co-occurring disorders related to military sexual trauma (sec. 704)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an intensive outpatient treatment program to be carried out through partnerships with public, private, and non-profit health organizations. The program would benefit members of the Armed Forces suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injuries, and co-occurring disorders related to military sexual trauma.

Waiver of cost-sharing for three mental health outpatient visits for certain beneficiaries under TRICARE program (sec. 705)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1075(c) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to waive cost-sharing requirements for the first three outpatient mental health visits each year for beneficiaries in the active-duty family member category and in the TRICARE Young Adult program. This authority would terminate five years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Expansion of doula care furnished by Department of Defense (sec. 706)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 746 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to expand access of doula care furnished by the Department of Defense.

Subtitle B—Health Care Administration

Increase in stipend for participants in health professions scholarship and financial assistance programs (sec. 711)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2121(d) of title 10, United States Code, to increase the maximum annual stipend from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for participants in the military departments' health professions scholarship and financial assistance programs.

Financial relief for civilians treated in military medical treatment facilities (sec. 712)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to issue an interim final rule to implement section 1079b, 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 any claim under this statute until the final rule is in effect.

Department of Defense Overdose Data Act of 2023 (sec. 713)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report to the congressional defense committees on the number of annual overdoses among servicemembers. The annual reporting requirement would begin one year after the date of enactment of this Act and sunset five years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Modification of administration of medical malpractice claims by members of the uniformed services (sec. 714)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2733a of title 10, United States Code, to modify the administration by the Department of Defense of medical malpractice claims by members of the uniformed services.

Subtitle C—Reports and Other Matters

Modification of partnership program between United States and Ukraine for military trauma care and research (sec. 721)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 736 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to include in the partnership program the provision of training and support to Ukraine for the treatment of individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder, extremity trauma, amputations, traumatic brain injuries, and any conditions associated with traumatic brain injuries.

Requirement that Department of Defense disclose expert reports with respect to medical malpractice claims by members of the uniformed services (sec. 722)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2733a of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to disclose to medical malpractice claimants a copy of all written reports, other than medical quality assurance records, prepared by a medical expert with respect to the claimant's claim.

Comptroller General study on impact of perinatal health conditions of members of the armed forces and their dependents on military readiness and retention (sec. 723)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on perinatal mental health conditions among members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. The provision would require the Comptroller General to submit a report on the findings of the study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Report on mental and behavioral health services provided by Department of Defense (sec. 724)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Defense Health Agency to submit a report on wait times for mental and behavioral health services for members of the Armed Services not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

Report on activities of Department of Defense to prevent, intervene, and treat perinatal mental health conditions of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents (sec. 725)

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 90 days after the enactment of this Act, on the activities of the Department of Defense to address the mental health of pregnant and postpartum members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

Study on family planning and cryopreservation of gametes to improve retention of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 726)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Defense to conduct a study on the potential cost and recruiting and retention benefits of providing a cryopreservation benefit to Active Duty military personnel.

Items of Special Interest

Access to medical care for those affected by Red Hill bulk fuel storage facility fuel spill

The committee notes that though the Red Hill bulk fuel storage facility will be closed, the health impacts for exposed members of the Armed Forces continue, and thus demand a special focus on meeting their unique health needs. Many of these servicemembers, along with their families, have since conducted permanent change of station moves away from Hawaii and cannot access care from the Red Hill Clinic. Therefore, the committee expects that: (1) The Department of Defense will ensure that medical providers providing care to servicemembers and their families can access information in the Defense Occupational and Environmental Health Readiness System; (2) Servicemembers and their families can consult with medical providers who have received training on, and have access to, best practices for treating fuel exposure; and (3) The Department will ensure that the medical records of servicemembers and their families reflect their exposure to petroleum products when they transition out of active duty service.

Access to non-opioid treatments for pain relief

The committee is concerned about the healthcare costs associated with prescription painkiller abuse among servicemembers, which according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, amounts to roughly \$1 billion per year. The committee is also aware that under current law, hospitals receive the same payment from TRICARE regardless of whether a physician prescribes an opioid or a non-opioid. As a result, hospitals rely on opioids, which are typically dispensed by a pharmacy after discharge at little or no cost to the hospital.

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, 2024, to include: (1) How the Department of Defense is reducing the rates of addiction among service members; (2) The estimated cost of opioid painkiller abuse among service members; (3) The steps the Department is taking to increase the use of non-opioid treatment alternatives to include relevant examples; and (4) Whether the Department is on track to implement existing statutory provisions for institutional payment to introduce new payment policies intended to expand access to non-opioid treatments.

Accountability for wounded warriors undergoing disability evaluation

The committee is aware of concerns regarding accountability and due process for servicemembers in the integrated disability evaluation system (IDES) process. The disability evaluation process can be cumbersome, time intensive, and confusing for servicemembers. The committee is troubled by the continued frustrations servicemembers have with the lack of transparency and accountability in the process.

The committee notes prior legislative efforts aimed at increasing due process and transparency. Section 524 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required each Secretary of a military department to ensure that a servicemember may submit a formal appeal regarding fitness for duty to a Physical Evaluation Board, to include an impartial hearing and the opportunity to be represented by legal counsel. Section 711 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) required the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, to establish a policy regarding the integrated disability evaluation system process. This policy was required to restate the requirement, that in accordance with section 1216(b) of title 10, United States Code, a determination of fitness for duty of a member of the Armed Forces is the responsibility of the Secretary of the military department concerned. Additionally, the policy required an assessment of the feasibility of affording various additional due processes to servicemembers undergoing the medical evaluation board process.

The committee believes that the authority over the integrated disability evaluation system is in the hands of the Secretary of the military department, as stated in sections 711(b) and 1216(b) of title 10, United States Code. Over the last few years, there have been several legislative changes to the integrated disability evaluation system. The committee remains concerned that the legislative changes are not having their intended effect of increasing accountability and transparency.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, on: (1) The status of the implementation of existing legislative requirements regarding the integrated disability evaluation system; (2) A review of no less than three medical evaluation board processes at different military installations to review compliance with existing Department of Defense Instructions and service specific regulations to ensure policy is being followed, and to determine best practices for effectively communicating with servicemembers about enrollment into the IDES process; (3) Data on the utilization of the appeals processes that exists in the IDES, including the results of those appeals for the last two calendar years, without including any personally identifiable information; (4) Specific guidance provided to the chain of command on their responsibilities during the IDES process; and (5) Any other information the Secretary concerned deems relevant.

Active hearing protection technology

The committee is aware that tinnitus (ringing in the ears) and hearing loss are the most prevalent service-connected disabilities for veterans. The committee is also aware of commercially-available active hearing protection devices that have the potential to prevent hearing injury while allowing servicemembers to remain cognizant of their operational environment; benefit from improved overall situational awareness; and increase mission effectiveness, safety, and survivability. These devices have the potential to save the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs millions of dollars by reducing hearing injuries and post-service disabilities.

The committee is informed that the Army Program Executive Office (PEO) Soldier is the lead office for the procurement and testing of these devices. PEO Soldier's testing of these devices includes testing against environmental exposures (e.g., temperature, moisture, and electromagnetic interference) and completing user evaluations.

The committee is encouraged about the potential of these devices to protect servicemembers from tinnitus and hearing loss, and encourages the continued evaluation of the suitability of these devices for issuance to servicemembers who are likely to be exposed to hazardous and operational noise.

Briefing on Department of Defense progress on developing a substance misuse policy

The committee is concerned about the connections between substance misuse and suicidal attempts and ideations among members of the Armed Forces. Addressing substance misuse among servicemembers is critical to supporting the well-being of servicemembers and their families and supporting military readiness. In the Department of Defense's February 24, 2023 Suicide Prevention and Response Independent Review Committee (SPRIRC) report, recommendation 5.1.2 was for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in collaboration with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, to develop a substance misuse prevention policy to "provide key actions leaders at all levels will take to mitigate the role of substance misuse in suicide and other harmful behaviors."

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 March 1, 2024, on the Department's progress in developing a substance misuse policy as recommended by the SPRIRC report.

Comptroller General review of military medical personnel staffing at military medical treatment facilities

The transition of administration of military medical treatment facilities (MTFs) to the Defense Health Agency (DHA) fundamentally transformed how military medical treatment facilities are staffed. The transition has presented some challenges with respect to balancing the military departments' assignment of military medical personnel for the provision of care at the MTFs with assigning such personnel outside of MTFs to meet their medical and operational readiness missions. The committee is concerned that given

these newly created competing priorities for military medical staffing, there is a potential for issues to arise that might strain staffing or require additional coordination. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of military medical staffing at MTFs. The assessment should evaluate: (1) The military departments' policies and procedures for assigning active duty medical personnel to MTFs and ensuring their availability to meet staffing requirements; (2) The historical and projected active duty medical workforce staffing trends at the MTFs in terms of assigned staff relative to the number of authorized positions; (3) The extent to which the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and military health system governance councils have provided effective oversight of military medical staffing at MTFs; and (4) The extent to which DOD has identified and assessed factors that affect the availability of military medical workforces (i.e., physicians, nurses, and enlisted techs) to deliver care at MTFs.

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 on the preliminary observations of this assessment not later than February 29, 2024, with a report to follow at an agreed upon date.

Comptroller General review of TRICARE pharmacy benefits program contract

The committee is aware that the most recent Department of Defense TRICARE pharmacy contract, known as TPharm5, reduced the minimum number of pharmacies required to be in the network from 50,000 to 35,000. TPharm5 also changed access standards from a distance-based metric to one based on driving time. These changes to contractual requirements may have unanticipated consequences for beneficiaries in certain, and more rural, areas of the country.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the TRICARE Pharmacy Benefits Program, including changes in its most recently awarded nationwide pharmacy contract, with respect to its effect on TRICARE beneficiaries' ability to obtain the medications they need in a timely manner as prescribed by their physicians. As part of the review, the Comptroller General shall include the following:

- (1) An assessment of any significant changes the Department of Defense has made to the benefits or coverage for the TRICARE Pharmacy Benefits Program over the last 3 years; and
- (2) An assessment of changes between the TPharm5 contract, and the previous contract including:
 - (a) changes in how the program's benefits are administered, to include fail-first and off-label requirements;
 - (b) changes in the number and composition of pharmacies participating in the network, including retail pharmacies, hospital pharmacies, compound pharmacies, pharmacies associated with long-term care facilities, and independent pharmacies (including those in remote or rural areas), among others;

(c) changes to the administration of the mail-order pharmacy, including timeliness of dispensing prescriptions, and;

(d) changes in how prescriptions are filled and dispensed, including any access issues for patients in long-term care facilities; for patients with chronic conditions, including children with rare complex conditions; and for chemotherapy treatments for cancer patients.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 31, 2024, with a report to follow at an agreed upon date.

Continuing implementation of military health system reform

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) enacted major reforms of the military health system, emphasizing unity of effort to support stronger medical readiness and effective operation of military medical treatment facilities under the management of the Defense Health Agency (DHA). As required by section 732 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), the recently completed Joint Medical Estimate makes clear that these reforms were correct at the time, and they continue to help create the joint military health system that will be critical in future conflicts. Despite clear guidance from the Congress, the transformation of the military health system is still a work in progress, with that progress seemingly often challenged by resistance internal to the Department of Defense.

The committee continues to believe that improvements are needed in readiness, effectiveness, and efficiency of the military health system. Further, the principal engine for these improvements is the DHA, and the Department must fully implement the congressionally directed reforms. Two issues of paramount importance in this regard are military personnel staffing of military medical treatment facilities and a stable, effective management structure for DHA's authority, direction, and control of those facilities.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than April 1, 2024, to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on:

(1) The number and percentage of military medical personnel assigned to military medical treatment facilities under the operational control of DHA military medical treatment facility directors, along with an accounting of, and explanation for, such personnel not so assigned; and

(2) The DHA management structure to ensure unity of effort in the operation of military medical treatment facilities, along with an explanation of any planned changes in that structure before implementation.

Development of shelf-stable therapeutics

Military readiness, and the ability to project power worldwide, is built on the foundation of the health of our military personnel. The committee notes the significant advancements in vaccine develop-

ment achieved during the COVID-19 pandemic. The committee also recognizes that vaccines alone are not sufficient to protect military personnel from the threats of deadly viruses and their variants. The Department of Defense requires access to platform technologies to rapidly develop therapeutics that can be used against the most dreaded diseases. The committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to prioritize investments in commercial research that leverages artificial intelligence to rapidly develop shelf-stable small interfering ribonucleic acid (SIRNA)-based therapeutics that can be efficiently distributed worldwide using the Department's existing logistics infrastructure.

Exclusive licensing study

The federal government provides exclusive licenses on federally-owned inventions when it is both reasonable and necessary to call forth private investments to achieve practical application and otherwise promote utilization by the public. However, without clear guidelines on what constitutes sufficient practical application and public utilization, the Department of Defense (DOD) risks granting these determinations gratuitously, and thus applying unneeded upward price pressure on medical devices, drugs, or other biomedical inventions that were developed with taxpayer support.

The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to perform a study on the process currently in effect for the Department of Defense for granting, pursuant to section 209(a) of title 35, United States Code, an exclusive or partially exclusive license on a federally-owned invention associated with a medical device, drug, or other biomedical invention that was developed by the Department of Defense. The study shall include:

- (1) A discussion of the Department's current process for evaluating whether an exclusive license for a federally-owned invention is both reasonable and necessary, and how the Department tracks licensing agreements at an agency-wide level;
- (2) A comparison with licensing practices for other Federal agencies;
- (3) An analysis that details the number and scope of exclusive and partially exclusive licenses associated with a medical device, drug, or other biomedical invention that the DOD has granted since 2008, and what, if any, restrictions including with respect to geography, duration, or revenue, have been put on said licenses;
- (4) Identification of lessons learned or best practices from the analysis in (3) and the comparison in (2);
- (5) The feasibility and potential cost implications of establishing and maintaining a searchable and publicly-available database of information relating to DOD-supported biomedical research and development, including drugs, vaccines, and medical technologies, to support licensing and technology transfer activities in the Department; and
- (6) Recommendations regarding appropriate policy updates, benchmarks, guidelines, or metrics that the Department might

use in making exclusive or partially exclusive licensing determinations.

Genomic testing

The committee notes the value of genomic and pharmacogenomics testing to military readiness. Specifically, clinical implementation of pharmacogenomics testing may be a cost-effective solution to improve the personalization, safety, and efficacy of drug therapy for servicemembers. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense does offer genomic and pharmacogenomics testing within the Military Health System. However, the committee is concerned that a comprehensive enterprise-wide pharmacogenetics testing program to optimize military readiness is still in the early stages of development. The committee understands that pharmacogenomics testing within the Military Health System is generally limited to small numbers of servicemembers and is found to be an under-utilized resource. Moreover, the committee also understands that pharmacogenomics testing did not follow Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) guidelines.

The committee urges the Department of Defense to conduct informed systematic planning and establish a comprehensive enterprise-wide pharmacogenomics testing and precision medicine capability to optimize military readiness, provide cost savings, and enhance national security. Further, the committee encourages the Department to collaborate with similar activities in the Department of Veterans Affairs, follow CPIC guidelines, and ensure test result reporting is clear, easy to understand, and actionable in both forward and home base settings.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by February 1, 2024, on the plan for implementing a standard enterprise-wide genomic and pharmacogenomics testing program for the Department of Defense.

Global health research plan

The committee appreciates the historic role the Department of Defense (DOD) has played domestically and internationally to promote the health and wellbeing of servicemembers from emerging infectious diseases and other health risks, also referred to as force health protection. The committee supports the Department's work to support the U.S. Government's overall global health preparedness and infectious disease prevention efforts as a positive contribution to force readiness.

The committee is concerned that the Department's efforts can be more transparent in terms of the totality of their work. DOD Instruction (DODI) 2000.30 established the DOD Global Health Engagement (GHE) Council and established the definition for GHE, integrating health engagement language in the GHE definition consistent with Section 715 of Public Law 112-239 (references 10 U.S.C. 401). However, DOD's GHE activities, unlike other DOD programs, projects, and activities, has no single source of funding. At least 10 DOD appropriations accounts, and one Department of

State account, has been used to fund GHE. Within those accounts, different budget activities or line items can be used to fund GHE depending on their relevance, location, or sponsoring entity. While this flexibility may allow for increased investments in GHE on an ad hoc basis, it leaves an incomplete picture for appropriations and budgeting purposes.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on DOD's GHE work. Such briefing shall include:

- (1) The DOD's comprehensive list of global health and infectious disease medical research focus areas, including the coordination process to ensure that such focus areas are linked to:
 - (a) Military readiness;
 - (b) Joint force requirements; and
 - (c) Relevance to individuals eligible for care at military medical treatment facilities or through the TRICARE program;
- (2) The global health and infectious disease research projects funded under the Defense Health Program Account;
- (3) The process for ensuring synergy across the military medical research community:
 - (a) To address gaps in military global health and infectious disease research;
 - (b) To minimize duplication of research; and
 - (c) To promote collaboration within research focus areas;
- (4) The efforts of the Secretary to coordinate with other Federal departments and agencies to increase awareness of complementary global health and infectious disease research efforts that are being carried out by the Federal Government;
- (5) A detailed budget request for carrying out the Department's GHE work; and
- (6) Any other matters deemed appropriate by the Secretary.

Integrated Disability Evaluation System

The Suicide Prevention and Response Independent Review Committee's 2022 report on preventing suicide in the U.S. military indicated that the long wait times associated with the Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) can place injured or ill servicemembers undergoing disability evaluation at increased risk for suicide. The committee acknowledges the strides made by the Department of Defense (DOD) to improve the process and reduce evaluation completion times from an average of 400 days in 2012 to nearly 180 days as of 2020, but remains concerned about the policies, procedures, and resources related to the limited duty population of the Armed Forces.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to submit an annual briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the processing times for servicemembers referred to IDES. The first such briefing shall be due not later than December 1, 2023 and shall include:

(1) Average length of time from initial referral to IDES and separation, retirement, or return to duty of member, to include a breakdown of the average length of time between each step in the IDES process, including but not limited to:

- (a) Referral to IDES and the initiation of the rating determination process;
 - (b) Initiation of the rating determination process and provision of final disposition to service member; and
 - (c) Receipt of final disposition by service member and medical discharge and compensation;
- (2) Average timelines of the rating determination process broken out by medical evaluation board (MEB) and physical evaluation board (PEB);
- (3) A description and analysis of any discrepancies between actual timelines and IDES timeliness goals as stated in Department of Defense Memorandum (DODM) 1332.18;
- (4) Any policy, procedural or resource challenges to achieving IDES timeliness goals; and
- (5) Recommendations for improvement, if any.

The annual briefing requirement under this provision shall terminate on December 31, 2027.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging for pediatric patients and other beneficiaries with anxiety issues

Some pediatric patients and adult patients with anxiety issues, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, may require anxiety calming techniques when undergoing diagnostic Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) due to the environment, long exam acquisition time, and need for the patient to remain still during the exam to obtain diagnostic images. For many of these patients, medical providers perform the MRI with behavioral, environmental, or audiovisual strategies. Other patients require sedation or anesthesia.

Portable Visual Display systems are one of several techniques used for pediatric MRIs. Other examples of non-sedation intervention used by military treatment facilities (MTFs) include the use of video goggles that permit patients to watch and listen to a movie, view soothing imagery and pictures, and listen to comforting music during the MRI. When an MTF is not able to provide this service, patients are often referred to network providers who do provide this service.

The committee encourages the Defense Health Agency to ensure that MTFs that routinely provide MRIs to pediatric patients and patients with anxiety issues have the capability to use appropriate anxiety calming techniques.

Medical record reviews for identification of improper payments

Section 725 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66) required the Comptroller General of the United States to examine the similarities and differences between TRICARE and Medicare improper payments. In the February 18, 2015 report entitled “Improper Payments: TRICARE Measurement and Reduction Efforts Could Benefit from Adopting

Medical Record Reviews” (GAO-15-269) the Comptroller General found that, unlike Medicare, the Defense Health Agency (DHA) did not examine the underlying medical record documentation to discern whether each sampled payment was supported. The committee has been informed that DHA did not incorporate reviews of underlying medical records documentation into its fiscal year 2020 or 2021 improper payment rate estimates because of a low response rate on its requests for medical records from TRICARE providers. However, Office of Management and Budget guidance requires lack of documentation be counted as an unknown payment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than January 31, 2024, a comprehensive report detailing the Department’s prior efforts to conduct two medical record reviews for the identification of improper payments for calendar years 2020 and 2021 to include the following for each of the reviews: (1) Response rate; (2) Numbers and types of documentation errors, including missing documentation; (3) Causes, if known, for the documentation errors; (4) Reasons why corrective action actions would or would not be warranted; (5) Potential impact of these results on the Department’s fiscal year 2020 and 2021 improper payment rate estimates; and (6) Whether the Department will continue such medical records reviews and the reasons for the Department’s decision and proposed actions to identify improper payments.

Military Health System civilian partnerships in rural communities for increased military medical readiness

Partnerships between the Department of Defense and civilian medical facilities form a core part of the Department’s strategy for sustaining the wartime medical skills of military providers. Such collaboration can be particularly beneficial for military installations in rural areas with limited military medical services but located near a civilian medical center. Specifically, the Department policy encourages the military departments to establish training partnerships with civilian medical facilities when Military Health System facilities cannot provide sufficient clinical experience and workload to maintain the skills of assigned personnel. The committee is concerned about the Department’s visibility over the number, scope, type, and utilization of the partnerships. Additionally, while the Department maintains that these programs support readiness, the committee would like to better understand the Department’s measurement of these partnerships in achieving desired results of sustaining military medical readiness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of military and civilian partnerships for medical readiness. The assessment should include an analysis of partnerships: (1) Located in rural counties considered to be a medically underserved area by the Health Resources and Services Administration; and (2) In which the installation has scaled back its healthcare services and now relies on a local civilian hospital fewer than 15 miles away for emergency and hospital services for its servicemembers and military families.

In addition, the assessment shall evaluate: (1) The extent to which the Department utilizes partnerships with civilian medical facilities to maintain the readiness of its military medical workforce; (2) The costs incurred by having to send military staff to train at geographically distant hospitals, compared to potential cost savings by allowing military staff to train at local civilian medical facilities fewer than 15 miles from the installation; (3) The extent to which the Department tracks how its medical workforce is used in partnerships with civilian medical facilities; (4) The extent to which partnerships impact recruitment and retention of medically-trained reservists, including the impact of allowing such reservists to earn credits by serving at a rural community medical facility as an extension of their military installation; (5) The extent to which specific partnership activities, including medical training programs and lecture series, impact recruitment into military medicine; (6) The extent to which the Department has defined and used effective measures to monitor and assess the readiness value of military medical personnel participating in partnerships with civilian medical facilities; and (7) Factors that have affected the establishment or effective operation of the Department and civilian medical facility partnerships, including any necessary Department authorities and technical assistance provided.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the preliminary observations of this assessment, with a report to the committees no later than December 31, 2024.

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 committee is disappointed in the Department’s failure to provide 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, 2024, on the implementation of the pilot program, including an overview of the implementation plans for the five pilot sites; an explanation of how pilot program activities have informed the development of U.S. Northern Command’s Integrated CONUS Medical Operations Plan (ICMOP); and how DHA plans to test and scale effective site-specific projects.

National Guard medical training

The committee is aware of existing programs that provide state-of-the-art trauma, critical care, behavioral health, public health, and other ancillary direct medical training at academic medical

centers for Air National Guard and Army National Guard medical and non-medical personnel and State Partnership Program/Global Health Engagement international partners. The programs provide both critical training to support the readiness of participating National Guard units and additional opportunities to deepen State Partnership Program relationships with international partners while offering these partners valuable training. This joint training minimizes medical operational gaps and promotes interoperability between civilian, military, and international coalition partners, all at a significantly reduced cost compared to comparable in-house Department of Defense training.

For all these reasons, the committee supports these programs and encourages the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to continue delivering these preparedness programs through direct training services to include advanced trauma, public health, and combat lifesaver curriculums that prioritize critical life-saving procedures, epidemiology of public health diseases, prevention and treatment, mass casualty triage, and psychological health.

Navy surface fleet readiness to respond to mass casualty incidents

The committee notes that the U.S. Army has developed a “walking blood bank” program, where soldiers may qualify as blood donors before their tours, and are able to donate whole blood on demand in the event of mass casualty event or medical emergency. The committee notes that a similar program in the U.S. Navy may increase the surface fleet’s readiness to respond to mass casualty events, particularly given the limited supply of stored blood available in ship hospitals. Accordingly, 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 March 1, 2024 on the feasibility and advisability of establishing a similar program in the U.S. Navy.

Nuclear medicine

The committee is encouraged by advances in the field of nuclear medicine and the potential to realize the promise of precision medicine through the use of novel diagnostic imaging and targeted radiotherapy. Advanced nuclear imaging procedures use disease-specific positron emission tomography radiopharmaceuticals to identify the presence and magnitude of therapeutic targets in patients with Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s disease; advanced cardiac disease; prostate, breast, neuroendocrine, and brain cancer, among others. Innovative nuclear medicine can improve diagnostic and targeted treatment capabilities through non-invasive techniques that provide information that cannot be acquired through other imaging technologies. The committee encourages the Director of the Defense Health Agency to continue and expand the use of nuclear medicine imaging and related techniques to support early diagnosis and enhanced treatment and outcomes of active duty servicemembers and their families.

Quarterly reports on the TRICARE Comprehensive Autism Care Demonstration Program

The Senate report accompanying S. 2943 (S. Rept. 114–255) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) required the Secretary of Defense to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on access to care and the effectiveness of care among military dependents participating in the TRICARE Comprehensive Autism Care Demonstration Program throughout the duration of the demonstration program. The Secretary has fulfilled this requirement, reporting on beneficiary enrollment, provider participation, and clinical measures.

Additionally, section 737 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) required the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) to conduct an independent review of the Department of Defense Comprehensive Autism Care Demonstration program.

In light of the ongoing NASEM study and the stability of the demonstration program, the committee no longer requires quarterly reports and the Secretary is no longer required to provide them. The committee will rely on annual reports and the NASEM study for continued oversight of this demonstration program.

Servicemember medical debt

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s June 2022 “Office of Servicemember Affairs Annual Report” noted that, “problems with medical billing practices are one of the main drivers of the servicemember complaints about consumer reporting and debt collection.” The report stated that, “one common way that servicemembers accrue medical debt is by the servicemember seeing a private provider (either through referral or emergency care) and the medical billing process between the provider and TRICARE (the insurance program for Active-Duty military) breaking down.”

The committee is concerned about the lack of information regarding the scope and impact of medical debt on servicemembers and their families. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a briefing, not later than January 31, 2024, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on servicemember medical debts incurred between January 1, 2018, and December 31, 2022. The briefing should include: (1) Direct care and private sector care data on servicemember medical debts; (2) A description of how these debts were incurred; (3) Information about assistance provided to these servicemembers to resolve these debts; and (4) The scope and impact of the medical debt on servicemembers’ financial health and on military readiness.

Stayskal Act reporting requirement

Since enacted in section 731 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), servicemembers have been able to file claims with the Department of Defense to receive compensation for personal injury or death caused by the medical malpractice of a Department of Defense health care provider.

The committee notes that the relevant statute, as codified at section 2733a of title 10, United States Code, requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations that include “uniform standards” to be applied “without regard to the place of occurrence of the medical malpractice giving rise to the claim or the military department or service of the member of the uniformed services.”

The committee is concerned that the military departments have established different processes to review claims of medical malpractice. While the Department of the Army utilizes neutral third-party adjudicators to review claims, the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy do not appear to use a similar neutral adjudicator. This inconsistency within the Department of Defense leads to confusion, frustration, and ultimately erodes trust in the process, particularly at a time when military medicine is becoming a truly joint enterprise with the Defense Health Agency assuming control of all military treatment facilities. When it comes to reviewing servicemembers claims of medical malpractice, the committee expects the Secretary of Defense to enforce a uniform standard of review across the entire Department as required by law. Servicemembers who experience medical malpractice deserve to have a fair and equal review of their cases regardless of their service branch.

The committee is also concerned that the use of Defense Health Agency representatives in the appeals process leads to a lack of accountability for servicemembers and their families who appeal their decisions. After the final rule came into effect in September 2022, the service branches denied one quarter of their cases in quick succession.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, that explains in detail how the relevant military department reviews medical malpractice claims from initial submission to final decision. Specifically, the report shall include an explanation of each military department’s policy with regard to the review of medical malpractice claims and whether the Department requires a neutral third-party review of claims. If a military department does not require a neutral third-party review of claims, the report shall include a justification of such determination and an explanation of how the military department ensures impartiality in the review process.

The committee also directs the Defense Health Agency to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, that outlines the number of denied cases per service branch from implementation through January 1, 2024, and provide a thorough overview of the appeals process and ways to increase transparency and accountability.

Transitioning servicemembers’ mental health concerns

The committee notes that servicemembers continue to struggle during the transition from active duty to civilian, especially as it relates to issues impacting mental health. As a means of reducing the incidence of suicide among veterans, the Department of De-

fense is encouraged to work with the Department of Veterans Affairs to continue to provide transition assistance, specifically as it relates to support and resources for veteran-specific mental health issues.

Accordingly, the Secretary of Defense is directed to provide a briefing on the following issues to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2024:

- (1) A summary of existing transition programs aimed at providing mental health support and assistance to pre-separation and transitioning servicemembers; and

- (2) The feasibility and advisability of a study on providing in-person meetings between a cohort of servicemembers and a social worker or nurse, with the goal of:

- (a) Educating the cohort on specific mental health risks to servicemembers as they transition, such as loss of community or support system; isolation from friends, family, or society; identity crises; self-medication and addiction; importance of sleep and exercise; homelessness; risk factors contributing to attempts of suicide and deaths by suicide, and the signs and symptoms of suicide risk; and

- (b) Educating the cohort on the availability of resources through the Department of Veterans Affairs as part of the pre-separation transition process for members of the Armed Forces.

Valley fever prevalence and risk to servicemembers

The committee is aware that a fungal condition called coccidioidomycosis, also known as Valley fever, has demonstrated a notable expansion in geographic range in recent years. The affected states now represent some 90 military installations, and health experts project the potential for the fungus to spread to nearly half of the continental United States (CONUS) by 2065. Because a percentage of cases result in serious long-term complications, it is important that the Department of Defense obtain an updated understanding of current risk and options for mitigation.

The committee is concerned that the last comprehensive study of coccidioidomycosis' impact on military readiness was conducted during World War II, before the dynamic expansion of the impact range. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, to provide a report, no later than December 31, 2024, covering the following requirements over the past 20-year period:

- (1) The prevalence of coccidioidomycosis cases, broken out by state for CONUS and by country for OCONUS;

- (2) The prevalence of servicemembers and military working dogs coccidioidomycosis cases, broken out by installation for CONUS and OCONUS;

- (3) An accounting of the severity of reported servicemember cases, including prevalence of cases with complications;

- (4) Types of care provided by the military in response to these cases;

- (5) Known disruptions to training, deployment, or other activity;
- (6) The relative trend in overall servicemember case numbers over the past 20 years;
- (7) Any information the Department has regarding sampling of coccidioidomycosis; and
- (8) Gaps in the Department's understanding of risks associated with coccidioidomycosis infections.

Wastewater infectious disease surveillance

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) has taken steps to incorporate wastewater infectious disease surveillance into its preparedness efforts. Under the DOD, pilot studies were implemented at Aberdeen Proving Ground, and through the U.S. Coast Guard at installations and vessels to analyze for the prevalence of COVID-19.

The committee is concerned that the DOD lacks a fully-formed strategy to include infectious disease wastewater surveillance into the Department's infectious disease preparedness work. Section 712 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) authorized capabilities for the Department to test for, diagnose, and protect servicemembers from infectious disease threats, and it is important to understand how the DOD has, and will, continue to incorporate this tool into its strategy.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, on DOD wastewater infectious disease surveillance efforts as part of the DOD's infectious disease preparedness work. The briefing shall include: (1) The Department's efforts to use Section 712 to utilize wastewater infectious disease surveillance; (2) The totality and geographic expanse of facilities under the DOD that are engaged in infectious disease wastewater surveillance; (3) If DOD facilities are reporting data and contraction rates of infectious diseases into the online portal through the Centers for Disease Control and Preparedness, or how the DOD is organizing Department-wide reporting for participating facilities; (4) The laboratory services and resources the DOD has used to conduct analyses of wastewater surveillance samples; (5) The extent to which the DOD has implemented wastewater surveillance tools abroad, and if not, how the DOD plans to expand surveillance efforts beyond domestic facilities to improve servicemember readiness; (6) The criteria the DOD is using to determine which facilities could be used in wastewater infectious disease surveillance; (7) A potential timeline of further implementation for further integrating this work into the DOD's infectious disease threat preparedness; (8) Potential work with outside stakeholders that would help the Department in faster and more widespread implementation; (9) How the DOD plans to prepare for new pathogens and infectious disease threats that would be tracked using wastewater surveillance; and (10) Any other matters that pertain to this subject that would be helpful to the committees and the Department with further implementing infectious disease wastewater surveillance at DOD facilities.

TITLE VIII—ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—Acquisition Policy and Management

Amendments to multiyear procurement authority (sec. 801)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3501(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code, to modify the justification for the use of multiyear contracting authority to include industrial base stability, not just projected cost savings.

In section 1244 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), the committee authorized the use of multiyear procurements for a number of munitions related to refilling stocks used in the Ukraine conflict and to strengthen the readiness of U.S. forces. The committee notes with concern that this authority has not been fully utilized for a number of munitions on the list due to limited projected cost savings achieved through a multiyear contract versus single year contracts. The committee believes the use of multiyear contracts offer more advantages than only cost savings. These contracts can also provide a clear demand signal to industry, which helps industry plan labor and material needs more effectively, and can better position it to meet the demands of U.S. requirements. Therefore, the committee believes the Department of Defense should factor in industrial base concerns as well as projected cost savings when considering the use of multiyear contracts.

Modernizing the Department of Defense requirements process (sec. 802)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense, through the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in cooperation with the military departments and combatant commands, to modernize the Department of Defense’s requirements processes, to include modernizing the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System, in order to improve alignment between modern warfare concepts, technologies, and system development and reduce the time to delivery of needed capabilities to Department users.

Head of Contracting Authority for Strategic Capabilities Office (sec. 803)

The committee recommends a provision that would grant authority to conduct limited acquisition activities within the Strategic Capabilities Office. Such authority would not include major defense acquisition programs, major automated information system programs, or acquisitions of foundational infrastructure or software ar-

chitectures that are expected to last more than 5 years. This authority would not become effective until 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense provides a plan for implementation of these authorities.

Pilot program for the use of innovative intellectual property strategies (sec. 804)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of each military department and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to establish a pilot program for each military department and the Defense Agencies and Field Activities to designate one acquisition program for the use of innovative intellectual property strategies in order to acquire the necessary technical data rights required for the operations and maintenance of that system.

Focused commercial solutions openings opportunities (sec. 805)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the service acquisition executives of each military department, to create at least three new commercial solutions openings (CSOs) each year.

The committee underscored the benefits of leveraging CSOs to enhance procurement practices by making them a permanent authority in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81). CSOs are an effective means of acquiring emerging technologies and dual-use products and services by promoting competition and streamlining the procurement process. As a result of promising case studies, the committee believes expanded use of CSOs across a range of programs and initiatives will enable more efficient procurement outcomes.

Study on reducing barriers to acquisition of commercial products and services (sec. 806)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to conduct a feasibility study and provide recommendations on ways to improve the acquisition of commercial products and services.

Sense of the Senate on independent cost assessment (sec. 807)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the support of the Senate for the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation's role in providing independent cost assessments to ensure efficient and effective use of taxpayer dollars.

Emergency acquisition authority for purposes of replenishing United States stockpiles (sec. 808)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3601 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for emergency acquisition authority for the purposes of replenishing United States stockpiles of defense articles.

**Subtitle B—Amendments to General Contracting
Authorities, Procedures, and Limitations**

Commander initiated rapid contracting actions (sec. 811)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the commander of a combatant command, upon providing a written determination to a supporting head of contracting activity, to request emergency, rapid contracting response using special authorities prescribed in the provision.

Extension and revisions to never contract with the enemy (sec. 812)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 841, 842, and 843 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) by extending and revising the authority of a head of contracting activity to terminate a contract with a person or company outside the United States engaging in certain activities that present a direct or indirect risk to United States or partner allied mission and forces, including acts of violence against personnel of the United States.

Enhancement of Department of Defense capabilities to prevent contractor fraud (sec. 813)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4651(a) of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department to withhold contractual payments pending the resolution of allegations that the contractor offered or gave a gratuity to an officer, official, or employee of the United States Government to influence a contract.

Modification of approval authority for high dollar other transaction agreements for prototypes (sec. 814)

The committee recommends a provision that would fix an internal inconsistency for the approval of high dollar Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs) for prototype projects and follow-on production OTAs or contracts under the authority provided in section 4022 of title 10, United States Code. The committee notes that OTAs for prototype projects are important tools for spurring innovation and attracting nontraditional defense contractors and small businesses with cutting-edge technologies to enable the acquisition of innovative technologies more rapidly. The committee encourages removing barriers that would impede the timeliness or effectiveness of such tools.

Modifications to Earned Value Management system requirements (sec. 815)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to update 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, increase the contract value threshold for a contractor to use an

EVM System from \$50.0 million to \$100.0 million, and exempt from the EVM requirement contracts and subcontracts primarily performing software effort.

Inventory of inflation and escalation indices (sec. 816)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Service Acquisition Executives, to conduct an inventory of inflation and escalation indices currently used for contracting and pricing purposes across the Department, and to make this inventory available as a resource for all government and industry contracting and pricing professionals by September 30, 2024. The provision would also require an assessment of these indices to identify any gaps as well as updated guidance for the consistent application and maintenance of such data by government contracting and pricing personnel.

Pilot program to incentivize progress payments (sec. 817)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish a pilot program to incentivize the progress payment rate that large businesses are eligible for by up to 10 additional percentage points. The committee recognizes the importance of cash flow to businesses large and small participating in the defense industrial base. The committee believes an opportunity exists to provide additional cash flow to businesses contingent on favorable past performance on contracting goals.

Extension of pilot program to accelerate contracting and pricing processes (sec. 818)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 890 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to extend a pilot program for streamlined contracting and pricing processes.

The committee notes that this pilot program has been well received by both the Department of Defense and private industry. Therefore, the committee directs 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 one year after the enactment of this Act, on the lessons learned from this pilot program, including any recommendations for modifications to the Truth in Negotiations Act, chapter 271 of title 10, United States Code.

Preventing conflicts of interest for Department of Defense consultants (sec. 819)

The committee recommends a provision that would require certification that entities contracting with the Department of Defense that provide consulting services do not contract with certain covered foreign entities or, if contractors cannot so certify, that they maintain certain conflict of interest mitigation measures.

Prohibition on requiring defense contractors to provide information relating to greenhouse gas emissions (sec. 820)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from requiring a nontraditional defense contractor to provide reports on greenhouse gas emissions, and prohibit for two years the Secretary of Defense requiring any contractor to provide such reports.

Prohibition on contracts for the provision of online tutoring services by entities owned by the People's Republic of China (sec. 821)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from entering into, or renewing, a contract for online tutoring services from an entity owned or controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China, unless a waiver is approved by the Secretary.

The committee is aware that a Department of Defense contractor responsible for providing online tutoring services to members of the Armed Services and their families has come under the ownership of a company based in the People's Republic of China. Though the committee understands that the company has taken certain mitigations related to the security of U.S. persons' data in relation to these services, the committee is aware that technological advances could still allow for rapid exploitation by a sophisticated adversary.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than February 28, 2024 on how the Department plans to mitigate the risks from foreign ownership, control and influence (FOCI) structurally in such cases, as well as how U.S. persons' data can be protected under a FOCI mitigation plan. Finally, the briefing should examine alternative, domestically-owned and operated contractors who may be capable of meeting the Department's online tutoring requirements. The brief may be classified, but should include an unclassified executive summary.

Modification of truthful cost or pricing data submissions and report (sec. 822)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3705(b)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to identify offerors that incur a delay of more than 200 days when submitting cost or pricing data, and make a public notation on such offers.

Subtitle C—Industrial Base Matters

Defense industrial base advanced capabilities pilot program (sec. 831)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to conduct a pilot program through a public-private partnership that would help accelerate the scaling, production, and acquisition of advanced capabilities for national security by creating incentives for

investment in domestic small businesses or nontraditional businesses.

Department of Defense notification of certain transactions (sec. 832)

The committee recommends a provision that would require notification and provision of information to the Department of Defense to review proposed mergers within the defense industrial base at the same time notification and information is provided to the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice.

Analyses of certain activities for action to address sourcing and industrial capacity (sec. 833)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct analysis and provide recommendations on sourcing restrictions for a number of covered items.

Pilot program on capital assistance to support defense investment in the industrial base (sec. 834)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program under this section to use certain financial instruments to support defense investment in the industrial base.

Requirement to buy certain satellite components from national technology industrial base (sec. 835)

The committee recommends a provision that would require any contract that requires any traveling-wave tubes and traveling-wave tube amplifier (TWTAs) to be included in the design of U.S. Government satellites used for national security, defense, or intelligence purposes to be sourced from a contractor in a country that is a member of the National Technology and Industrial Base (NTIB).

Department of Defense reports on the state of the U.S. defense industrial base have described how U.S. domestic manufacturing capability to support government and commercial communication satellite programs has significantly eroded and lost sustaining levels of market share to foreign competition that is heavily subsidized by its government. The fiscal year 2020 Department of Defense Industrial Capabilities report noted that “[h]aving a strong domestic source would reduce dependence on the foreign source and ensure availability of [national security space-] specific TWTAs.”

Furthermore, the committee notes the President’s United States Space Priorities Framework sets out a strategic goal to advance the security of the domestic space industrial base by strengthening the resilience of its supply chains. In addition, the Secretary of the Air Force has pledged to support U.S. commercial space industry efforts to meet national security requirements.

Traveling-wave tubes and traveling-wave tube amplifiers are mission-critical components for national security and civil satellites, and game-changing commercial space vehicles. The committee encourages the Department to explore use of the Defense Production Act to incentivize domestic traveling-wave tube and traveling-wave tube amplifier development, production, and qualification for use in space. This would provide for competitive oppor-

tunities for suppliers in the NTIB to build an innovative, resilient, and secure supply chain for these important components.

Subtitle D—Small Business Matters

Amendments to Defense Research and Development Rapid Innovation Program (sec. 841)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4061 of title 10, United States Code, to make modifications to the Defense Research and Development Rapid Innovation Program.

Department of Defense Mentor-Prot Program (sec. 842)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend 4902(e) of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that a Department of Defense Mentor-Protégé Agreement may be a contract, cooperative agreement, or partnership intermediary agreement.

Consideration of the past performance of affiliate companies of small businesses (sec. 843)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to amend section 215.305 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Supplement (or any successor regulation) to require the consideration of past performance of an affiliate of small business concerns when a small business concern bids on a Department of Defense contract.

Timely payments for Department of Defense small business subcontractors (sec. 844)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (Public Law 85–536) to improve the timeliness of payments made to Department of Defense small business subcontractors.

Extension of Pilot Program for streamlined technology transition from the SBIR and STTR Programs of the Department of Defense (sec. 845)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1710(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to extend a pilot program to support the transition of technologies developed through the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs to production.

Annual reports regarding the SBIR program of the Department of Defense (sec. 846)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 279(a) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to extend the reporting requirement for the Department of Defense's Small Business Innovation Research program through fiscal year 2028.

Modifications to the Procurement Technical Assistance Program (sec. 847)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4951 of title 10, United States Code, to make technical updates to Chapter 388 of title 10, United States Code, to improve the execution of the Procurement Technical Assistance Program, also known as the APEX Accelerators.

Extension of pilot program to incentivize contracting with employee-owned businesses (sec. 848)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 874 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to extend the pilot program that incentivizes contracting with employee-owned businesses, modify the subcontracting requirement, and require the Department of Defense to prescribe regulations to carry out the pilot program. The committee notes that the extension is required to ensure the Department has requisite time to complete the federal rulemaking process for successful implementation of the pilot program.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Limitation on the availability of funds pending a plan for implementing the replacement for the Selection Acquisition Reporting system (sec. 861)

The committee recommends a provision to limit the use of travel funds for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment until that office provides a plan for how it intends to implement the requirements of section 809 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) for a replacement for the Selected Acquisition Reporting system.

Extension of pilot program for distribution support and services for weapons systems contractors (sec. 862)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 883 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to extend a pilot program for distribution support and services for weapons systems contractors to 8 years.

The committee notes that the Comptroller General of the United States completed a report on the warehousing pilot program titled, “Weapon Systems Sustainment: DOD Needs to Improve Its Reporting for Warehousing Pilot Program” (GAO–23–105929), and made several compelling recommendations. The Comptroller General found that the Department of Defense’s (DOD) assessment of cost-effectiveness was incomplete, and it did not follow the relevant Department instruction. Without a complete and accurate cost-effectiveness analysis, the committee cannot adequately evaluate the existing pilot program.

Therefore, the committee directs the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment to perform a complete cost-effectiveness analysis of the pilot program that follows the guidelines established in DOD Instruction 7041.03 (or any successor instruc-

tions) and provide such analysis to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024.

Modification of effective date for expansion on the prohibition on acquiring certain metal products (sec. 863)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 844(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 118–283) to change the effective date from 5 years to 6 years.

Foreign sources of specialty metals (sec. 864)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4863(d) of title 10, United States Code, to place additional requirements on foreign sources of specialty metals.

University Affiliated Research Center for critical minerals (sec. 865)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, to develop a plan to establish a new or expand an existing University Affiliated Research Center to increase the Department of Defense’s ability to conduct research, development, engineering, or work force expansion related to critical minerals for national security needs.

Items of Special Interest

Access to carbon fiber material for defense applications

The committee notes the importance of ensuring that the Department of Defense has access to, and qualification of, the highest performing, most advanced raw materials available for application in key weapons systems, munitions, rotorcraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, fixed wing platforms, and other national security programs. The committee also notes that it is important to consider the sourcing for such raw materials to ensure a secure and resilient supply chain resistant to disruption from potential adversaries.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Department to emphasize, whenever possible, sourcing for critical materials and components from domestic and allied or partner nation suppliers to better strengthen the web of trusted and resilient supply sources. For example, the committee is aware that the use of the highest performing and most technologically advanced carbon fiber available supports U.S. national security objectives to modernize and strengthen the U.S. military, maintain the U.S. competitive edge against the People’s Republic of China and near-peer competitors, and ensure supply chain resilience through domestic and allied manufacturing of critical materials.

Additional considerations for S-Series Integrated Product Support specifications

In the committee report accompanying S. 4543 (S. Rept. 117–130), the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, the committee directed the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing, not

later than March 1, 2023, to the committee following an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of adoption and implementation of the S-Series specifications for Integrated Product Support. The committee is disappointed that the Department of Defense did not provide the requested briefing, and notes that the Department is seeking a one-year extension in order to gather representatives from all of the military services to participate in the assessment. The committee expected the views of potential users of the specifications to be included in the assessment, and is concerned that the Under Secretary did not seek active participation by key stakeholders sooner.

With the additional time provided by this delay, the committee believes that the Department should also examine ways to strengthen its data and analysis for the required assessment. For example, the Department could leverage existing prototyping and demonstration activities to provide practical examples of use cases, including tangible data collection, to enable a common architecture and data model for logistics and product support. Such activities could be used to better integrate and interoperate with international partners and allies. Additionally, the Department should consider how to fully employ commercial best practices and gather lessons from international partners and allies that have experience with adopting and implementing the S-Series, such as through a government-industry working group. The committee believes that such a group could best ensure full consideration of the value of the S-Series in improving life-cycle sustainment, enabling model-based product support, and improving warfighter readiness.

Berry Amendment-compliant uniformed clothing

The committee is concerned that U.S. manufacturing capacity is insufficient to satisfy Berry Amendment requirements for uniformed clothing items. This capacity limitation may negatively affect the quality, safety and timely availability of equipment for servicemembers. In particular, the domestic manufacturing capacity for Berry Amendment-compliant clothing, such as combat boots, worsted wool, and woven U.S.-grown cotton fabrics is of concern. These, like other supply chain concerns, have the potential to negatively affect the readiness of military forces, and without better insight into the relevant sectors, could result in unwanted supply chain surprises in the future.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on impediments to the manufacturing capacity to provide Berry Amendment-compliant clothing items. This briefing shall include: (1) An assessment of the state of domestic manufacturing for worsted wool and woven U.S.-grown cotton fabrics; (2) An assessment of the impact of inflation and efforts to implement economic price adjustment clauses in contracts and subcontracts throughout the supply chain; (3) An assessment of the economic pressures caused by lack of a sufficient domestic manufacturing workforce; (4) An assessment of the feasibility of new mechanisms to increase the domestic production of worsted wool and woven cotton fabrics of the type used for military uniforms; (5) A review of Military Service regulations authorizing

the use or wear of non-domestic, non-Berry Amendment-compliant clothing and footwear; (6) A review of the policy for on-installation sales of such products; (7) Recommendations for further coordination of efforts of the Department and any legislative or organizational changes that may improve the capacity of the U.S. industrial base; and (8) Any such other elements as the Secretary considers appropriate.

Comptroller General review of acquisition leading practices

The committee notes that Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition programs often deliver capabilities to warfighters at a pace that is too slow to effectively meet those warfighters' needs. These delayed deliveries culminate from years-long, linear development acquisition programs structured to counter known and forecasted adversarial threats. The duration of these acquisition programs is such that by the time they deliver capabilities, the threats they were intended to counter have substantially evolved, as have the technologies available to most effectively prosecute those threats. Consequently, warfighters are left with new, but not cutting-edge, capabilities that are ill-matched to their most pressing needs.

The committee believes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) plays a key role in helping the DOD to continue improving the defense acquisition system and in providing new tools and measures that the committee can use to ensure that the Department's efforts stay on track. GAO's ongoing work on leading acquisition practices, initiated with a March 10, 2022 report titled, "Leading Practices: Agency Acquisition Policies Could Better Implement Key Product Development Principles" (GAO-22-104513), has provided valuable insights in this regard. Specifically, GAO has identified how selected companies consistently deliver innovative, "cyber-physical" (hardware and software integrated) products to market with speed that are matched to the dynamic needs of their customers. The committee understands that GAO plans to issue a follow-on report in July 2023 that will further detail the specific structures and processes that underpin product development success.

The committee believes that these two reports should constitute a beginning, rather than an end, to GAO's work on leading practices for acquiring cyber-physical systems. The committee believes that there are additional, important topics that GAO's leading practices work has yet to cover, including product business case development, portfolio management, and iterative approaches to production, among others, which can benefit the DOD and other Government acquisitions. Therefore, the committee encourages the Comptroller General of the United States to continue pursuing a body of work that assesses leading practices for acquiring cyber-physical systems and periodically report to the congressional defense committees on its findings.

Comptroller General study on requirements for data rights

The committee is concerned that military readiness is negatively impacted by the Department of Defense's inadequate data rights analysis, ordering, inspection, and enforcement. These data rights shortfalls contribute to the Department's inability to perform crit-

ical tasks for regulatory compliance, acquisition oversight, technical and design reviews, and operations, maintenance, installation, and training (OMIT) functions. Data rights validation problems may also exist, including improper limited rights assertions to form, fit, and function (FFF) information that are not discovered until years after data delivery. While these issues may be a manageable, if inefficient, challenge in peacetime, the committee regards them as an unacceptable risk to mission success should they occur during a period of heightened tension, contingency operations, or outright conflict.

The committee notes that the Department of Defense is granted unlimited data rights to OMIT and FFF under section 3771 of title 10, United States Code. However, in practice these data rights and data ordering authorities often do not enable the Department to perform its required tasks. These gaps are often the result of interpretation differences between government contracting professionals and industry as to what level of detail should be provided under contractual data delivery ordering language. As a result, the Department ineffectively tailors data rights requirements to meet its minimum needs. The committee understands the need for balanced and appropriate solutions that respect the equities and interests of both industry and government, but also recognizes the Department's urgent requirements during active hostilities or emergency contingency operations. In order to balance the needs of the government with industry incentives to stay in the defense marketplace, the committee believes that the Department should pursue revenue models that are compatible with different use cases and assumptions that change depending on the level of conflict.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on data acquisition and data rights required to enable various use cases. Specific use cases to be considered should include instances in which the presence or lack of adequately negotiated data rights and ordering has had a direct impact on availability or mission capable rates for specific assets. These use cases shall be considered in terms of peacetime, contingency, and wartime requirements, to include unique military requirements such as battle damage repair, industrial mobilization, and point of use manufacturing and modification when logistics are contested by adversary action.

The study shall also consider business and revenue models which include variables such as whether the government is the primary investor for a given part, a co-investor in the part, provided no investment, or if neither the government nor the contractor is an investor because the entities used other intellectual property products or obvious variations of such products. Finally, the study shall include an assessment of data deliverables to determine the extent to which the data were not delivered as ordered, or whether the Department failed to assert the necessary level of data rights for the desired end state.

An interim briefing shall be provided to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 1, 2024, with the final report to be delivered at a mutually agreed upon time.

COTS solutions for tactical network

The committee recognizes the significance of enhancing the capability to provide the warfighter with real-time ad-hoc tactical information. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) and the services to evaluate and consider what commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products are currently available to further DOD's mission to secure and improve its tactical network. Additionally, the committee encourages DOD and the services to identify if and how these COTS capabilities integrate and enable service priorities identified under the Joint All-Domain Command and Control program.

Defense Civilian Training Corps

The committee continues to support Department of Defense (DOD) efforts to pilot the Defense Civilian Training Corps (DCTC) as part of implementing the requirement for modernizing and strengthening the DOD civilian pipeline. The committee is encouraged with the focus on expanding beyond traditional science and engineering fields to also include familiarization and incorporation of technical education for the enabling workforce, like contracting officers, requirement generators, financial management personnel and contract auditors, who would also benefit from greater understanding of the technical aspects of programs they oversee or support. Because of the potential benefits of the program, the committee believes that the Department should include DCTC in its fiscal year 2025 budget request to allow for the adequate resourcing needed to demonstrate, evaluate, and if possible, expand the current pilot activities. As part of piloting to test the design elements leading to full implementation by March 2025, the Department should identify and assess alternative approaches for a DCTC program that is integrated, based on common talent development needs, strongly connected to national security needs, and aligned with similar needs and capabilities in the defense industrial base.

Defense Finance and Accounting Service workforce development implementation plan

The committee recognizes that the men and women within the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) workforce are a critical resource for the Department of Defense to carry out its mission. In addition to ensuring timely and accurate payments and providing proper stewardship of tax-payer dollars, the abilities and experience that they currently provide are also used to support surge requirements during contingency operations and can be leveraged to support aspects of auditability and financial management improvement in the Department.

The committee commends DFAS' 5-year workforce development training program, but believes more detail is needed to translate that strategy to an enduring, adaptable, and integrated plan to support the talent management needs of the organization. As the working environment changes with the adoption of new automation and productivity tools, the committee also recognizes that continuous training, including targeted reskilling and upskilling programs, should be occurring in ways that are synchronized with the

pace of the availability of these tools. Further, the committee believes that DFAS leadership should be proactively communicating with the workforce on such changes to ensure that the workforce takes full advantage of available training opportunities, has the opportunity to provide feedback and recommendations on new training regimes, and to ensure that upskilling or reskilling opportunities are adequately reflected in positions descriptions and performance evaluations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DFAS to develop an implementation plan for workforce development and brief the congressional defense committees on this plan, not later than May 1, 2024. Such plan shall include:

- (1) Current and projected training opportunities available to DFAS employees, including those that might be available commercially or through other programs such as SkillBridge and the Defense Civilian Training Corps;
- (2) Linkage of training opportunities to reskilling and upskilling needs of DFAS, including impact on recruiting and retention of the workforce to align with the 10-year workforce needs of DFAS;
- (3) Periodic surveys of the workforce (categorized by age demographic groups) to provide feedback to DFAS leadership on the impact of such training programs, as well as continuous performance enhancement recommendations to leadership;
- (4) Identification and collection of metrics related to training and alignment with significant automation tool rollouts;
- (5) A process for regular dissemination of information regarding re- and up-skilling programs, as well as the rollout of automation tools and their impact on the workforce; and
- (6) Any other elements the Director considers appropriate.

Framework for mergers and acquisitions decision analysis

The committee is aware of challenges facing the Department of Defense (DOD) with regard to consolidation within the defense industry. Many of these challenges were highlighted in the Department's February 2022 report, "State of Competition within the Defense Industrial Base." The committee is especially interested in the impact that mergers and acquisitions (M&A) may be having on the defense industrial base, both positive and negative. As a complex adaptive system, the committee recognizes that it is difficult to foresee the short- and long-term repercussions of such transactions, and there are few or no tools to support such "what-if" scenarios beyond human expert judgment.

While much attention has been focused on the M&A activities of the largest defense companies, mostly due to legal requirements to review such transactions, the committee is also concerned about the impact of M&A below those statutory thresholds. Research currently underway at the Government Accountability Office has reiterated the lack of focus on below threshold M&A actions. The committee is also aware of the insufficient workforce available to review filings beyond the number required by law to thoroughly monitor below threshold M&A activities on an ongoing basis. This workforce shortage hinders the development of tools, methodologies, and processes to comprehensively evaluate the impacts and

tradeoffs of various types of M&A, which contributes to an ad hoc, reactive approach.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy, in coordination with the Acquisition Innovation Research Center, to develop a M&A impact model to provide an analytical framework for comprehensively assessing the defense M&A environment, and to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than November 1, 2024. In developing this M&A impact model, the Department should include the following considerations:

- (1) The competition goals the Department should pursue, linked to the tools the Department currently has to enhance competition, and what elements of M&A decision making would be most beneficial to link goals to those elements;
- (2) The levers the Department has to achieve its strategic objectives, including an assessment of the resources needed for the workforce to meet those objectives;
- (3) The data sources, internal to the DOD and available commercially, academically or publicly, that should be leveraged for decision making; and
- (4) Recommendations for how the Department should assess the impacts of consolidation below the statutory thresholds to better understand the long-term effect on innovation and the supply base.

Office of Acquisition, Integration, and Interoperability

The committee supports the establishment of the Office of Acquisition, Integration, and Interoperability (AI2) within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition to institutionalize joint requirements development, acquisition management, and programming for joint kill chain integration efforts within the Department of Defense.

The committee believes that the Department of Defense needs a single office with specific tools to rapidly generate joint requirements and combine them with resources and acquisition authorities. Such an office would provide the Department with the flexibility to proceed rapidly when integration opportunities to create or improve joint kill chains are identified by various departmental actors, especially the Deputy Chief Technology Officer for Mission Capabilities. This initiative is especially important for efforts related to joint command and control.

The committee expects that the Director of the Office of Acquisition, Integration, and Interoperability will keep the committee apprised of any changes to law, Department of Defense processes, or resourcing necessary to rapidly generate joint requirements and combine them with resources and acquisition authorities. The committee encourages other organizations involved in this work, such as the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Strategic Capabilities Office, the Joint Staff, and relevant program executive officers or program managers, to continue supporting the growth of AI2 as a tool for joint integration efforts.

Regulatory implementation timelines

The committee recognizes that the implementation of new defense programs requires a thoughtful and rigorous process to develop the regulations necessary to provide a stable long-term foundation. This regulatory process can seem burdensome, but the time it takes is often necessary to ensure proper coordination across the government and industry, as well as to ensure that all aspects are examined, alternative approaches considered, and inputs from various impacted entities are evaluated properly. However, the committee believes that the ability to measure the time consumed by this process is critical to understanding how to improve the timeliness and efficiency of Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition processes.

The committee notes that there is a useful model with the procurement administrative lead time (PALT) definition. PALT is the amount of time required to complete the actions leading to contract award. It is used by management to forecast contract awards and plan workload, but it can also be used to evaluate the efficiency of contracting personnel. Such measures for the regulatory implementation timelines would be useful for similar reasons.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to develop a formal DOD definition for regulatory implementation timelines, as well as a process for measuring that timeline for specific initiatives, and provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than November 1, 2024.

Review of anti-venom acquisition practices

The committee is concerned that procedural delays and other Food and Drug Administration processes could adversely impact the procurement of snakebite anti-venom for the Department of Defense (DOD), particularly with regard to access for the Special Operations Community. To better understand those concerns, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than June 1, 2024, describing the DOD's current anti-venom acquisition practices, as well as the potential benefits of including snake bites on the list of neglected tropical diseases established under Section 524(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 United States Code 350(a)(3).

Review of Department of Defense cash flow model

The committee is aware that the Department of Defense's (DOD) recently completed Defense Contract Finance Study noted the need to review and potentially update the cash flow model DOD uses for its decision support. The current model is an operational tool used by the finance community to help understand the needs and impact of cash flow on particular businesses. The committee recognizes that, given recent experiences such as COVID-19 impacts on industry as well as related policies to increase progress payments to help with cash flow for industry, such models will be increasingly important strategic tools than can help the DOD understand cash flow at a macro level. Considering these lessons, the Department should validate its current cash flow model and ensure that the

model accounts for the evolving economic marketplace dynamics that will impact industry, including the increase of remote work, workforce shortages, and supply chain scarcity or disruptions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to conduct a review of its cash flow model and provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee on the review not later than February 1, 2024.

Software-as-a-Service

The committee is aware that the rapidly evolving software marketplace often creates challenges for Department of Defense (DOD) policies to adapt at relevant speeds. For example, the committee notes that many cutting-edge technology companies use a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) delivery model for their products rather than a traditional purchasing model. This model difference inadvertently creates a policy mismatch between Department needs and the ability of industry to meet those needs, which often results in DOD personnel not only being poorly equipped to buy software at a commercial scale, but also creates artificial barriers for companies that leverage SaaS models.

Although the DOD acknowledges the importance of promoting modern software practices, the Department's acquisition practices need to adapt to better integrate commercial trends. The committee notes that adopting a consistent definition of SaaS that is recognized across the acquisition and information technology communities would be useful. The committee is aware that the National Institute of Standards and Technology has such a definition, but it is unclear if this definition is also used by the Department, or if there is another definition that is used across the acquisition workforce. The committee believes such a standardized definition should be established and socialized across the Department.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)), in coordination with the DOD Chief Information Officer (CIO), to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than June 1, 2024, on the current state of acquisition of SaaS products and services. This briefing shall:

- (1) Identify the value propositions that SaaS might provide for the Department if fully leveraged;
- (2) Examine how SaaS is treated in software acquisition policy, including whether there is a standardized definition and, if there is, how that definition is integrated into contracting policy and training; and
- (3) Identify whether there is a bias in policy or other cultural factors in the Department impeding SaaS delivery models or products.

In developing this briefing, the USD(A&S) and DOD CIO are encouraged to solicit feedback from small businesses and nontraditional vendors in the software market.

Study on performance-based payments

The committee is aware of the recent completion of the Defense Contract Finance Study by the Director of Defense Pricing and Contracting (DPC), the first comprehensive review of Department

of Defense (DOD) contract financing since 1985. The study highlighted the importance of cash flow to businesses within the defense industrial base, particularly small businesses, and the DOD's use of progress payments as a contract financing tool. The study also noted that other contracting financing options include the use of performance-based payments, by which contractors are paid based upon achieving contract milestones rather than costs incurred.

The committee notes that these tools serve specific purposes, and each have different advantages and disadvantages that contracting officers need to consider when structuring their contracting approach. For example, the committee is aware that negotiating specific performance-based milestones can be an overly time-consuming process in some cases compared to progress payments, and contracting offices must exercise discretion to decide the most reasonable options. The committee is aware that DPC is analyzing the DOD's use of performance-based payments to complement this contract finance study. Gaining a better understanding of the needs and outcomes of these tools will be helpful for the committee to assess and evaluate the Department's overall contracting effectiveness.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of Defense Pricing and Cost to conduct a study on the use of performance-based payments and to provide a briefing on the results of this study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by October 1, 2024. The study should include: (1) An analysis of costs incurred versus negotiated costs based on expectations at contract signing; (2) An analysis of trends in advanced payments made to contractors; and (3) Any recommendations DPC has for improving contract financing through the use of performance payments.

Treatment of Nontraditional Defense Contractors

Nontraditional Defense Contractors (NDCs) play an important role in providing innovative capabilities to the Department of Defense (DOD). The committee applauds the Department's efforts in recent years to work with NDCs and encourage their participation in the defense innovation and industrial base, but believes that more can be done to leverage NDCs further. Specifically, the committee is concerned that contracting officers are reluctant to utilize commercial processes for the procurement of goods and services from these entities, hampering the Department's ability to more effectively leverage self-funded NDC innovations. This reluctance appears to stem from three sources: (1) An incorrect assumption that an NDC must be directly contracting with the Department, forcing contractors to contract with NDCs on a non-commercial basis at any subcontract tier; (2) The misperception that only a DOD contracting officer can make the determination that an entity has NDC status; and (3) The undefined, inconsistent, and bureaucratic nature of the NDC determination process. The committee believes that correcting these three obstacles will help the Department more effectively leverage Nontraditional Defense Contractors.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to ensure that contracting officers

are aware that: (1) Contractors have the authority to make an NDC determination for their suppliers and subcontractors; (2) Notwithstanding this authority, contracting officers may choose to deny the treatment of an NDC as commercial, except as required by section 3453 of title 10, United States Code; and (3) Prime contractors can treat products and services provided by nontraditional defense contractors as commercial products and commercial services, respectively, as specified in section 3457 of title 10, United States Code.

The committee further directs the Under Secretary to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives not later than June 1, 2024. This briefing shall describe the Department's plans to create a streamlined process for contractors to attest to their status as an NDC, update policy to support the clarifications directed above, and included any additional recommended changes to policy or statute that might be beneficial to help better leverage nontraditional defense contractors.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Defense and Related Matters

Establishment of Office of Strategic Capital (sec. 901)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code, to establish the Office of Strategic Capital in statute, including its responsibilities.

Reinstatement of position of Chief Management Officer of Department of Defense (sec. 902)

The committee recommends a provision that would reinstate the position of the Department of Defense Chief Management Officer in Chapter 4 of title 10, United States Code.

Modification of responsibilities of Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (sec. 903)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 139a of title 10, United States Code, to designate the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) as the office responsible for standardizing analytical methodologies within the Department of Defense. In addition, CAPE shall establish a program evaluation competitive analysis cell and a pilot program on alternative analysis to improve analytical rigor. The provision also requires the Secretary of Defense to establish an analysis working group to identify and provide independent and novel methodologies for conducting program and capability evaluations.

Roles and responsibilities for components of Office of Secretary of Defense for joint all-domain command and control in support of integrated joint warfighting (sec. 904)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish roles and responsibilities for components of the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Joint All-Domain Command and Control (JADC2).

The committee recognizes that fielding JADC2 capability is critical for preserving the military advantage of the United States and deterring conflict with potential adversaries. The committee supports the military services' efforts to integrate their own service-specific platforms, systems, and networks to improve command and control. However, the committee is concerned by the long timelines associated with such efforts. Moreover, the committee is concerned that service-led initiatives associated with JADC2 will be insufficient to provide the joint integration that is urgently required.

The committee is aware that the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO), at the direction of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and in coordination with relevant elements of the Department of Defense, to include the combatant commands, is leading an effort to develop a joint data integration layer to improve access to, and interoperability of, data required for command and control across services, domains, and echelons. The committee further understands that the CDAO is leading iterative experimentation and assessment of the data integration layer through a series of experiments focused on rapidly delivering operational, data-centric, joint warfighting capabilities centered on the pacing challenge in the Indo-Pacific with ability to scale across the combatant commands.

The committee supports this effort with U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) and directs the CDAO to rapidly scale across the combatant commands. The committee supports CDAO's role as the lead office to develop a joint data integration layer for JADC2 that is purpose-built to integrate and interoperate with platforms, systems, and networks of all the military services. The committee recognizes that this must be a software-focused effort, and encourages CDAO to continue its partnership with commercial technology providers to rapidly deliver these capabilities.

The committee directs the CDAO to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than December 1, 2023, on providing a plan and associated timelines for achieving the following objectives: (1) Deployment and demonstration of a joint data integration layer prototype in the INDOPACOM area of operations; (2) Transitioning such a prototype, upon its successful demonstration, to fielding as soon as practicable given the urgent need for JADC2 capability; (3) Reaching initial operational capability (IOC) of a joint data integration layer within the INDOPACOM area of operations; and (4) Developing future plans to scale this capability to future areas of operation across the combatant commands.

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretaries to support Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (sec. 905)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to appoint two Principal Deputy Assistant Secretaries to support the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, one to support the Assistant Secretary in their role as the "service secretary-like" civilian responsible for the oversight and advocacy of special operations forces, and one to support the Assistant Secretary in the development and supervision of policy for irregular warfare, counterterrorism, and other related policy matters.

The committee strongly supports efforts by the Department of Defense to institutionalize the role of the 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 remains concerned that the number, seniority, and expertise of the personnel assigned to support the ASD SOLIC's "service secretary-

like” responsibilities continues to fall short of what is required to meet the intent of the ASD SOLIC reforms contained in section 922 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114 328) and subsequent acts. 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 “service secretary-like” responsibilities assigned to the ASD SOLIC. Unfortunately, as of January 1, 2023, the Secretariat for Special Operations was only staffed with a total of 46 personnel.

The committee believes hiring efforts should be prioritized and accelerated and stands ready to support additional resources, as necessary, to facilitate a fully- staffed ASD SOLIC, including the hiring of additional members of the Senior Executive Service. Additionally, as reflected in the recommended provision, the committee believes two Principal Deputy Assistant Secretaries and additional members of the Senior Executive Service are necessary to fully support the range of responsibilities assigned to the ASD SOLIC and to adequately represent the ASD SOLIC at senior-level decision-making fora. Lastly, the committee believes the ASD SOLIC should receive appropriate support to enable effective growth and management of the Secretariat for Special Operations. In particular, we believe the Secretariat must be provided contiguous space within the Pentagon to support the unclassified and classified work of the staff and leaders assigned to the office.

Modification of cross-functional team to address emerging threat relating to directed energy capabilities (sec. 906)

The committee recommends a provision that would clarify the mandate of the Department of Defense’s Anomalous Health Incidents Cross-Functional Team contained in section 910 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to include efforts related to “emerging directed energy capabilities, including such capabilities that could plausibly result in anomalous health incidents” as well as other clarifying changes.

The committee notes its continued strong support for the Department of Defense’s efforts to investigate the cause of anomalous health incidents (AHIs) and provide care for U.S. Government personnel and their dependents, who have been victims of these incidents. The work of the Department’s AHI Cross-Functional Team is essential in understanding the possible range of technologies that may be the cause of these incidents, and it should continue with all urgency as the threat posed by directed energy weapons is likely to grow in the coming years. Further, the committee supports the military health system’s continued commitment to treat all Federal personnel, regardless of employing agency, and their dependents, who have suffered an AHI.

Pilot program on protecting access to critical assets (sec. 907)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish a pilot program within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment with the authority to conduct as-

sessments, support industrial base decision-making, and provide mitigation measures to counter adversarial capital flows into domestic and allied industrial entities intended to undermine or deny United States access to key industrial capabilities or access and placement needed for national security and military functions. The committee notes that funding is specifically authorized within an existing program element to carry out this pilot program.

Extension of mission management pilot program (sec. 908)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the mission management pilot program, as authorized by Section 871 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117 81), and update the requirements of the pilot program.

Conforming amendments to carry out elimination of position of Chief Management Officer (sec. 909)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 192(c), section 240b, and section 240d of title 10, United States Code, to update all statutory references to the defunct Department of Defense's Chief Management Officer.

Subtitle B—Other Department of Defense Organization and Management Matters

Joint Energetics Transition Office (sec. 921)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to realign roles, responsibilities, and resources to create a Joint Energetics Transition Office in order to develop a strategic plan and investment plan for incorporating novel energetic materials into new and existing programs.

Transition of oversight responsibility for the Defense Technology Security Administration (sec. 922)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop a transition plan and realign the Defense Technology Security Administration under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy.

Integrated and authenticated access to Department of Defense systems for certain congressional staff for oversight purposes (sec. 923)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to integrate, to the extent feasible, access tokens granted to the congressional defense committees with Department of Defense Parking Management Office software.

Furthermore, the Director of Administration and Management and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs shall brief the Senate Armed Services Committee on modernizing the software used by the Department of Defense Parking Management Office to manage parking at the Pentagon by October 30, 2023. This briefing should address the potential integration of parking software with access tokens generated pursuant to Section 1046 of

the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Integration of productivity software suites for scheduling data (sec. 924)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the software used by the Department of Defense to schedule meetings, briefings, and hearings with the congressional defense committees is fully integrated and digitally interoperable with similar congressional software.

The committee notes that while both the Department of Defense and the Congress have largely migrated to Microsoft 365 at great cost, the core scheduling functions of Microsoft Outlook remain inaccessible to either side. Given the extremely small number of congressional staff and personnel from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, the committee remains concerned that the Department of Defense is missing opportunities to expand congressional engagement due to basic failures of functionality in its productivity software suite.

Operationalizing audit readiness (sec. 925)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to develop a set of command metrics that link existing audit readiness metrics with unit leadership metrics, as well as assess means for integrating such metrics into the performance evaluations process for unit commanders.

The provision would also require the President of the Defense Acquisition University to develop training curricula to support the implementation of such metrics in the day-to-day performance of unit commanders.

Next generation business health metrics (sec. 926)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the secretaries of the military departments and acting through the Director of Administration and Management, to develop an updated set of business health metrics to inform senior leader decision-making in the Department of Defense.

Independent assessment of defense business enterprise architecture (sec. 927)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to select a federally funded research and development center or a university affiliated research center to conduct an independent assessment of the Department of Defense Business Enterprise Architecture.

Limitation on establishment of new diversity, equity, and inclusion positions; hiring freeze (sec. 928)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from establishing new positions with responsibility for matters relating to diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), or from filling any such positions vacated after the date of enact-

ment of this Act. The prohibitions in this provision would expire upon delivery by the Comptroller General of the United States of a review of the Department of Defense DEI workforce required elsewhere in this Act, due February 28, 2024.

Items of Special Interest

Standardized methodology for cost savings and avoidance calculations

The committee notes the importance of being able to fully understand the analysis and tradeoffs that go into various budgetary planning decisions for the Department of Defense in a systematic and transparent way. This is especially true when the Department attempts to aggregate cost savings at a program level in order to demonstrate macro-level savings across the future years defense program. In past periods of budget austerity and efficiencies, the Department has had trouble clearly substantiating its claim of where and how it was achieving cost savings without the appearance of duplication, obfuscated calculations, and lack of consistency of application across the various components. The committee recognizes that similar attempts to demonstrate cost avoidance at a macroscale are even more unsystematic and lack consistent rigor. The result is a lack of confidence and trust when such macro cost savings and cost avoidance numbers are provided to the committee.

The committee is aware that the services have their own processes for determining cost savings and cost avoidance. The committee is also aware that the methodologies used across the Department of Defense vary slightly and make cross comparison in a consistent way difficult. The committee believes that the Department should expend analytic effort to review and standardize the methodology used across the Department and military departments for calculating cost saving and avoidance, and promulgate policy and resources to enforce such standardization. The committee believes such methodological consistency will allow for better understanding by congressional consumers, and improve the trust and confidence in such data.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Cost Assessment and Performance Evaluation (CAPE) office to conduct a review of the service methodologies for calculating cost savings and cost avoidance and to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by November 1, 2024. The report on this review should include:

- (1) A descriptive analysis of the methodologies currently used by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the military departments;
- (2) Identification of any gaps, inconsistencies, or shortfalls between these methodologies, as well as underlying data and supporting information systems;
- (3) Recommendations for how to resolve or mitigate such differences as identified in (2);
- (4) Analysis of the feasibility and advisability of creating a unified standardized methodology for use across the Department; and

(5) Assessment of the opportunities to leverage improved artificial intelligence and machine learning data analytics and visualization capabilities in order to implement current or future cost savings and cost avoidance processes in a more efficient and standardized way.

TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Financial Matters

General transfer authority (sec. 1001)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to \$6.0 billion of fiscal year 2024 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.

Annual report on budget prioritization by Secretary of Defense and military departments (sec. 1002)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to deliver a report to the congressional defense committees not later than 15 days after the annual budget submission that describes the reductions or eliminations of total obligational authority for programs, projects, and activities compared to the prior-year projection.

Additional reporting requirements related to unfunded priorities (sec. 1003)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 222a of title 10, United States Code, to add additional reporting requirements related to unfunded priorities.

Sense of the Senate on need for emergency supplemental appropriations (sec. 1004)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate that there are growing national security concerns that require additional funds beyond the defense spending limit and urges the President to send emergency supplemental funding requests to address those concerns, to include continued support for Ukraine, additional munitions production, and additional naval vessels and combat vehicles.

Subtitle B—Counterdrug Activities

Disruption of fentanyl trafficking (sec. 1011)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, to develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to use existing Department of Defense authorities to counter fentanyl trafficking into the United States. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to report on efforts to enhance security cooperation with the Government of

Mexico to counter transnational criminal organizations within Mexico that traffic fentanyl.

Enhanced support for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime (sec. 1012)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 284(b) of title 10, United States Code, to add planning services to the types of support that may be provided.

Modification of support for counterdrug activities and activities to counter transnational organized crime: increase in cap for small scale construction projects (sec. 1013)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the authority under section 284 of title 10, United States Code, to increase the cap on small scale construction support to foreign counterdrug partners from \$750,000 to \$1.5 million.

Building the capacity of armed forces of Mexico to counter the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations (sec. 1014)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to establish a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of building the capacity of armed forces of Mexico in the United States on jointly agreed goals to counter the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations. The provision would also require a plan for implementing the pilot program.

Subtitle C—Naval Vessels

Modification of authority to purchase used vessels under the National Defense Sealift Fund (sec. 1021)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2218 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the Department of Defense to continue modernizing the Ready Reserve Force and the Military Sealift Command surge sealift fleet.

Amphibious warship force availability (sec. 1022)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 8062 of title 10, United States Code, to direct the Navy to schedule maintenance and repair activities for amphibious ships in order to ensure that 24 such warships are available for worldwide deployment at any given time.

Prohibition on retirement of certain naval vessels (sec. 1023)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the use of funds to retire or place in storage three dock landing ships and one guided missile cruiser.

Report on the potential for an Army and Navy joint effort for watercraft vessels (sec. 1024)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Navy, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, to submit, not later than February 29, 2024, a report to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility of conducting a joint Army and Navy effort to develop and field a family of watercraft vessels to support the implementation of the Marine Corps concept of Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations and Army operations in maritime environments.

The report shall include an assessment of whether a shared base platform could meet Department of the Navy and Department of the Army requirements and, if so, an assessment of the benefits and challenges of: (1) Procuring a technical data package to allow simultaneous construction by multiple builders; and (2) Using block buy authorities.

Subtitle D—Counterterrorism

Extension of prohibition on use of funds to close or relinquish control of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1031)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1036 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to extend through the end of fiscal year 2024 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.

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. 1032)

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) to extend through December 31, 2024, 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. 1033)

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) to extend through December 31, 2024, 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. 1034)

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) to extend through December 31, 2024, the prohibition on the use of funds provided to the Department of Defense to construct or modify facilities in the United States to transfer or release individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Libya, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, and Afghanistan.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous Authorities and Limitations

Extension of admission to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for certain non-immigrant H–2B workers (sec. 1041)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 6(b)(1)(B) of the Joint Resolution titled “A Joint Resolution to approve the ‘Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America’, and for other purposes” (48 U.S.C. 1806(b)(1)(B)), approved March 24, 1976, by extending the deadline for certain non-immigrant H–2B workers.

The committee notes that this provision would support the realignment of U.S. forces to Guam by addressing limited workforce availability on Guam. The committee understands that current labor market conditions are constrained by the H–2B 3-year service restriction waiver expiring in 2024. Without this provision, construction costs for the Department of Defense are estimated to increase by at least \$250.0 million, and the Marine relocations from Japan may be delayed.

Authority to include funding requests for the chemical and biological defense program in budget accounts of military departments (sec. 1042)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1701(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 (Public Law 103–160) by changing the budget authority from prohibitive to permissive.

The committee notes that since the FY 1994 NDAA, the Army has been prohibited by statute from requesting military construction funds for chemical-biological facilities like Dugway Proving Ground as part of the President’s annual budget request. In 2023, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs and the Army signed an agreement that transferred funding responsibilities for Dugway Proving Ground to the Army. The committee believes this provision would grant the

Army sufficient budget authority to request funding for military construction relating to chemical-biological facilities.

Unfavorable security clearance eligibility determinations and appeals (sec. 1043)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide the same administrative due process in cases of unfavorable security clearance eligibility determinations for members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employees that is currently provided for contractor personnel through the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals (DOHA). The provision would be effective the earlier of September 30, 2024, or the date on which the DOD General Counsel certifies to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that DOHA is prepared to execute its responsibilities under this section.

Assistance in support of Department of Defense accounting for missing United States Government personnel (sec. 1044)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 408 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the provision of funds by the Department of Defense to foreign nations to assist in accounting for missing United States Government personnel. The provision would also modify the congressional reporting requirement in section 408 of title 10, United States Code, to require an annual report on the Department's use of the authorities provided by that section.

Implementation of arrangements to build transparency, confidence, and security (sec. 1045)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to use amounts authorized for operation and maintenance for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses for meetings and demonstrations hosted by the Department of Defense in implementation of the Vienna Document 2011 on Confidence and Security-Building Measures (the Vienna Document).

The committee expects that meetings and demonstrations hosted by the Department of Defense in implementing the Vienna Document will be conducted consistent with the requirements of Annex IV and other relevant provisions of that document.

Access to and use of military post offices by United States citizens employed overseas by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization who perform functions in support of military operations of the Armed Forces (sec. 1046)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 406 of title 39, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to authorize the use of military post office boxes by United States citizens employed overseas by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization who perform functions in support of military operations of the Armed Forces. The provision would also require a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, on the

status of the revision of applicable regulations, and any legal or financial hurdles to implementation.

Removal of time limitations of temporary protection and authorization of reimbursement for security services and equipment for former or retired Department of Defense personnel (sec. 1047)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 714 of title 10, United States Code, to modify the authority of the Secretary of Defense to provide certain former and retired Department of Defense personnel with protection within the United States, including authority to reimburse such personnel for security services and equipment procured at personal expense, under circumstances where serious and credible threats of harm arise from duties performed while employed by the Department.

Annual Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) capabilities required to expand accounting for persons missing from designated past conflicts (sec. 1048)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, not later than March 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, to post on a publicly available internet website a list of capabilities required to expand accounting for persons missing from designated past conflicts and to provide a briefing to Congress on those capabilities.

Subtitle F—Studies and Reports

Annual report and briefing on implementation of Force Design 2030 (sec. 1051)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Commandant of the Marine Corps to deliver an annual report and briefing detailing the programmatic choices made to implement Force Design 2030 capabilities, including capabilities and capacity divested to accelerate the implementation of Force Design 2030. The report would also cover the ways in which Force Design 2030 responds to strategic guidance and emergent concepts of operations. The committee notes that this reporting requirement subsumes the similar directive report language contained in section 1023 of the Joint Explanatory Statement to Accompany the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Committee Print No. 2).

Plan for conversion of Joint Task Force North into Joint Interagency Task Force North (sec. 1052)

The committee recommends a provision that would require, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of relevant Federal departments or agencies, submit to the congressional defense committees a detailed plan for converting Joint Task Force North into a joint interagency task force. The plan would be submitted in unclassified form, but could include a classified annex. The provision would require the Secretary to provide an interim briefing on the development of the plan to the congressional de-

fense committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Report on use of tactical fighter aircraft and bomber aircraft for deployments and homeland defense missions (sec. 1053)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the use of tactical fighter aircraft and bomber aircraft for deployments and homeland defense missions. The study should:

- (1) Review both deployment and exercise requirements for tactical fighter aircraft and bomber aircraft levied by each geographic combatant command;
- (2) Assess deployable forces currently available to fulfill each of those requirements, and whether those forces are adequate to meet the global requirements;
- (3) Review any relevant tactical fighter forces or bomber forces that are not considered deployable or available to meet combatant command requirements;
- (4) Assess whether adequate consideration has been given to fighter coverage of the homeland during these deployments, in particular within the Alaska Area of Responsibility and the Hawaii Area of Responsibility; and
- (5) Assess U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy active duty, Air National Guard, and reserve land-based tactical fighter units that could be considered for inclusion into homeland defense mission requirements.

The Secretary would be required to submit the results of this review to the congressional defense committees not later than May 1, 2024.

Modifications of reporting requirements (sec. 1054)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify certain reporting requirements.

Report on equipping certain ground combat units with small unmanned aerial systems (sec. 1055)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the congressional defense committees a report on equipping platoon-sized ground combat formations with certain small unmanned aerial systems.

Comprehensive assessment of Marine Corps Force Design 2030 (sec. 1056)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an independent assessment of the U.S. Marine Corps modernization initiatives. The provision would require a report to be provided to the congressional defense committees on such independent assessment not later than one year after the date of entering into the contract, and the provision specifies required elements of the assessment.

Strategy to achieve critical mineral supply chain independence for the Department of Defense (sec. 1057)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, one year after the date of enactment of this Act, a strategy to develop supply chains for the Department of Defense that are not dependent on mining or the processing of critical minerals in, or by, covered countries. The strategy should also prioritize production and processing in the United States, in order to achieve critical mineral supply chain independence from covered countries for the Department by 2035.

Quarterly briefing on homeland defense planning (sec. 1058)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a detailed briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2024, and every 90 days thereafter through February 1, 2026, on efforts to bolster homeland defense.

Special operations force structure (sec. 1059)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate regarding special operations force structure, including that the Secretary of Defense should not consider any reductions to special operations force structure until after the completion of a comprehensive analysis of special operations force structure and a determination that any planned changes would not have a negative impact on the ability of combatant commanders to support the National Defense Strategy. The provision would also direct the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees assessing the optimal force structure for special operations forces not later than March 1, 2024.

Briefing on commercial tools employed by the Department of Defense to assess foreign ownership, control, or influence (sec. 1060)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Act, a report on countering industrial espionage, including a description of commercial and organically developed tools employed by the Department of Defense to assess the risks of foreign ownership, control, or influence within the defense industrial base, and specific commercial solutions the Department is currently leveraging to assess and mitigate these risks.

Plan on countering human trafficking (sec. 1061)

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 plan to the congressional defense committees for coordinating with defense partners in North America and South America and supporting interagency departments and agencies in countering human trafficking operations.

Briefing and report on use and effectiveness of United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (sec. 1062)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing, not later than April 30, 2024, on the use of Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in light of foreign military activity in Cuba.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

Matters related to irregular warfare (sec. 1071)

The committee recommends a provision that affirms the authority of the Secretary of Defense to conduct irregular warfare operations to defend the United States, allies of the United States, and interests of the United States.

Joint concept for competing implementation updates (sec. 1072)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide the congressional defense committees with a written update and accompanying briefing on the implementation of the Joint Concept for Competing, released on February 10, 2023, every 180 days through March 1, 2026.

Limitation on certain funding until submission of the Chairman’s Risk Assessment and briefing requirement (sec. 1073)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit certain funds from obligation or expenditure until the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives outstanding risk assessments. The provision would also amend section 153 of title 10, United States Code, to require an annual briefing on the assessments developed by the Joint Staff.

Section 153 of title 10, United States Code, delineates the functions of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to include the development of an annual risk assessment. The primary purpose of the Chairman’s Risk Assessment (CRA) is to identify and evaluate the risk associated with executing the most recent National Military Strategy (NMS). However, the CRA also fulfills other critically important functions. For example, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction, “Joint Strategic Planning System” (CJCSI 3100.01E) published May 21, 2021, states that global integration, which is another prescribed statutory duty of the Chairman, “requires a shared understanding of threats, hazards, risks, and Joint Force trade-offs. Strategic assessments provide the analytical foundation for this shared understanding.” According to the aforementioned instruction, both the CRA and the Joint Military Net Assessment (JMNA) are “essential assessments” in that process, and these documents “contribute to a wide-ranging, Comprehensive Joint Readiness analytical baseline, and thus guide the development of the Chairman’s military advice on global posture, readi-

ness, risk, and the balance of near-term resource decisions with modernization to maintain our competitive advantage.”

The statute requires that the CRA be delivered annually to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than February 15. Unfortunately, the CRA has not been submitted on time for the past several years. In one instance, the committee was informed, long after the fact, that a determination was made to withhold the CRA in contravention of the statutory requirements included in section 153 of title 10, United States Code. On other occasions, it is the committee’s understanding that the CRA was delayed because the risk mitigation plan, required by law to accompany the CRA, had not been finalized.

The failure to submit the CRA in a timely manner has disadvantaged this committee during the drafting of the annual national defense authorization act. A critical component of the risk assessment is to identify and assess force capabilities, as well as characterizing how risk varies over time due to budget priorities, tradeoffs, and fiscal constraints. As a result, the CRA is instrumental to the committee’s decision making process as it evaluates the authorities and resources necessary to implement the National Defense Strategy at various levels of risk. The completion and transmission of the CRA is a basic, essential, and longstanding requirement. Failure to perform this function is completely unacceptable.

The committee is deeply frustrated by the demonstrated lack of urgency in providing these assessments on time to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Therefore, the committee believes that it is appropriate, and necessary, to limit certain funding until such time as the outstanding CRAs are delivered as required by law. The committee also believes it is necessary to require an annual briefing from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on activities enumerated under section 153 of title 10, United States Code. Finally, the committee directs the Director for Strategy, Plans, and Policy, Joint Staff (J-5), in conjunction with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than September 30, 2023, on the current status, and anticipated timeline, for delivering outstanding risk assessments.

Notification of safety and security concerns at certain Department of Defense laboratories (sec. 1074)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to notify the congressional defense committees within 7 days after ceasing operations at any Department of Defense laboratory or facility rated at biosafety level (BSL)–3 or higher for safety or security reasons.

Assessment and recommendations relating to infrastructure, capacity, resources, and personnel in Guam (sec. 1075)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command, to assess the capacity of existing in-

frastructure, resources, and personnel available in Guam to meet United States Indo-Pacific Command strategic objectives, and provide a report on such assessment to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024.

Program and processes relating to foreign acquisition (sec. 1076)

The committee recommends a provision to improve the process of foreign acquisition of U.S. defense articles through: (1) A pilot program for combatant commands to hire acquisition specialists as advisors; (2) A foreign acquisition industry day; (3) A Department of Defense (DOD) senior-level industry advisory group; (4) Establishment of DOD points of contact for Foreign Military Sales; and (5) Establishment of combatant command needs for exportability.

Furthermore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, not later than October 30, 2023, to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate on the status of foreign military sales cases above \$100.0 million that have a completed Letter of Agreement. The briefing will include the following: (1) A description of the actual or anticipated timeline associated with the issuance of a Request for Proposal to the prime contractor, submission of the prime contractor's initial proposal, and the date of contract award; (2) Whether or not the Defense Contract Audit Agency performed a review, and if so, the associated schedule; (3) Whether or not an undefinitized contract action was awarded, and if so, the schedule for definitization and details on work stoppages that may have occurred due to limitations on obligations; and (4) Whether or not certified cost or pricing data were required, and if so, the number of subcontractors at any tier providing certified cost or pricing data.

Technical and conforming amendments related to the Space Force (sec. 1077)

The committee recommends a provision that would make technical and conforming amendments to titles 10 and 37, United States Code, related to the establishment of the Space Force.

Authority to establish commercial integration cells within certain combatant commands (sec. 1078)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow certain combatant commands to establish commercial integration cells for the purpose of integrating public and private entities with capabilities relevant to the area of operation of such command.

Modification on limitation on funding for institutions of higher education hosting Confucius Institutes (sec. 1079)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1062 of the William M. ("Mac") Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283) by removing the waiver authority.

Modification of definition of domestic source for title III of Defense Production Act of 1950 (sec. 1080)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 702 of the Defense Production Act (50 U.S.C. 4552) to add Australia and the United Kingdom to the definition of domestic sources for the purposes of Title III of such Act.

Comprehensive strategy for talent development and management of Department of Defense computer programming workforce (sec. 1081)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense to develop a strategy for the talent development and management of the Department's computer programming workforce.

Limitation on availability of funds for destruction of landmines (sec. 1082)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit funding for the destruction of anti-personnel landmine munitions until the Secretary of Defense provides a report that describes current policy, projected inventories and associated costs, and a military assessment of inventory projections.

Items of Special Interest

Analysis of Chinese penetration of transportation node infrastructure and commercial technologies to counter such actions The committee is concerned about the People's Republic of China's increasing ownership and operations of major logistics and infrastructure hubs throughout the world, which poses a significant threat to the ability of the United States to secure critical lines of communication and project power. The committee is aware that the Department of Defense is currently examining ways to leverage commercial technologies to address this concern.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by December 1, 2023, that details existing and proposed Department of Defense initiatives intended to identify and mitigate threats to ensure the ability of the United States to secure critical lines of communication and project power. The report, at a minimum, shall include the following:

- (1) A list of major logistics and infrastructure hubs throughout the world under Chinese ownership or operation, to include both state- and privately-owned enterprises, which pose threats to the ability of the United States to secure critical lines of communication and project power;
- (2) A list of existing policy and program initiatives undertaken by the Department and the interagency to address concerns mentioned above;
- (3) An assessment of whether the aforementioned policies and program initiatives have succeeded;
- (4) A survey of commercial capabilities not yet utilized by the Department that are available to assist in situational awareness, interdiction, and mitigation of these threats;

- (5) An assessment of whether additional authorities, to include the Department's ability to fund and provide loan guarantees for infrastructure projects, would assist in addressing threats posed by the People's Republic of China; and
- (6) A cost estimate of any applicable programs.

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

Assessment of threat posed by cartels and transnational criminal organizations

The committee is concerned by the persistent threat posed by cartels and other transnational criminal organizations to United States national security as a result of their trafficking of fentanyl and other drugs, weapons, and humans, as well as money laundering and other illicit activities. The committee is concerned by the lack of sufficient progress in combating this threat.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than October 31, 2023, on the role and impact of cartel and transnational organized crime on the security of the United States and the broader region. The briefing shall, at a minimum, address the following:

- (1) An assessment of the size, intent, composition, financing, and geographic reach of such organizations;
- (2) An assessment of the threat posed by such organizations to the United States and the broader region;
- (3) An assessment of which, if any, state actors are providing financial or other support to these organizations, and a description of the nature of such support;
- (4) An assessment of non-state actors that are providing financial or other support to these organizations, and a description of the nature of such support;
- (5) An assessment of any vulnerabilities that would present opportunities to degrade or dismantle the capabilities of such organizations; and
- (6) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Director.

Briefing on Indo-Pacific Command contested logistics requirements

The committee believes that a robust logistics system, providing both sufficient capacity to support major combat operations and resilience to operate under severe and sustained kinetic and non-kinetic attack, is vital to the Department of Defense's (DOD) core missions of deterrence and warfighting. The committee is encouraged by recent DOD efforts to address contested logistics challenges, but remains concerned with the pace and scale of such efforts, as well as the resilience of such efforts in the face of attrition of equipment, logistics platforms, or prepositioned supplies.

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 29, 2024, on the current ability of the joint force to conduct contested logistics in the Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) area of responsi-

bility, and DOD efforts to improve contested logistics capabilities and capacity including:

- (1) Current concepts for sustaining each service component in a conflict scenario;
- (2) Total lift capacity requirements to complete combatant commander plans, to include force deployment, bulk fuel, munitions, and all other relevant classes of supply;
- (3) Current and planned lift capacity in theater;
- (4) Current and planned lift capacity out of theater that would be available to the combatant commander in a conflict scenario within relevant time frames;
- (5) A vulnerability assessment of current and planned concepts for sustaining combat operations in INDOPACOM;
- (6) An assessment of existing port infrastructure to support joint force peacetime and contingency operations, including the sufficiency of bilateral agreements to support contingency access to such infrastructure;
- (7) Any relevant support contracts in the region expected to mitigate sustainment requirements in a contingency;
- (8) Actions that can be undertaken and completed by each of the military departments within the next 4 years that would have the greatest impact on sustaining combat operations across all domains in INDOPACOM, both constrained and unconstrained by costs, accesses, policy, and statute;
- (9) An assessment of the extent to which deployed forces could meet logistical support requirements locally for consumables other than munitions and spare parts;
- (10) A net assessment of U.S. capabilities to sustain prolonged combat operations in INDOPACOM in the 2027 time frame based on current projections of fielded capabilities;
- (11) A report on which Army logistics capabilities reside within the Active Army component compared with the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve; and, an assessment of the risk incurred by that mix, to include potential delays to Joint Force employment as a result of mobilization delays; and
- (12) Any other matters deemed relevant by the Secretary.

Briefing on retention of survivable missile launchers

Not later than February 28, 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a briefing on the Department of Defense requirement for survivable, non-strategic missile launchers, and the Navy's plan to meet that requirement through the 2020s.

The briefing shall address the following options for meeting the requirement: (1) Retaining Ohio-class guided missile submarines in service and any required life extension program to do so; (2) Deploying survivable missile launchers on other vessels; (3) Expanding the Marine Corps' inventory of forward-deployed mobile missile launchers; and (4) Such other options as the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate.

The briefing shall also identify current validated undersea vertical launch system capacity requirements, planning scenarios used to develop such requirements, and any plans to reassess such requirements.

Building maritime awareness and capacity of partner nations to protect maritime boundaries from Chinese illegal fishing

The February 2023 Annual Threat Assessment of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence identifies the People's Republic of China's fleet of distant water fishing vessels as a leading contributor to the decline of maritime fisheries, through the over-exploitation or degradation of fish stocks in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere, causing food insecurity and driving instability in some coastal regions. The committee notes that these Chinese fishing vessels travel great distances to heavily fish in or around other nations' exclusive economic zones (EEZs), including the southeastern Pacific off Chile, Ecuador, and Peru; the southwest Atlantic off Argentina; the waters of the Gulf of Guinea and the Guinea current off west Africa; and waters in the western and northwestern Pacific. In many of these regions, partner nations lack the ability to effectively enforce against incursions and often face severe diplomatic backlash from China when they do.

The committee believes that China's illegal fishing poses an international security threat and urges the Secretary of Defense to work with other relevant Federal departments and agencies to develop a plan to protect maritime boundaries and marine resources of our partner nations in these regions, including efforts to build the maritime domain awareness and the capacity of friendly foreign forces to respond to incursions by Chinese distant water fishing fleets into their EEZs.

Combatting trafficking in persons

The effects of human trafficking are wide-ranging. It not only irrevocably harms victims, but it damages good order and discipline and breaks down unit cohesion and readiness when it occurs in the Department of Defense (DOD) community. States with large military populations are acutely targeted by traffickers who set up their organizations just outside the boundaries of DOD facilities. Although the Department of Defense has taken steps through ongoing operations, such as Operation Keiki Shield in the State of Hawaii, to identify servicemembers seeking to participate in illegal activities, intervention programs focused on reducing demand for commercial sex to combat prostitution and sexual exploitation would further reduce trafficking around military installations. As such, the committee strongly encourages the DOD to update its program to combat sex trafficking to include on-base signage available in multiple languages for accessibility purposes where relevant. The committee believes the program should also include standardized, ongoing, data-driven training, building upon the existing Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) program, and require training numbers to be reported to the CTIP Program Management Office. The DOD shall brief the Committees on Armed services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on a plan to update its program to combat sex trafficking no later than January 30, 2024.

Comptroller General Review of North American Aerospace Defense Aerospace Warning and Control

The United States and Canada have operated the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) to protect North America from airborne threats for 65 years. Over time, those threats have evolved from Soviet strategic bombers outside our airspace to terrorist threats inside that airspace. In the last decade, the airborne threats posed by a resurgent Russia and an increasingly aggressive China have further evolved in number and technological complexity. Whether from traditional aircraft or novel systems, such as the recent experience with high altitude surveillance balloons, the threats pose challenges to NORAD's ability to detect and respond effectively. The committee needs a better understanding of the NORAD operating situation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review of the NORAD's aerospace warning and control mission and procedures. The review should include an assessment of NORAD's procedures to:

- (1) Intercept known adversary aircraft as such aircraft approach or enter United States airspace;
- (2) Intercept known adversary aircraft, if such aircraft are first detected within United States airspace;
- (3) Deal with simultaneous incursions into United States airspace by hostile aircraft that are geographically separated;
- (4) Manage command and control systems to determine the capacity for dealing with multiple airspace incursions of unknown or hostile aircraft;
- (5) Authorize engagements and the criteria for delegating engagement authority to various levels of command;
- (6) Interrogate, identify, and interact with unidentified aircraft on approach to, upon entry into, and within United States or Canadian airspace including conventional aircraft and air vehicles with low-closure rate, such as helicopters, small drones, and high-altitude balloons;
- (7) Deal with incursions into airspace over military installations, and coordination and information sharing, both in near-real time and after the fact, between military installations regarding airspace incursions of all types;
- (8) Transfer responsibility for aircraft of interest from NORAD to other geographic combatant commands;
- (9) Other related matters the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee also believes the Comptroller General should review and report on the history of air defense procedures and how they compare across NORAD regions and in restricted or military airspace, and the extent to which NORAD and the Department of Defense have assessed the effectiveness of NORAD's aerospace warning and control capabilities and operations.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the congressional defense committees on the preliminary observations of the review not later than January 15, 2024, and to provide final results to the congressional defense committees in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Finally, the committee notes that the Comptroller General's statutory right of access encompasses the information required for this review, including operational plans and policies, guidance, and other documentation. Accordingly, the committee expects the Secretary of Defense and the relevant Department of Defense components and commands to provide the Comptroller General full cooperation and access to the information and documentation related to this review, including relevant operational plans and policies.

Comptroller General review of special operations intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) is in transition as it increases its focus on strategic competition while also maintaining responsibility for the counterterrorism and countering violent extremist organization mission set. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities are essential to USSOCOM's ability to conduct its missions. However, not all ISR assets are appropriate for all missions, and both USSOCOM and the military services intend to divest of ISR assets that special operations forces (SOF) have previously relied upon.

The committee is concerned about how planned divestments will affect SOF operations and whether USSOCOM has planned to maintain an effective suite of ISR capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess USSOCOM's plans for its ISR capabilities including:

- (1) The effect that divestments of USSOCOM and service ISR capabilities may have in terms of cost and the capabilities available for operations and the risks USSOCOM may incur as a result of these divestments;
- (2) The investments USSOCOM intends to make in its ISR capabilities, the alignment of those investments with projected ISR requirements for SOF, and the risks these investments are intended to mitigate;
- (3) A comparison of the planned divestments and investments to USSOCOM and departmental strategic guidance for ISR and future operating environments; and
- (4) Any other matters the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, and to provide final results to these committees on a mutually agreed upon date.

Comptroller General Review of Theater Special Operations Command Sensitive Activities

As the Department of Defense's (DOD) Theater Special Operations Commands (TSOCs) focus more on integrated deterrence and irregular warfare capabilities, sensitive activities and related operational preparation of the environment and intelligence activities will likely assume even more importance. The committee has previously identified concerns with the growth of special operations sensitive activity capabilities and the DOD's efforts to oversee and manage these capabilities, and remains concerned as DOD and

U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) increase focus on strategic competition.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the DOD and USSOCOM's efforts to develop, fund, and oversee sensitive activities capabilities. The assessment should review:

- (1) Sensitive activities capabilities that reside at the TSOCs and how they are similar or dissimilar to capabilities provided by other special operations organizations, the defense intelligence enterprise, and other DOD components;
- (2) The relationship between TSOC sensitive activities capabilities and those described as operational preparation of the environment and intelligence activities;
- (3) DOD, USSOCOM, and combatant command oversight of TSOC sensitive activities;
- (4) DOD obligations when supporting TSOC sensitive activities and the accounts from which those obligations were drawn (for example, section 127f of title 10, United States Code, or other statutory authorities);
- (5) TSOC future resource needs for sensitive activities and the trend in terms of the number of personnel authorized and assigned to support those activities;
- (6) Future sensitive, or related, activity capability needs for the TSOCs; and
- (7) Other matters the Comptroller General deems appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2024, and to provide final results to these committees on a mutually agreed upon date.

Contingency planning for health care requirements of aging population at Guantanamo detention facility

The committee notes the recommendations of the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, submitted in a report dated April 3, 2023, pursuant to the requirements of section 1036 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), regarding the provision of medical care to individuals at the Guantanamo detention facility. The scope of the assessment included quality of care; availability of medical facilities and resources; detainees' medical conditions and the likely progress of these conditions; any gaps in the facilities or resources needed to address medical conditions; the plan to address any gaps; and the ability of the CMO to access data, information, and assistance, as necessary.

In April 2023, the International Committee of the Red Cross issued a statement following a visit to the Guantanamo detention facility, in which the head of delegation expressed concern that the detainees are "experiencing the symptoms of accelerated ageing," and that "their physical and mental health needs are growing and becoming increasingly challenging." As the population of detainees at Guantanamo ages, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicates that likely causes of early mortality

among that age group include heart disease, lower respiratory disease, diabetes, liver disease, cerebrovascular disease, Alzheimer's disease, septicemia, and kidney failure.

The committee is concerned that the complex medical care required to address the needs of an aging detainee population at Guantanamo will place significant demands on the facilities and resources at, or available to, medical health providers servicing the Guantanamo detention facility. The committee urges the Secretary of Defense to take the necessary measures to ensure that comprehensive planning is put in place for delivering timely and appropriate medical care to address the predictable contingencies associated with an aging population.

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 April 1, 2024, on the progress of the Department of Defense in contingency planning for addressing the anticipated medical contingencies for the aging population at the Guantanamo detention facility.

Counter unmanned underwater vehicles strategy

Incursions of unmanned aerial vehicles into United States airspace is an issue of concern. The committee believes that potential incursions of unmanned underwater vehicles (UUVs) could pose similar problems for our security.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to analyze incidents of suspected or confirmed intrusions by UUVs on or near U.S. military installations. Based on that analysis, the Secretary shall identify a strategy for addressing such incursions, and whether the Department needs to acquire different or enhanced capabilities to neutralize future threats from UUVs. The Secretary should deliver a report on that strategy to the congressional defense and intelligence committees not later than April 1, 2024.

Defense Technology Security Administration review

The committee is supportive of the agreement between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (AUKUS). The committee notes that executing the AUKUS pillars will require significant and frequent technology transfer between, and among, the three countries. The committee also notes that the United Kingdom and Australia have raised concerns that the U.S. implementation processes for International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) may impede cooperation.

Although the Department of State plays the most significant role in ITAR, the committee is aware that the Department of Defense (DOD) plays an important support role. The committee recognizes that the Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA) is the lead DOD entity for ITAR review and compliance. DTSA administers the development and implementation of DOD technology security policies on international transfers of defense-related goods, services, and technologies. In light of the significant requirements for technology transfer likely under AUKUS, the committee encourages DTSA to examine its organization and processes and identify opportunities to streamline review and decision making.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DTSA to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee by December 1, 2023, on its organization, management, and processes related to ITAR. The briefing shall include:

- (1) A description of the roles and responsibilities of DTSA with respect to ITAR cases and compliance; and
- (2) Identification of any opportunities to modernize, streamline, or otherwise better facilitate ITAR-related processes, particularly as they pertain to the United Kingdom, Australia, and AUKUS.

Department of Defense facilitation of non-programs of record

The committee supports efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) to review and improve its role in the foreign military sales process to better enable our allies and partners to meet their own national security needs. In this regard, emerging and evolving technologies can play an important role in delivering critical combat capabilities. The U.S. defense industrial base is capable of developing and manufacturing such technologies with remarkable speed and efficiency. Delivering these priority capabilities to our allies and partners will depend on enhancing the ability of the foreign military sales process to conclude and implement non-program of record (NPOR) cases in a timely manner.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, in consultation with the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, not later than March 1, 2024, to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on DOD efforts to facilitate the use of the foreign military process to deliver NPOR defense articles and services to allies and partners. The briefing should include discussion of the following:

- (1) DOD efforts to develop a methodology to facilitate the NPOR foreign military sales;
- (2) DOD efforts to develop Department-wide standards and timelines for NPOR foreign military sales cases;
- (3) An assessment of the desirability and feasibility of having a foreign military sales contracting construct dedicated for NPOR cases;
- (4) An evaluation of whether foreign military sales policy and processes for NPOR cases incorporate best practices; and
- (5) Recommendations, if any, including any appropriate legislative proposals, for providing critical NPOR capabilities in accordance with the objectives of the foreign military sales process.

EPF 13 experimentation

The committee recognizes the importance of experimentation with unmanned surface vessels, and in fiscal year 2021, the Congress added \$50.0 million to convert EPF-13 to an unmanned logistics prototype. Along with unmanned features, the ship has been delivered to the United States Navy and successfully tested, including a transit from Mobile, Alabama to Miami, Florida. However, the Navy transferred the ship to Military Sealift Command (MSC)

and has not demonstrated a clear plan for using the novel capabilities provided by EPF-13.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to develop and execute a certification process for MSC mariners to operate EPF-13 using all autonomy enhancements, as well as advanced manned-unmanned teaming and expeditionary advanced base operations, through experimentation and development of concepts of operations in the fleet along with other unmanned surface vessels.

Frigate second shipyard study

The committee notes that the Department of the Navy will not be able to reach the policy goal of 355 battle force ships unless it expands production. The U.S. Navy's 30-year shipbuilding plan, dated December 9, 2020, anticipated standing up a second shipyard for the FFG-62 *Constellation*-class frigate in fiscal year 2023 and procuring four frigates in fiscal year 2025. The committee further notes that the statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-103) paused plans for a second shipyard until the U.S. Navy proved the frigate design. With the first four ships of the class due to start construction before the close of fiscal year 2024, the committee believes the time is appropriate to study the requirements and schedule for a second shipyard.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to develop a plan for a second shipyard to produce the *Constellation*-class frigate. The plan shall address: (1) The stability of program requirements and maturity of ship design; (2) A schedule for ordering a mature technical data package; (3) The contracting strategy to include how the U.S. Navy plans to compete the second shipyard; (4) Funding requirements by fiscal year; and (5) Capacity of the shipbuilding industrial base to support two construction yards for frigates to include available workforce.

The Secretary of the Navy shall provide an interim briefing on such a plan to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2024.

Implementation of U.S. Special Operations Command's Comprehensive Review of Special Operations Forces Culture and Ethics

The committee believes the overwhelming majority of the special operations forces (SOF) community adheres to the highest standards of conduct and accountability. However, when ethical lapses occur, they tarnish the reputation of SOF, their contributions to our national security, and undermine trust of leaders. In 2020, in response to incidents of misconduct and unethical behavior within SOF, U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) assessed the culture, ethics, recruitment, and training of these forces. In its review, USSOCOM found that its cultural focus on SOF employment and mission accomplishment was to the detriment of leadership, discipline, and accountability. The review recommended 16 actions to address these issues in areas including: (1) Force employment; (2) Force accountability; (3) Leader development; (4) Force structure; and (5) Assessment and selection. The committee strongly supports ongoing efforts by USSOCOM to fully implement actions

in response to the review. However, the committee's continued efforts are necessary to ensure reforms are having the intended effect, including institutionalizing lessons learned and reinforcing a culture of accountability across the SOF community.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the status of the implementation of recommendations of the Comprehensive Review of Special Operations Forces Culture and Ethics. The assessment shall include: (1) The extent to which USSOCOM has implemented recommendations from its 2020 Comprehensive Review; (2) The extent to which USSOCOM has established measures to monitor progress in implementing recommendations from its review, to include gauging the effectiveness of its actions in addressing misconduct and ensuring transparency and accountability within SOF; and (3) Any other issues the Comptroller General deems appropriate with respect to the implementation of recommendations of the USSOCOM's Comprehensive Review or additional actions that should be taken to reinforce a culture of accountability across the SOF community.

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 on the results of the review, not later than March 1, 2024, and issue a report to follow at a time agreed upon at the time of the briefing.

Link-16

The committee recognizes the criticality of the military's Link-16 datalink systems to the execution of Joint Warfighting and observes that issues with Department of Defense (DOD) policies have stalled vital modernization of these systems since 2021. The committee also observes that the current inability to use Link-16 by a large number of DOD weapon systems degrades training and significantly increases the risk to service members and vital equipment from air-to-air collisions. The failure of the DOD to expeditiously resolve issues with Department processes and align Link-16 system management and certification practices to support agile software development continues to put national security and effective deterrence at risk, incurs additional costs to the Department, and drives increased risk to military personnel and equipment.

The committee notes that, to meet the pace of current agile software development practices, the Department of Defense must be able to rapidly and routinely test new Link-16 developmental software without requiring many months of electromagnetic compatibility features certification overhead for each new developmental software change. The committee observes that current coordination by the DOD has resulted in several one-off allowances of such testing, but that a standardized process for routine and continual coordination does not currently exist. The committee further observes that, in the case of GPS jamming, the Department has had success with mitigating the potential for spectrum interference with non-military systems through the use of a standardized Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual process that both coordinates its use, and limits the conditions of its use, to within military-use airspaces for more routine approval.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2024, on a plan to standardize a process through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual directive to coordinate for routine and continual approval within special-use airspaces for the purposes of testing Link-16 radio systems and associated software that have not completed electromagnetic compatibility features certification. Such process shall include, at a minimum, the Nevada Test and Training Range, Restricted Area 2508, Warning Area 151/470, Warning Area 386, and the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex.

Littoral Combat Ship retirements

The Navy plans to retire seven Littoral Combat Ships (LCS) vessels over the next 3 years. The committee is concerned that proceeding with these LCS retirements without a plan in place for future vessels to replace them will lead to uncertainty among our industry partners that support the fleet.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to submit to the congressional defense committees a 10-year plan for ship homeporting that would reflect proposed LCS retirements, and how the Navy's plan will ensure stability in industries supporting the fleet concentration areas. That report should be submitted not later than April 1, 2024.

Management and implementation of the foreign military sales program

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the capacity, efficiency, and timelines of the Department of Defense (DOD) organizations responsible for managing and implementing the foreign military sales program. 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 by July 1, 2024. Additionally, by February 1, 2024, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on how the Department is implementing, or why they do not believe they should implement, the recommendations that remain open in the Government Accountability Office report titled, "Foreign Military Sales: DOD Needs to Improve Its Use of Performance Information to Manage the Program" (GAO-17-703).

Mitigation of Aviation Transponder Vulnerabilities

The Department of Defense (DOD) has confirmed in briefings that it has developed a number of tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), which it calls Joint/Interagency-Ground/Air Transponder Operational Risk Reduction, that are intended to mitigate the operational security threats posed by third parties tracking DOD aircraft through open source data broadcast by Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast transponders. The Department has also confirmed that it has tested these TTPs and that they can be effective against tracking.

However, the Department acknowledges that the use of these TTPs is not consistently applied for sensitive DOD flights, in part because the decision whether to use the TTPs has been decentralized due to a lack of an overarching DOD policy.

The committee understands there are several software programs that track DOD aircraft, including aircraft DOD uses to transport senior government officials. The software is able to do this because these flights are not using the TTPs, making them readily tracked. Therefore, the committee expects the Secretary of Defense to address this situation by ensuring that a DOD-wide policy for preventing release of such sensitive information is promulgated as soon as possible.

New Starts via Transfer Authority

Section 1001 of this Act provides the Secretary of Defense with the authority to transfer not more than \$6.0 billion of funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for higher priority items, based on unforeseen military requirements, than those for which they were originally authorized. The committee notes that this section does not preclude the Department from transferring funds towards new start efforts, subject to proper justification, and that in the last three fiscal years, over 31 new start programs have been initiated in the year of execution with the support of the congressional defense committees. The committee anticipates the military departments utilizing this same authority in fiscal year 2024 and is aware of certain new start programs, such as the Department of the Air Force's Long Range Kill Chains (SPACE), Autonomous Collaborative Platforms, Counterspace Systems, and the Joint Strike Missile programs.

Operationalizing small and medium unmanned surface vessels

The growing threat environment is increasing risks to manned ships as well as increasing operational requirements of ships in theater. The committee is concerned the Navy cannot produce enough ships in time to fill lower-end maritime security missions. The applied adoption and use of unmanned technology, as seen in the war in Ukraine, and the emergence of artificial intelligence advances in autonomy have demonstrated effective kill chain concepts that the Navy must adopt as well as counter.

The committee recognizes and commends Task Force 59 (TF-59) and the Overlord program for their integration and experimentation with artificial intelligence and unmanned technologies and their demonstration and prototyping of unmanned capabilities. The committee is interested in how the Navy plans to incorporate lessons learned and rapidly integrate these efforts into the fleet. Specifically, the committee is interested in understanding the Navy's plan to field additional unmanned surface vehicles (USVs) and to evolve TF-59 demonstrations and experiments into specific requirements and acquisitions for rapid and scaled delivery of small USVs.

The committee directs the Navy to develop a plan to adopt USVs that addresses gaps in lower-end maritime security missions and demonstrates how small and medium USVs, through manned-unmanned teaming, can improve the survivability, lethality, or

tasking of manned platforms. The committee directs the Chief of Naval Operations to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 1, 2023, addressing: (1) The types of missions that can be conducted by both government and commercially available USVs; (2) Speeds and endurance of identified vessels; (3) Types of data collected, classification levels, and type of encryption; (4) Ability of vessels to comply with Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea; and (5) Recommendations for which manned platforms would benefit from USV escorts.

Reference libraries

Library collections of reference materials represent a vital resource for maintaining the national security of the United States. These collections may contain reference materials from biological sources, which can vary greatly in both type and scale, as well as virological and toxicological materials. These reference collections are unique resources that help recruit and retain personnel who are leading experts in their respective fields. Reference collections are also an invaluable tool in the preparedness of the United States in defending against biological and chemical agents. Both the acquisition and sustainment of these collections can be resource intensive. The committee encourages relevant Department of Defense entities to continue their work in acquiring and sustaining reference collections.

Report on implementation of the Defense Modernization Account

The committee recognizes the need for the Department of Defense (DOD) to accelerate the experimentation and transition of critical emerging technologies to address the pacing challenge of the People's Republic of China. One limiting factor has been the availability of funding within the year of execution to pursue these efforts, including new starts. The committee notes that the Defense Modernization Account, created in fiscal year 1996 and codified in section 3136 of title 10, United States Code, allows the DOD to use up to \$1.0 billion per year in unobligated balances. Moreover, the Defense Modernization Account allows for new starts provided that procedures for congressional prior approval are followed in applicable cases.

It is the committee's understanding that the Defense Modernization Account has never been utilized, despite having existed for well over two decades and permanently extended by Section 813 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). The committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees assessing how the Defense Modernization Account could be better implemented, not later than March 1, 2024. The report shall address: (1) Identification of the legal, policy, statutory, or other barriers that have prevented the Department from utilizing the account for its stated purpose and recommendations for removing those barriers; (2) A process for identifying eligible funds that may be transferred into the account; (3) A process for maintaining oversight of the account's obligation and expenditures;

and (4) Any additional information the Secretary of Defense finds relevant.

Report on inspection and repair of Army prepositioned stock

The committee recognizes the critical role of Army prepositioned stock (APS) as part of the posture and forward presence of the U.S. Army. Not only does it enable the U.S. Army's ability to rapidly respond to crises, it serves as a regional commitment. The committee understands that recent employment of APS in support of Army operations in Europe as well as direct support to Ukraine has identified areas for improvement in the general management of APS, to include recommendations from the Department of Defense Inspector General.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, not later than February 29, 2024, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the APS program to include: (1) Lessons learned from recent operations to include specifically how the U.S. Army is addressing issues identified in recent Department of Defense Inspector General recommendations; (2) Intended improvements to the program to include increased inspections; (3) Improvements to current reporting procedures and metrics to ensure effective communication of the equipment's true state of readiness and time required to prepare for issue; (4) A summary of required resources needed to better store and maintain APS; and (5) Any other issues the Secretary deems relevant.

Report on select agents held by the Department of Defense

The Federal Select Agent Program increases national security by overseeing the possession, use, and transfer of biological select agents and toxins, which have the potential to pose a severe threat to public, animal, or plant health or to animal or plant products. The exact form of regulations regarding select agents may differ due to the Department of Defense's (DOD) unique role in the protection of its Armed Forces and civilians, particularly in a time of conflict, and with respect to requirements, and existing DOD regulations for which the Department is considered its own regulating authority. However, the committee believes the Department should perform an assessment annually on each of its laboratory's Select Agent inventories, regardless of whether these organisms were the subject of active research activities during the past year.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense not later than March 31, 2024, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on DOD's methodology to review its Select Agent Program on an annual basis.

Review by Government Accountability Office on effects of continuing resolutions on the Department of Defense

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the effects of continuing resolutions on the Department of Defense. The study should examine the effects of continuing resolutions on a sample of military service components, programs, or activities predominantly funded by operation

and maintenance accounts and a sample of new start and production delays resulting from continuing resolutions over numerous years.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to deliver a status briefing on the study and any preliminary findings to the congressional defense committees not later than October 30, 2023, with results to follow in a mutually agreed upon format and timeframe.

Review of Columbia-class schedule

The committee notes that the Navy plans to invest approximately \$132 billion to research, develop, and purchase 12 Columbia-class submarines—a \$3.9 billion increase compared to its prior estimate from 2019. The Navy plans to deliver the lead *Columbia*-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine—the largest and most complex submarine acquisition in its history—faster than the delivery of the most recent lead submarines. The shipbuilders updated the construction schedule during the summer of 2020, and now seek to deliver the lead submarine within 78 months instead of the 84 months originally planned. However, the Navy now acknowledges that the program is at least 10 percent behind its accelerated schedule. The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) published a report on January 24, 2023, titled “*Columbia*-class Submarine: Program Lacks Essential Schedule Insight amid Continuing Construction Challenges” (GAO 23 106292), which highlighted issues with Columbia’s schedule, including the fact that the Navy does not receive electronic copies of the contractor’s schedule in its native format. The Columbia program is a schedule driven program. Yet, the Navy continues to make significant investments in the *Columbia*-class without proper insight.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to obtain and analyze *Columbia*-class native electronic schedule data from the shipbuilders. The Secretary of the Navy shall direct the shipbuilder to update the Integrated Enterprise Plan, which should include the following components: (1) Updated analysis on shared cost, schedule, and technical risks associated with programs across the nuclear shipbuilding enterprise, including the *Columbia*-class submarines, *Virginia*-class submarines, and *Ford*-class ships; (2) Plans for staff, facilities, equipment, fixtures, and any other common resources shared between nuclear shipbuilding programs; and (3) Biennial updates to the plan from across the nuclear shipbuilding enterprise.

The Secretary of the Navy shall provide a report on progress updating the Integrated Enterprise Plan to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2024, to include: (1) Findings from analysis of the native electronic schedule; and (2) Findings from the Integrated Enterprise Plan update, underlying data, support, and analysis.

Review of Unfunded Priorities Lists

The military services, combatant commands, the Missile Defense Agency, and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau are required by statute to provide the congressional defense committees with a

report that contains a list of unfunded priorities with several associated justifications.

Congress has used these reports to evaluate the Department of Defense's (DOD) budget request and make changes. The committee notes that these annual lists of unfunded programs and activities have varied significantly over time.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review: (1) The extent to which the officers specified under sections 222(a) and 222(b) of title 10, United States Code, have policies, procedures, and criteria in place to develop unfunded priorities lists; (2) The extent to which the type, quantity, or total dollar amount of unfunded priorities lists have changed over the last 10 years; (3) The extent to which Congress has appropriated funding for the unfunded priorities submitted over the last 10 years; (4) The extent to which appropriations made for unfunded priorities in fiscal year 2023 affected DOD's long-term budget plan, requirements planning, or major defense acquisition programs; and (5) Any other matters deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the preliminary findings of this review by April 30, 2024, with a final report to be submitted by a mutually agreed upon date.

United States Africa Command

The committee notes that since the establishment of U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) in 2007, its headquarters has been located in Germany. In recent years, multiple reviews have been conducted relating to the location of AFRICOM headquarters, including by the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Government Accountability Office.

The committee notes that the continent of Africa is of increasing strategic importance, particularly in pursuit of the objectives established in the 2022 National Defense Strategy to counter violent extremist organizations that may threaten the homeland, bolster allies and partners, and prevail in strategic competition with the People's Republic of China and other nations. Furthermore, as noted in testimony by the Commander,

U.S. AFRICOM, on March 16, 2023, "Africa's six maritime chokepoints carry a third of the world's shipping. Economic growth on the continent has accelerated in recent decades, and Africa is increasingly an engine of the global economy." Additionally, the Commander's testimony addressed the growing presence of external nations on the African continent, including China, which "seeks to establish additional military and space facilities in multiple African countries, notably on the West Coast." The committee believes that in light of the growing strategic importance of Africa, it is prudent for DOD to periodically assess whether the location of AFRICOM headquarters and its subordinate elements effectively fulfill U.S. strategic requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than December 31, 2023, that assesses: (1) The adequacy of the location of AFRICOM headquarters and the location of its subordi-

nate elements to meet DOD requirements, including any benefits derived from current colocation with other DOD elements; (2) the advisability, feasibility, and estimated cost of relocating AFRICOM headquarters or its subordinate elements to the African continent; and (3) The advisability, feasibility, and estimated cost of establishing a forward headquarters on the African continent.

Unmanned mothership experimentation

The committee supports experimentation with unmanned systems, including the development of infrastructure that would be required to forward deploy and operate a hybrid manned and unmanned fleet. The Navy has begun to study and identify potential requirements development for an unmanned mothership. The Navy has also issued a Request for Information to industry for an Attritable UxV Mothership that could launch robotic vehicles at sea. In response to congressional inquiry about alternative uses of the Littoral Combat Ship, the Secretary of the Navy suggested in a letter to the chairmen of the House Armed Services Committee and the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense that the Navy is considering whether the Littoral Combat Ship could be repurposed as a mothership for unmanned systems.

The committee supports acceleration of this study to provide experimental evidence to inform any future requirement for a purpose-built mothership. In addition, the newly announced expansion of the Task Force 59 model to 4th Fleet could be a prime opportunity for conducting this experimentation.

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 1102 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), to extend for one 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 one 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.

Exclusion of positions in nonappropriated fund instrumentalities from limitations on dual pay (sec. 1103)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 5531 of title 5, United States Code, to exempt individuals employed by non appropriated fund instrumentalities from the limitation on receiving basic pay from more than one position.

Exception to limitation on number of Senior Executive Service positions for the Department of Defense (sec. 1104)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1109 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to clarify that the limitation on senior executive service (SES) positions within the Department of Defense (DOD) contained in that section does not apply to positions funded through amounts appropriated to an agency other than DOD.

According to the United State Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 67 percent of USACE SES positions are performing civil works activities funded by the energy and water development appropriations acts. The committee intends to ensure USACE civil works employees, funded by appropriations unrelated to national defense, are not included in DOD SES limitations.

Removal of Washington Headquarters Services direct support 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.

Consolidation of direct hire authorities for candidates with specified degrees at science and technology reinvention laboratories (sec. 1106)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4091 of title 10, United States Code, to combine direct hire authorities for candidates with advanced degrees and candidates with bachelor’s degrees seeking positions in the science and technology reinvention laboratories, and to permit allocations for such positions to be managed in an aggregate manner.

Expansion and extension of direct hire authority for certain personnel of the Department of Defense (sec. 1107)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 9905 of title 5, United States Code, to include in the direct hire authority provided in that section certain positions in support of aircraft operations, public safety, law enforcement, first responders, and the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense relating to oversight of the Ukraine conflict. In each case, use of the direct hire authority authorized by this section would be predicated on the Secretary of Defense determining the existence of a critical hiring need and a shortage of candidates.

Extension of direct hire authority for the Department of Defense for post-secondary students and recent graduates (sec. 1108)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1106 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 117–328) by extending direct hire authority for the Department of Defense to recruit and appoint qualified recent graduates and current post-secondary students to competitive service positions in professional and administrative occupations until September 30, 2030.

Extension of direct hire authority for domestic industrial base facilities and Major Range and Test Facilities Base (sec. 1109)

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 expiration date of direct hire authority for domestic industrial base and major range and test facilities until the end of 2028.

Authority to employ civilian faculty members at Space Force schools (sec. 1110)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 9371 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to employ civilian faculty at Space Delta 13, the professional military education institution of the United States Space Force.

Report and sunset relating to inapplicability of certification of executive qualifications by qualification review boards of Office of Personnel Management (sec. 1111)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1109 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) by extending until September 30, 2025, the authority for the Secretary of Defense to appoint individuals for service in the Senior Executive Service of the Department of Defense without such individuals being subject to the certification of executive qualifications by a qualification review board of the Office of Personnel Management. The provision would also require the Secretary to provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees and the Comptroller General of the United States, not later than December 1, 2024, on the Department's use of this authority and assessment of its utility.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to conduct a study assessing the Department's report as well as the Department's process for the use of this authority. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives on its preliminary findings, not later than 120 days after receiving the Department of Defense report, with findings presented thereafter in a mutually agreed upon format and time frame.

Extension of date of first employment for acquisition of competitive status for employees of Inspectors General for overseas contingency operations (sec. 1112)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 419 of title 5, United States Code, to reauthorize, until December 19, 2024, authority for certain persons employed by a lead Inspector General for an overseas contingency operation under that section to acquire competitive status under certain circumstances.

Expansion of noncompetitive appointment eligibility to spouses of Department of Defense civilians (sec. 1113)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3330d of title 5, United States Code, to add spouses of Department of Defense civilian employees to the noncompetitive appointment authority under that section in the case of civilian employees who are transferred by the Department from one official station to another for permanent duty within the Department. The provision would also require the Department to submit annual reports on its use of the authority provided by this section to the Director, Office

of Personnel Management. Finally, the provision would sunset the authority under this section on December 31, 2028.

Elimination of Government Accountability Office review requirement relating to Department of Defense personnel authorities (sec. 1114)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 9902 of title 5, United States Code, to repeal a requirement for the Comptroller General of the United States to receive, review, and issue a report that evaluates Department of Defense reports related to the implementation of any civilian performance management and workforce incentive system.

Amendments to the John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program (sec. 1115)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 932 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to make various technical amendments to the John S. McCain Strategic Defense Fellows Program to improve program function and execution.

Civilian Cybersecurity Reserve pilot project (sec. 1116)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Army to conduct a pilot program establishing a civilian cybersecurity reserve within the U.S. Army in order to provide manpower to the cyber operations forces of U.S. Cyber Command.

Items of Special Interest

Navy deployed resiliency counselors

The committee notes that Deployment Readiness Counselors (DRCs) are professional licensed clinicians who are assigned to all aircraft carriers (CVNs) and large-deck amphibious assault ships (LHDs/LHAs) throughout the U.S. Navy. DRCs offer confidential, short-term, non-medical counseling at no cost for all active-duty servicemembers while they are deployed aboard the ship or while the ship is in homeport. The committee recognizes that DRCs are certified and trained in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and provide immediate advocacy, support, and counseling to victims of sexual assault. DRCs also provide support to the homeport Family Advocacy Program (FAP) for cases of domestic abuse and intimate partner violence and child abuse.

Further, the committee acknowledges that DRCs provide services when a suicide-related behavior occurs by serving as the Sailor Assistance and Intercept for Life (SAIL) case manager in coordination with the homeport Fleet and Family Support Center. Along with the many other duties and services provided by DRCs, such as the facilitation of workshops and training on core issues such as sexual assault prevention, suicide prevention, and various wellness and resiliency topics, the committee believes that DRCs are a “high demand/low density” asset that prove critical in the U.S. Navy’s fight to provide required support to sailors. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the Senate

Armed Services Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the utilization rates of DRCs, the hiring of DRCs, and any challenges identified in the program. The study should conclude with a pathway to assigning a minimum of two DRCs to each CVN, LHD, and LHA.

TITLE XII—MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Subtitle A—Assistance and Training

Middle East integrated maritime domain awareness and interdiction capability (sec. 1201)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy for improved integrated maritime domain awareness and interdiction capabilities to counter seaborne threats in the Middle East. The provision would also direct the Secretary of Defense to undertake a cost feasibility study for such purposes.

Authority to provide mission training through distributed simulation (sec. 1202)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to provide military personnel of a friendly foreign government persistent advanced networked training and exercise activities (referred to as “mission training through distributed simulation”) and provide information technology to support those activities. The authority under this section would terminate on December 31, 2025.

Increase in small-scale construction limit and modification of authority to build capacity (sec. 1203)

The committee recommends a provision that would make a number of modifications to the Department of Defense authorities relating to building the capabilities of foreign security forces. The provision would modify the authority under section 333 of title 10, United States Code, to include counter-illicit trafficking operations and foreign internal defense operations as purposes for which security assistance may be provided. It would also raise the current caps on authorized amounts that could be used for small-scale construction in connection with building partner capacity programs. Additionally, the provision would authorize the disposition of equipment procured pursuant to section 333 of title 10, United States Code, under specified circumstances, and authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into an international agreement or arrangement with a foreign country to allow a foreign country to provide sole source direction for such assistance.

Extension of legal institutional capacity building initiative for foreign defense institutions (sec. 1204)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend through 2028 the authority of section 1210 of the National Defense

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for the Secretary of Defense to carry out, consistent with section 332 of title 10, United States Code, a program of institutional legal capacity building.

Extension and modification 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 extend the authority for reimbursement of certain coalition nations for support provided to U.S. military operations through December 31, 2024.

Extension of authority for Department of Defense support for stabilization activities in national security interest of the United States (sec. 1206)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend through December 31, 2025, the authority under section 1210A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) for the Secretary of Defense to provide support for the stabilization activities of other Federal agencies.

Extension of cross servicing agreements for loan of personnel protection and personnel survivability equipment in coalition operations (sec. 1207)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend through December 31, 2029, the authority under section 1207 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) for the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to enter into arrangements to use acquisition and cross-servicing agreements to loan personnel protection and personnel survivability equipment to forces participating in coalition operations with the United States.

Limitation on availability of funds for International Security Cooperation Program (sec. 1208)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the obligation of funds for the International Security Cooperation Program of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency to not more than 75 percent of the funds authorized for fiscal year 2024 until the Secretary of Defense submits the security cooperation strategy required by section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81). That section required that the initial report on the strategy be submitted not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of Public Law 117–81, which was enacted on December 27, 2021.

The committee is also concerned that the delay in providing the initial report will contribute to delays in the submission in fiscal year 2023, and annually through 2027, of the subsequent reports required under section 1206(c)(2), on the implementation of the required security cooperation strategy. Such delays, while foreseeable, are unacceptable, and the committee urges the Secretary of Defense to take the necessary steps to meet these reporting requirements in a timely manner.

Modification of Department of Defense security cooperation workforce development (sec. 1209)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 384 of title 10, United States Code, to enhance the management and implementation of the Department of Defense (DOD) Security Cooperation Workforce Development Program provided for under that section. The provision would also provide authorities for the operation of the Defense Security Cooperation University.

The committee notes that section 1250 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) sought to address significant deficiencies in how the DOD develops, tracks, and assigns its security cooperation workforce. Specifically, section 1250 directed the Secretary of Defense to undertake a deliberate effort to develop and implement expansively a workforce development program focused on the recruitment, training, certification, assignment, and career development of the security cooperation workforce. Despite a clear mandate from Congress, the committee is concerned that the Department's implementation of these requirements has been woefully insufficient and has had a negative impact on the development of the security cooperation workforce. The committee believes that additional prioritized, coordinated attention and efforts are needed to ensure that the Department is able to develop and execute security cooperation programs, arms transfers, and foreign military sales in an efficient and timely manner.

Modification of authority to provide support to certain governments for border security operations (sec. 1210)

The committee recommends a provision that expands the list of countries authorized to receive support to their armed forces for border security operations to Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

Modification of Defense Operational Resilience International Cooperation Pilot Program (sec. 1211)

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 117–236) by allowing the provision of sustainment and non-lethal assistance.

Assistance to Israel for aerial refueling (sec. 1212)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to make available such resources as are necessary to train pilots and ground crews of the Israeli Air Force on the KC–46 aircraft prior to delivery of KC–46 aircraft to Israel. The provision would further require the Secretary to take certain actions with respect to the personnel exchange program relating to Israeli Air Force KC–46 personnel, provide a briefing on related matters, and rotationally deploy one or more U.S. Air Force KC–46 aircraft to Israel until either five years after the date of enactment of this Act, or Israel achieves full combat capability with their KC–46 aircraft.

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 extend the authority, through 2024, to provide assistance to vetted Syrian groups under section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), as amended. The committee commends the ongoing efforts of the Syrian Democratic Forces to degrade the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

The committee remains concerned about threats from ISIS detainees held in partner-run detention facilities. The committee views additional training and enhanced security measures provided to Syrian partner forces as being urgently important to maintaining the security of these facilities and keeping those ISIS detainees from returning to the battlefield. The committee also remains concerned about the pace of assistance provided for implementation of projects to construct detainee facilities and improve security conditions at these facilities. To address these concerns, the committee recommends the extension of the national security waiver on the costs of construction and repair through 2024, and has further modified the waiver authority to ease providing such assistance.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an update to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 15, 2023, on the progress on assisting partners to improve security at these detention facilities, including through the use of waivers provided for construction and repair.

Extension of authority to support operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq (sec. 1222)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization for the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq. The committee notes that the long stated goal of the Department of Defense is to transition the Office to conduct activities in a manner that is similar to other regional security cooperation offices. The committee further notes that while progress has been made, frustration remains regarding its delayed implementation.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the final transition plan not later than December 15, 2023.

Extension and modification of authority to provide assistance to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (sec. 1223)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authority to provide assistance to Iraq to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) through December 31, 2024. The committee supports continued assistance to the Iraqi Security Forces, including the Counter Terrorism Service and the forces under the command of the Ministry of Peshmerga, in order to continue operations to ensure the lasting defeat of ISIS.

The committee remains concerned about the continued and increasing threat from unmanned aerial system attacks to the Iraqi

people and territory of Iraq. These attacks also threaten coalition forces located in Iraq at the invitation of the Iraqi government to support the Iraqi Security Forces. To this end, the committee recommends the utilization of this authority to provide equipment and training to the Iraqi Security Forces, including Kurdish Regional Guard Brigades, in order to increase their capabilities to counter such attacks. The committee further recommends that upon providing this assistance, the Secretary notify the congressional defense committees.

The committee also remains concerned about threats from ISIS detainees held in partner-run detention facilities and remains concerned about the delayed timeline for implementing projects to construct detainee facilities and improve security conditions at these facilities. To address these concerns, the committee recommends the extension of the national security waiver on the costs of construction and repair through 2024, and has further modified the waiver authority to ease providing such assistance.

Briefing on nuclear capability of Iran (sec. 1224)

The committee recommends a provision that would require a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, on threats to global security posed by the nuclear weapon capability of Iran, and progress made by Iran in enriching uranium at levels proximate to or exceeding weapons grade. The provision also requires recommendations for actions the United States may take to ensure that Iran does not acquire a nuclear weapon capability.

The committee remains deeply concerned about advances in Iran's nuclear program. The committee supports actions of the United States to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon, dissuade Iran from advancing its nuclear program, coordinate with allies and partners to constrain the nuclear activities of Iran, and limit relevant activities of Iran applicable to advancing a nuclear weapons program. The Committee also supports actions of the United States in conjunction with Israel to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon, including by recognizing and supporting the freedom of action of Israel.

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Europe and the Russian Federation

Extension and modification of Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (sec. 1231)

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 extend the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI) through December 31, 2027 and authorize \$300.0 million for fiscal year 2024. The provision would also strike references to overseas contingency operations to conform with current budgeting practices.

The committee believes that USAI has proven effective in providing the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) with critical defensive

capabilities and will remain an important avenue in which to support the continued development of the UAF.

Extension and modification of training for Eastern European national security forces in the course of multilateral exercises (sec. 1232)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend section 1251 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92) through December 31, 2026. The provision would also modify the authority to include the Republic of Kosovo among the list of countries eligible to receive training.

The committee commends Department of Defense efforts to support the Republic of Kosovo as it works to develop and enhance its national security forces, particularly efforts to enhance professionalization, increase interoperability, and bolster Kosovo’s ability to respond to external and hybrid threats.

Extension of prohibition on availability of funds relating to sovereignty of the Russian Federation over internationally recognized territory of Ukraine (sec. 1233)

The committee recommends the extension of a provision to prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2024 for the Department of Defense from being obligated or expended to implement any activity that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over the internationally recognized territory of Ukraine.

Extension and modification of temporary authorizations related to Ukraine and other matters (sec. 1234)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 1244 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to extend certain waivers for the streamlined acquisition of defense stocks related to Ukraine, as well as authorize additional munitions eligible for multiyear procurement contracts. The committee encourages the Department of Defense to make maximum use of the authorities in this section to rapidly restock and expand U.S. stocks of critical munitions.

Prioritization for basing, training, and exercises in North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries (sec. 1235)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense, when considering U.S. basing, training, and exercises, to prioritize NATO member countries that have achieved defense spending of not less than 2 percent of their gross domestic product by 2024. The provision would also allow the Secretary to waive this requirement if the Secretary deems it to be in the national security interests of the United States to do so and submits a certification to the congressional defense committees.

Study and report on lessons learned regarding information operations and deterrence (sec. 1236)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract or other agreement with an eligible entity to conduct a study on lessons learned from information operations conducted by the United States, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization during the lead-up to the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and throughout the conflict. The results of the study shall be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives one year after enactment of this Act.

Report on progress of multi-year strategy and plan for Baltic security cooperation (sec. 1237)

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 provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the execution of, and any updates to, the multi-year strategy for security cooperation with the nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania provided to the committee in June 2021.

The committee notes the significant contributions the nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have made as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and as leading contributors to the international coalition supporting Ukraine in response to the Russian Federation's illegal and unprovoked war. As the Department of Defense assesses security cooperation programming in fiscal year 2024, the committee expects continued attention to be paid to those countries most directly affected by the ongoing security threats on Europe's eastern flank posed by Russian aggression. In addition, priority should be given, as appropriate, to countries in need of assistance in backfilling military capabilities provided to Ukraine.

Sense of the Senate on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sec. 1238)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate that the United States' commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is ironclad and would emphasize the importance of maintaining a unified response to the Russian Federation's unjust war in Ukraine and other shared security challenges.

Sense of the Senate on Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sec. 1239)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the support of the Senate for the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Sense of the Senate regarding the arming of Ukraine (sec. 1240)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate that Ukraine would derive military benefit from the provision of certain munitions like the dual-purpose improved conventional munition.

Subtitle D—Matters Relating to the Indo-Pacific Region

Indo-Pacific Campaigning Initiative (sec. 1241)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to establish and carry out an Indo-Pacific Campaigning Initiative.

The committee notes that campaigning is one of the primary pillars of the National Defense Strategy (NDS). According to the NDS, campaigning is defined as “the conduct and sequencing of logically-linked military activities to achieve strategy-aligned objectives over time.” The NDS also states “The Department will conduct campaigning activities . . . against a clear set of objectives, to include deterring adversary attacks, supporting rapid crisis response with survivable forces, and conducting operations to reinforce internationally-agreed-upon norms.”

The committee believes campaigning activities by the Department of Defense are central to the execution of the NDS in the Indo-Pacific region and directly support the objectives of the Pacific Deterrence Initiative, as reauthorized elsewhere in this Act. Additionally, the committee believes there are significant opportunities for U.S. Indo-Pacific Command to utilize its approximately 375,000 assigned personnel for campaigning activities, including by increasing the frequency and scale of exercises, conducting freedom of navigation operations, and expanding the number of partnered engagements.

Training, advising, and institutional capacity-building program for military forces of Taiwan (sec. 1242)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with appropriate officials of Taiwan, to establish a comprehensive training, advising, and institutional capacity-building program for the military forces of Taiwan using the authorities provided in chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable statutory authorities available to the Secretary of Defense. Activities conducted under the program shall be consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8) and the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act, subtitle A of title LV of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Indo-Pacific Maritime Domain Awareness Initiative (sec. 1243)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to seek to establish an initiative with allies and partners of the

United States, including Australia, Japan, and India, to be known as the “Indo-Pacific Maritime Domain Awareness Initiative.”

Extension of Pacific Deterrence Initiative (sec. 1244)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the Pacific Deterrence Initiative through fiscal year 2024.

Extension of authority to transfer funds for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup (sec. 1245)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authority of the Secretary of Defense to transfer up to \$15.0 million to the Secretary of State for the Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup in Vietnam through fiscal year 2024.

Extension and modification of pilot program to improve cyber cooperation with foreign military partners in Southeast Asia (sec. 1246)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the cyber cooperation pilot program authorized by section 1256 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) through 2029 and expand the pilot program to include foreign military partners in the Philippines and Malaysia.

Extension and modification of certain temporary authorizations (sec. 1247)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend Section 1244 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–236) to extend such authorizations to include the Government of Taiwan.

Plan for enhanced security cooperation with Japan (sec. 1248)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a plan for enhancing security cooperation with Japan not later than June 1, 2024.

Plan for improvements to certain operating locations in Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1249)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a classified survey to identify each United States operating location within the area of responsibility of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command that may be used to respond militarily to aggression by the People’s Republic of China and is considered not to be sufficiently capable of mitigating damage to aircraft of the United States Armed Forces in the event of a missile, aerial drone, or other form of attack by China. This provision would also require the Secretary to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the survey not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Strategy for improving posture of ground-based theater-range missiles in Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1250)

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 to the congressional defense committees a strategy for improving the posture of ground-based theater-range missile capabilities in the Indo-Pacific region.

Enhancing major defense partnership with India (sec. 1251)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the heads of any other relevant Federal departments or agencies, to seek to ensure that India is appropriately considered for security cooperation benefits consistent with the status of India as a major defense partner of the United States, including across a number of specific lines of effort.

Military cybersecurity cooperation with Taiwan (sec. 1252)

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 of Taiwan for the purpose of expanding cooperation on military cybersecurity activities using the authorities under chapter 16 of title 10, United States Code, and other applicable statutory authorities available to the Secretary of Defense.

Designation of senior official for Department of Defense activities relating to, and implementation plan for, security partnership among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (sec. 1253)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to designate a senior civilian official of the Department of Defense (DOD) to be responsible for overseeing DOD activities relating to the security partnership among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States (AUKUS). The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to submit an implementation plan outlining DOD efforts related to AUKUS to the appropriate committees of Congress.

Report and notification relating to transfer of operational control on Korean Peninsula (sec. 1254)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, to submit a report describing the conditions under which military forces of the Republic of Korea would be prepared to assume wartime operational control of the United States and Republic of Korea Combined Forces Command and an assessment of the extent to which such conditions are currently met. The provision would also require a notification at least 30 days prior to the date on which wartime operational control of the United States and Republic of Korea Combined Forces Command is transferred to the Republic of Korea.

Report on range of consequences of war with the People's Republic of China (sec. 1255)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Office of Net Assessment to submit to the congressional defense committees an unclassified report with a classified annex, if necessary, on the range of geopolitical and economic consequences of a United States-People's Republic of China conflict.

Study and report on command structure and force posture of United States Armed Forces in Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1256)

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 for the purpose of determining the optimal command structure and force posture of the United States Armed Forces in the area of responsibility of the United States Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM).

The committee notes that, since the end of the Korean War, United States military forces have remained heavily concentrated in northeast Asia and the committee strongly supports efforts by the Department of Defense to expand and diversify our military posture in the region. Additionally, the committee believes the command structure of INDOPACOM has remained largely unchanged during the same period, despite significant changes in the security environment in the theater. Therefore, the committee believes an independent assessment of the current force posture and command structure in the Indo-Pacific region could yield insights that may enable INDOPACOM to more effectively carry out its mission in support of the National Defense Strategy.

Studies on defense budget transparency of the People's Republic of China and the United States (sec. 1257)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to complete an unclassified study on the defense budget of the People's Republic of China and direct the Secretary of Defense to subsequently complete an unclassified comparative study of the defense budgets of the People's Republic of China and the United States.

Briefing on provision of security assistance by the People's Republic of China and summary of Department of Defense mitigation activities (sec. 1258)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide a briefing describing the provision of security assistance and training by the People's Republic of China to foreign military forces for the purpose of achieving the national objectives of the People's Republic of China. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense, as part of the annual report required by section 1206(c)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), to provide a report on Department

of Defense activities designed to mitigate the provision of such assistance by the People's Republic of China.

Semiannual briefings on bilateral agreements supporting United States military posture in the Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1259)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to provide the appropriate committees of Congress with a briefing on bilateral agreements supporting the United States military posture in the Indo-Pacific region not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter through fiscal year 2027.

Semiannual briefings on military of the People's Republic of China (sec. 1260)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on military developments of the People's Republic of China relating to Taiwan and Southeast Asia, the South China Sea, including upgrades and procurement of weapons, military activities, and other relevant matters by the Secretary, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every 180 days thereafter through March 30, 2027.

Prohibition on use of funds to support entertainment projects with ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China (sec. 1261)

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.

Prohibition on use of funds for the Wuhan Institute of Virology (sec. 1262)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act from being made available for the Wuhan Institute of Virology.

Audit to identify diversion of Department of Defense funding to China's research labs (sec. 1263)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Department of Defense (DOD) Office of Inspector General to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, regarding the amount of federal funds awarded to the People's Republic of China, or affiliated entities by DOD through grants, contracts, subgrants, subcontracts, or any other type of agreement or collaboration, during the 10-year period immediately preceding date of enactment.

**Prohibiting Federal funding for EcoHealth Alliance Inc.
(sec. 1264)**

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to be made available for EcoHealth Alliance Inc. or any of its affiliates.

**Assessment Relating to Contingency Operational Plan of
United States Indo-Pacific Command (sec. 1265)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of the role of specific critical infrastructure facilities, capabilities, and services for the successful mobilization, deployment, and sustainment of forces to support operational plans in the United States Indo-Pacific Command area of operations.

Assessment of absorptive capacity of military forces of Taiwan (sec. 1266)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit a classified report on the absorptive capacity of the military forces of Taiwan for military capabilities provided and approved by the United States for delivery to Taiwan in the last 10 years, including the date of projected or achieved initial and full operational capabilities.

**Analysis of risks and implications of potential sustained
military blockade of Taiwan by the People's Republic of
China (sec. 1267)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to complete a comprehensive analysis of the risks and implications of a sustained military blockade of Taiwan by the People's Republic of China and provide a report on the analysis. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense to seek to engage with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies for the purposes of evaluating the risks of a blockade of Taiwan by the People's Republic of China and evaluating potential responses to such a blockade.

**Sense of the Senate on defense alliances and partnerships in
the Indo-Pacific Region (sec. 1268)**

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.

Subtitle E—Securing Maritime Data From China

**Securing Maritime Data from China Act of 2023 (secs. 1271–
1273)**

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from contracting with any entity that uses certain logistics information networks affiliated with, or under the

jurisdiction of, the People's Republic of China, as well as entities using logistics platforms which share data with such systems.

Subtitle F—Reports

Report on Department of Defense roles and responsibilities in support of National Strategy for the Arctic Region (sec. 1281)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, to provide a report to the congressional defense committees on the Department of Defense roles and responsibilities in support of the National Strategy for the Arctic Region.

Subtitle G—Other Matters

Military intelligence collection and analysis partnerships (sec. 1291)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, to accept and expend foreign partner funds in order for the foreign partner or partners to share with the Defense Intelligence Agency the expenses of joint and combined military intelligence collection and analysis activities.

Collaboration with partner countries to develop and maintain military-wide transformational strategies for operational energy (sec. 1292)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish, using existing authorities, a temporary partnership program to assist the military forces of partner countries in developing and maintaining transformational strategies for operational energy. The committee notes that the Department of Defense drafted its Operational Energy Strategy with three objectives: (1) Increase future warfighting capability; (2) Identify and reduce logistics and operational risks; and (3) Enhance mission effectiveness of the current force. As the Department pursues greater interoperability and cooperation with allies and partners in line with the concept of integrated deterrence, the committee believes that operational energy vulnerabilities present risk to the joint mission. There are challenges to addressing these opportunities, which can take years to do effectively, but also potential mutual rewards for both United States and partner forces to pursuing operational energy alternatives that reduce energy demand, decrease logistics burdens, and enable operations in contested logistics environments. Recognizing this, the committee intends for the Department to establish a partnership program that can support focused work with select partner nations towards mutually identified operational energy objectives over the course of several years. The committee notes this partnership would be particularly advantageous to partner nations in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly island nations.

Modification of support of special operations for irregular warfare (sec. 1293)

The committee recommends a provision that would codify section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), as amended, as section 127d of title 10, United States Code, and make other clarifying changes.

Modification of authority for expenditure of funds for clandestine activities that support operational preparation of the environment (sec. 1294)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 127f of title 10, United States Code, by requiring the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures governing the use of the authority, requiring a notification at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority to initiate a new operational preparation of the environment activity, defining operational preparation of the environment, and making other clarifying changes.

Modification of initiative to support protection of national security academic researchers from undue influence and other security threats (sec. 1295)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify an existing initiative to support the protection of academic institutions and researchers from undue influence and other security threats.

Modification of authority for certain payments to redress injury and loss (sec. 1296)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1213(h) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) by modifying the reporting requirements regarding the denial or refusal of certain payments to redress injury and loss.

Modification of authority for cooperation on directed energy capabilities (sec. 1297)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify an existing authority to co-develop directed energy missile defense technologies with the Government of Israel, authorize an additional \$25.0 million for such activities, and specify offsetting reductions.

Modification of Arctic Security Initiative (sec. 1298)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish an Arctic Security Initiative.

Termination of authorization of non-conventional assisted recovery capabilities (sec. 1299)

The committee recommends a provision that would terminate section 943 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417) relating to non-conventional assisted recovery capabilities on December 31, 2023. The committee notes that non-conventional assisted recovery activities are authorized under section 127f of title 10, United States Code, and expects all such currently authorized activities to continue without interruption under that authority.

Extension of prohibition on in-flight refueling to non-United States aircraft that engage in hostilities in the ongoing civil war in Yemen (sec. 1299A)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the prohibition on providing in-flight refueling in support of the Saudi-led coalition's offensive operations against the Houthis in Yemen.

Extension of United States-Israel anti-tunnel cooperation (sec. 1299B)

The committee recommends a provision to extend the authority of the Department of Defense to continue cooperation with Israel through fiscal year 2026 on research, development, and testing to improve anti-tunneling technologies.

Prohibition on delegation of authority to designate foreign partner forces as eligible for the provision of collective self-defense support by United States Armed Forces (sec. 1299C)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from delegating the authority to designate foreign partner forces as eligible for the provision of collective self-defense support by the United States Armed Forces.

Participation by military departments in interoperability programs with military forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom (sec. 1299D)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1274 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112–239) to provide authority for the military departments to enter into agreements with the Armed Forces of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom to participate in interoperability programs.

Cooperation with allies and partners in Middle East on development of integrated regional cybersecurity architecture (sec. 1299E)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to undertake a strategy for improved regional cybersecurity cooperation between the United States and Middle Eastern allies and partners. The provision would also require an assessment regarding the feasibility of establishing a regional cyber center to increase such coordination.

Foreign Advance Acquisition Account (sec. 1299F)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish, within the Special Defense Acquisition Fund, an account to be known as the Foreign Advance Acquisition Account. The provision would also authorize the Secretary to accept contributions of amounts to the account from certain covered foreign countries for the purpose of accelerating the production of U.S.-produced end items in reasonable anticipation of the sale of such items through the foreign military sales or direct commercial sales process. The covered countries would consist of the participants in the Australia, United Kingdom, and United States secu-

rity partnership, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other countries as designated by the Secretary of Defense. The authority provided under this section would terminate on January 1, 2028.

Limitation on availability of funds for travel expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (sec. 1299G)

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 submits the plan required by section 1332(g)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) relating to strategic competition in the areas of U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Africa Command, the implementation plan required by section 1087 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) relating to the requirement of such section to establish a joint force headquarters in the area of operations of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) to serve as an operational command, and the strategy and posture review required by section 1631(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) relating to operations in the information environment.

The committee is concerned that, to date, the Department of Defense (DOD) has not taken appropriate action to fulfill the requirement of section 1087 of Public Law 117–263 to establish an operational joint force headquarters in the area of operations of INDOPACOM to, among other things, integrate Joint All-Domain Command and Control effects chains and mission command and control, as well as the integration of the capabilities of Assault Breaker II (ABII), developed by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and related developmental efforts as they transition to operational deployment.

The committee notes that Joint Task Force-Micronesia, as recently established by the Commander, U.S. INDOPACOM, is principally focused on accomplishing other supporting missions and does not satisfy the requirement for an operational joint force headquarters. Furthermore, Joint Task Force-Micronesia is not slated to control the Joint Fires Network (JFN), an initial instantiation of joint all-domain effects chains and joint command and control, and lacks the manpower and expertise to integrate JFN, ABII, and the military services target execution networks. The committee notes that the DOD has allotted an initial number of billets to support the JFN and coordinate joint command and control activities with the component commands, the military services, and the Chief Data and Artificial Intelligence Office.

The committee continues to believe that the scope, scale, and complexity of the operational command and control challenges facing INDOPACOM necessitates a standing Joint Force Headquarters led by a senior commander with a mix of personnel tasked only with duties relating to command and control.

Plans related to rapid transfer of certain missiles and defense capabilities (sec. 1299H)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition to develop a plan for providing Navy Harpoon block IC missiles and other enhanced coastal defense capabilities to allies and security partners, and to provide the congressional defense committees a report on such plans not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The committee also directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to deliver a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, not later than October 1, 2023, on plans to ensure the availability of coastal defense cruise missiles for high-priority partners and allies. This briefing should include potential plans for U.S. investment into cruise missile production lines to enable more rapid completion of existing Foreign Military Sales cases. This briefing should also include an assessment of existing missiles in the inventories of partners and allies that could be altered and mated with existing or new-production launchers to achieve rapid initial operating capability.

Ensuring peace through strength in Israel (sec. 1299I)

The committee recommends a provision to extend the war reserves stockpile authority and the rules governing the transfer of precision guided munitions to Israel above the annual restriction until January 1, 2028. The provision would further update and consolidate reporting requirements regarding the quantity of munitions that Israel would require to protect its homeland and counter a variety of scenarios of armed confrontations. The provision also requires a report from the Secretary of Defense regarding the capability for restocking and prepositioning weapons in support of Israel, and any actions taken with that regard.

Improvements to security cooperation workforce and defense acquisition workforce (sec. 1299J)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, consistent with the requirements of section 384 of title 10, United States Code, and provisions relating to the security cooperation workforce contained elsewhere in this Act, to carry out certain activities regarding the security cooperation workforce and defense acquisition workforce to improve the implementation of the foreign military sales process.

Modification of foreign military sales processing (sec. 1299K)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish certain requirements relating to foreign military sales processing, including requiring the Secretary of Defense to seek to ensure that specific response times are met as part of that process. The provision would also allow the Secretary to prioritize Foreign Military Sales within the Defense Priorities Allocation System.

Items of Special Interest

Assessment of execution and delivery rates under Section 333 program to build capacity of foreign security forces

The committee recognizes that security cooperation is a critical component of the National Defense Strategy, which serves as a force multiplier by building capabilities of friendly foreign forces. The Department of Defense (DOD) program under the authority of section 333 of title 10, United States Code (the “Section 333” program), has been central to these capacity building efforts and helps to ensure that the United States is the partner of choice for allies and partners in developing critical defense and security capabilities.

The committee is concerned, however, that some cases under the 333 program, executed through the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), have experienced significant execution and delivery delays, which has resulted at times in a failure to build the capacity of partner forces. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an assessment of delays in execution or delivery under the Section 333 program and to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than December 31, 2023, on the findings of that assessment. The briefing should include: (1) A description of the number and percentage of Section 333 deliveries that were delayed or were not executed over the last 4 years; (2) A discussion of the causes of or other factors, both direct and indirect, contributing to the delays in execution or delivery; (3) A description of any steps that DSCA has taken or is considering taking to mitigate these delays; and (4) Any recommendations of the Department for policy, guidance, or legislative modifications to improve execution and delivery rates under the Section 333 program.

Briefing on military deception and attritable decoys in the Indo-Pacific

The committee believes that military deception activities, including the use of attritable decoys, provide cost-effective options for complicating adversary decision making. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should do more to develop, acquire, and deploy attritable decoys and integrate their use into its operational deception plans in support of requirements in the Indo-Pacific region. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than November 1, 2024, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the following:

- (1) Requirements for attritable decoys;
- (2) Plans for the use of decoys and deception in the Indo-Pacific region to:
 - (a) confuse and distract enemy forces;
 - (b) overwhelm enemy detection and command and control capabilities;
 - (c) attrit enemy offensive and defensive fire and interceptors;
 - (d) cause enemy forces to expend munitions and expose offensive strike platforms attacking decoy targets;

- (e) cause enemy defenses to reveal themselves and bolster United States suppression of enemy air defense missions; and
- (f) deceive enemy forces and draw fire away from other United States and allied assets; and
- (3) Plans to develop, procure, test, and field such capabilities in support of the requirements of United States Indo-Pacific Command over the future years defense program.

End-use monitoring in Ukraine

The committee recognizes the critical importance of conducting end-use monitoring (EUM) for U.S. defense articles or services transferred from the United States to Ukraine as part of U.S. security assistance to Ukraine. The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) manages the Golden Sentry EUM program which is designed to verify that defense articles or services transferred by the United States Government to foreign recipients are being used in accordance with the terms and conditions of the transfer agreement or other applicable agreements. The committee commends DSCA for modifying its approach to EUM for Ukraine to account for the challenges associated with conducting EUM in a warzone, including the small number of U.S. military personnel assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv and the limited mobility for U.S. personnel throughout the country. The committee is interested to learn more about the EUM approach in Ukraine and whether it may have broader applicability for other EUM efforts in the future. The committee is also interested in learning more about the involvement of foreign recipient personnel in the EUM process, including through the potential use of secure mobile technology.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of DSCA to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee by December 1, 2023. The briefing shall include the following:

- (1) An update on EUM efforts in Ukraine;
- (2) Whether lessons learned from the EUM program in Ukraine have broader applicability for Golden Sentry or other DSCA EUM programs; and
- (3) The feasibility and merits of incorporating secure mobile technology for the purposes of EUM, including secure mobile applications.

Enhancing defense-related cybersecurity cooperation with the Republic of Kosovo

The committee supports expanding cybersecurity cooperation with the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kosovo as an important component of the U.S.-Kosovo bilateral security cooperation relationship. The committee believes that the Department of Defense (DOD) should identify areas to further existing cybersecurity cooperation and also new opportunities to strengthen the bilateral partnership.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, not later than December 31, 2023, to deliver a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee on defense-related cybersecurity cooperation with the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kosovo. The briefing shall include a description of current bilateral cybersecurity activities con-

ducted between DOD and the Kosovo Armed Forces and opportunities to strengthen cybersecurity cooperation efforts particularly in the areas of training, exercises, and capacity building activities.

Enhancing interoperability with and capacity of allies and partners for electromagnetic spectrum operations

The committee notes that the 2022 National Defense Strategy emphasizes the foundational role of close collaboration with allies and partners for our collective ability to compete with near-peer rivals Russia and China. An important enabler of that collaboration is the ability of the Department of Defense (DOD) to be interoperable with partner forces' electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) capabilities.

The 2020 Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy establishes that one of the DOD's strategic goals is to secure enduring partnerships for EMS advantage, with the objective of enhancing the Department's access, interoperability, and capacity with Allies and Partners. As that Strategy states, "DOD must ensure EMS enterprise development efforts are interoperable and aligned with our allies and partners and should remove barriers limiting collaboration."

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 31, 2024, on DOD efforts to build interoperability and capacity with allies and partners. The briefing should address: (1) ongoing efforts to enhance EMS access, promote data sharing with key allies and partners, and build interoperable architectures that support coalition EMS capabilities; (2) efforts to work with allies and partners as they adopt and build their capabilities and resilience for EMS operations; (3) challenges for enhancing these efforts, including barriers that limit collaboration; and (4) recommendations, if any, for strengthening collaboration and interoperability with foreign forces on EMS capabilities and operations.

Indo-Pacific Training Programs

The committees notes the importance of robust military-to-military training programs for building relationships in support of the 2022 National Defense Strategy. Therefore, not later than December 1, 2023, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees outlining the military-to-military training authorities utilized by the command and identifying any additional authorities that may be necessary to more effectively engage with foreign partners.

Integration of Morocco in CENTCOM-led exercises

The committee recognizes the importance of meeting transnational threats that cross geographic boundaries. The committee notes that Morocco is a key U.S. ally in Africa and hosts African Lion, U.S. Africa Command's largest annual combined joint exercise. The adoption of the Abraham Accords, which normalized diplomatic relations and increased cooperation between Israel, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Sudan, and Morocco has been beneficial to regional stability and security. The committee notes that

the Accords have also created a foundation for increased cooperation in responding to shared threats, including those posed by Iran and Iranian-linked groups. The committee urges the Department of Defense to work with Morocco to identify opportunities for Moroccan military forces to participate in efforts that seek to bring together Abraham Accords signatory countries and the United States in military exercises, including exercises organized by U.S. Central Command. Further, the committee expects the Department to work to alleviate administrative barriers that may hinder Morocco's participation in such activities.

JTF Micronesia reporting requirement

The committee notes the significant increase in the complexity of infrastructure work related to improved U.S. military posture west of the International Date Line in the Indo-Pacific Command theater. This increase in complexity is most evident on Guam. The committee has repeatedly identified as a significant concern the timely execution of currently planned expansions in U.S. military capabilities located on Guam, including the Guam Defense System.

Outside of Guam and the Marianas Cluster, the Commander, Joint Region Marianas must also coordinate closely with a range of partners and allies on complex and multi-phase projects, including exercise-related construction, minor military construction, advanced planning, planning and design, and military construction activities. These efforts can require significant coordination, including on issues related to access and resourcing. Coordination with allies and partners is further complicated by a lack of formalized agreements with many partners, and procurement and construction difficulties posed by many locations in the western Pacific.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees at the same time as the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2025 regarding progress made in establishing the Joint Task Force-Micronesia and any remaining obstacles to coordinating infrastructure work in the western Pacific.

The committee further notes that the establishment of the Joint Task Force-Micronesia, as envisioned, does not satisfy the requirements of Section 1087 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Land forces in the Indo-Pacific region

The committee recognizes the importance of land forces in preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific region. The committee notes that, in particular, land forces have a central role to play in campaigning activities, as defined in the National Defense Strategy as, "the conduct and sequencing of logically-linked military activities to achieve strategy-aligned objectives over time," in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee further notes that most of the chiefs of defense of foreign military forces in the Indo-Pacific region come from the land components of their respective militaries, providing a basis for increased military-to-military partnerships. Lastly, the committee strongly supports efforts to reshape and modernize the land forces for continued relevance in the Indo-Pacific region, including emphasis on capabilities development such as long range

fires, air and missile defense, and deep sensing, and through organizations such as the Army's Multi-Domain Task Forces and Security Force Assistance Brigades and the Marine Corps Marine Littoral Regiments.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than November 1, 2023, on the role of land forces in implementing the National Defense Strategy in the Indo-Pacific region. The required briefing shall address, at a minimum, the role of the United States Army and Marine Corps under the Joint Concept for Competing and Joint Warfighting Concept as they apply to addressing security challenges in the Indo-Pacific region.

Lessons learned from Russia and Iran military collaboration

The committee is concerned about the growing military collaboration between Iran and the Russian Federation. Of note is Iran's provision of hundreds of armed drones to Russia, which has used them against a range of civilian targets in Ukraine. The committee is further concerned that the tactics and procedures adopted in Ukraine could be utilized in attacks by Iran and Iranian-linked groups against the United States and its allies and partners in the Middle East.

The committee directs that the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency and Undersecretary of Defense for Policy provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than December 15, 2023, assessing the benefits that Iran may be garnering by assisting Russia in waging war on Ukraine. The benefits may include battlefield tactics, techniques, and procedures that Iran may be learning, with a particular focus on relevant assessments that can be shared with allies and partners in the Middle East in order to better deter and counter air threats from Iran and Iranian-linked groups.

National Guard State Partnership Program in the Indo-Pacific

The committee strongly supports the National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP) as a means to strengthen U.S. alliances and partnerships with foreign counterparts in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee notes that the SPP currently maintains relationships with 16 foreign partners in the Indo-Pacific region. The committee supports efforts to leverage existing capacity in the National Guard to deepen cooperation with existing allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific and to expand efforts to include additional foreign partners, as appropriate.

Therefore, not later than November 1, 2023, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategies, Plans, and Capabilities, in coordination with the Commander, United States Indo-Pacific Command, the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees summarizing ongoing SPP activities in the Indo-Pacific and identifying opportunities to expand such efforts to include new foreign partners, including an identification of

any additional resources or authorities necessary to support such activities.

Oversight of U.S.-provided equipment

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense has not yet fully implemented the recommendations of the Comptroller General of the United States contained in the report of the Government Accountability Office (GAO), titled “Northern Triangle: DOD and State Need Improved Policies to Address Equipment Misuse” (GAO 23 105856). 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 31, 2024, on how the Department is implementing, or the Department’s reasons for not implementing, the open recommendations from that GAO report.

Public shipyard support for AUKUS

The committee strongly supports the trilateral security agreement between the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom, known as AUKUS, which presents a unique opportunity to significantly increase security cooperation and enhance collective security with two of our closest allies. Central to the agreement is the initiative to enable Australia to acquire nuclear-powered submarines. The committee notes the importance of ensuring appropriate attention is given to the Australian submarine industrial base, particularly Australian shipyards, to ensure that it is prepared to meet the demands of maintaining these advanced systems. As such, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report, no later than January 30, 2024, on the Department’s efforts and plans to leverage the expertise of the United States public shipyards, including lessons learned as part of the ongoing Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan, to support Australian shipyard improvements and worker training.

Ridge Runner irregular warfare activity

The committee recognizes the importance of training with partner nations to develop interoperability of irregular and unconventional warfare tactics, techniques, and procedures in the face of growing threats from nation states, private military corporations, and violent extremist organizations. The committee notes that the Ridge Runner irregular warfare activity works with theater special operations commands, including Special Operations Command Europe, and the State Partnership Program States affiliated with nations in Europe to meet regional collective defense objectives. The committee believes that continuation of the program for the next fiscal year will support crucial efforts to instruct our partners in irregular warfare tactics in the United States, improve interoperability, and build on existing partnerships like those in the State Partnership Program through the execution of additional training exercises in 2024.

Sharing of unclassified commercial satellite imagery intelligence and data with India

The committee believes there are significant opportunities for the Department of Defense to more effectively leverage available commercial satellite imagery and data in support of U.S. national security objectives and those of our allies and partners. For example, the committee believes such imagery and data could be leveraged to assist the Government of India by illuminating the movements and positioning of the People's Republic of China's People's Liberation Army personnel, assets, and equities along the Chinese and Indian Line of Actual Control.

Therefore, not later than November 1, 2023, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the feasibility and advisability of enhancing the sharing of unclassified commercial satellite imagery and data with the Government of India. The briefing shall include recommendations, if any, for establishing mechanisms and processes for routinely sharing such imagery and data with the Government of India.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

The Committee notes that a primary purpose of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF), consistent with its statutory authority, is to keep on order defense articles and defense services commonly used by the military departments in anticipation of the transfer of similar defense articles and defense services to foreign countries and international organizations. To better meet the requirements of allies and partners, the committee urges the Department of Defense to assess the advisability and feasibility of using the fund to make investment decisions for the SDAF independent of the requirements of the United States Armed Forces.

Support for Afghan Allies

The committee remains deeply concerned about the safety of those Afghans who remain in Afghanistan under Taliban rule who worked alongside the United States and coalition partners for 20 years in Afghanistan. The committee also remains greatly concerned about at-risk Afghans who fled Afghanistan to third countries.

The committee notes its strong support for an extension of the Special Immigrant Visa program for Afghans, and urges the Department of Defense to continue assisting in efforts to ensure the safety of these partners and, where possible, to assist their repatriation to the United States. The committee 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.

Ukraine longer-range missile assessment

The committee notes that Ukrainian officials have stated a need for a larger stockpile of longer-range missiles, such as the United States Army Tactical Missile System, the Ground Launched Small Diameter Bomb, and the British Storm Shadow Missile. Having ad-

ditional longer-range strike capabilities would enable the Ukrainian military to strike an increased number of targets within the territory of Ukraine that is currently occupied by the Russian Federation, including critical military logistics and supply nodes. The committee further notes that Ukrainian officials have also raised the prospect of employing submunitions, such as those found in the Mk 20 Rockeye II, for use on unmanned aerial vehicles. Ukraine has been employing munitions at a high rate throughout the conflict and maintaining a sufficient stockpile is critical to their continued success on the battlefield. The committee urges the Department of Defense to assess the viability and advisability of providing such munitions to Ukraine.

Will to fight update

The committee appreciates that the Department of Defense (DOD) has sought to rapidly improve, innovate, and evolve, including studying and learning lessons from past and current regional and global conflicts. Furthermore, the committee commends the DOD's ability to provide assessments of the will to fight of foreign combat forces that receive U.S. security assistance, including the qualitative characteristics that inform a combatant force's will to fight. The committee notes that in response to section 6521 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263), the DOD created a practical methodology to conduct comprehensive assessments on foreign combatant forces that can continue to be employed across the rapidly evolving global security climate. Additionally, the committee recognizes the expansive application the DOD has taken regarding the will to fight, not only from an intelligence assessment perspective, but also through the lens of policy and military operations.

Accordingly, the committee believes the DOD must continue developing its understanding of foreign combatants' will to fight to best inform national security resourcing and decision making. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide an updated briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, not later than March 1, 2024, regarding the will to fight of foreign combat forces that receive U.S. security assistance.

TITLE XIII—COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION

Cooperative Threat Reduction funds (sec. 1301)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize \$351.0 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 2024, 2025, and 2026.

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

Recovery of rare earth elements and other strategic and critical materials through end-of-life equipment recycling (sec. 1411)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish policies and procedures to identify end-of-life (EOL) equipment of the Department of Defense that contains rare earth elements and other strategic and critical materials. The provision would also require the identification, establishment, and implementation of policies and procedures to recover such materials from EOL equipment for reuse by the Department.

The committee recognizes the importance of critical and strategic material production and supply to U.S. national security interests, as well as the risks of relying on non-allied foreign nations for these materials. There have been significant advances in biological methods to extract and process rare earth elements and critical materials from EOL equipment. The committee encourages the Department to pursue partnerships and invest in research focused on the development of scalable and economically viable methodologies to optimize the extraction and processing of rare earth elements and critical minerals.

Improvements to Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (sec. 1412)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98a) to provide additional flexibilities and authorities.

Authority to dispose of materials from the National Defense Stockpile (sec. 1413)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the National Defense Stockpile to dispose of certain materials that have been determined to be excess to Stockpile requirements.

Beginning balances of the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for audit purposes (sec. 1414)

The committee recommends a provision that would clarify the beginning balances of the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund for the purposes of conducting an audit of such a fund.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

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. 1421)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 1421(a) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–236) to authorize the transfer of \$172.0 million from the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund, established by section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84), for the operation of the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center.

Authorization of appropriations for Armed Forces Retirement Home (sec. 1422)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize an appropriation of \$77.0 million from the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund for fiscal year 2024 for the operation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home.

Modification of leasing authority of Armed Forces Retirement Home (sec. 1423)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1511(i) of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Act of 1991 (24 U.S.C. 411(i)) to authorize the Chief Operating Officer to enter into agreements with potential lessees to provide for a period of exclusivity, access, and study in exchange for payment to the Armed Forces Retirement Home trust fund.

Items of Special Interest

Domestic manufacturing of strategic and critical materials

The committee recognizes the importance of having domestic and allied production, processing, and refining of strategic and critical materials necessary for defense requirements. Many of these materials, to include niobium, tantalum, and scandium, predominantly come from non-allied foreign countries. The committee supports ongoing efforts by the Department of Defense to utilize authorities at their disposal, such as the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-774) and the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program, to create domestic capabilities for these strategic and critical materials. The committee encourages the Department to continue its ongoing efforts and to review the need for domestic production of niobium, tantalum, and scandium, and act on those requirements with existing authorities.

Domestic production of titanium sponge

The committee is concerned by the ongoing reliance of the U.S. industrial base on non-allied sources of supply for critical materials, notably titanium sponge. With no domestic sources currently producing titanium sponge, the United States is completely reliant on imports for a material that is essential to many critical defense platforms. This dependence on non-allied sources has become even more precarious given the conflict in Ukraine, which has put increased demand on U.S. producers and introduced pricing and supply shocks to the titanium sponge market. Currently, the U.S. titanium industry sources almost all sponge from a single country, calling into question the security of supply. Sources of titanium sponge from allies may not have sufficient capacity or quality to meet defense and aerospace requirements. Absent a domestic source of titanium sponge, the United States will lack the surge capacity required to support defense and critical infrastructure needs in an extended national emergency.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Department of Defense to consider the use of existing authorities to make advanced purchase commitments of titanium sponge from a domestic source for inclusion in the National Defense Stockpile, and assess whether authorities for industrial base support, including the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-774) or the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program, are applicable to titanium sponge production.

Graphite mining and processing capabilities

The committee notes that graphite is a critical material needed for military systems and strategic infrastructure, including handheld systems, advanced semiconductors, battery materials, electric grids, and protective armor, among others. The United States currently does not produce any natural graphite domestically, depending on the People's Republic of China for graphite processing activity, and is fully reliant on imports to satisfy domestic consumption. Chinese firms account for the vast majority of global natural graphite output and graphite processing methods and equipment, creating supply chain risks. Existing domestic resources of natural graphite, including those that were previously used to support defense programs, could offer the quickest and most cost-effective route to closing the supply chain gap.

The committee supports the Department of Defense's ongoing efforts to improve its graphite supply chain and recommends the Defense Logistics Agency prioritize a demonstration of the ability to domestically process graphite for the Department in a manner that can be replicated to quickly expand domestic processing, and that does not rely on Chinese methods or require processing equipment from China.

Department of Defense role related to countering trafficking in fentanyl and other narcotics

The committee is deeply concerned about the ongoing fentanyl and other narcotics crisis in the United States, which the intelligence community has determined is responsible for over 100,000 overdose fatalities per year, the majority of which can be traced to the growth in fentanyl. The intelligence community also assesses that Mexican transnational criminal organizations dominate the U.S. market for illicit drugs, including fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine shipped from South America.

The committee supports the Department of Defense activities to counter the threat from trafficking in narcotics by transnational criminal organizations as part of a comprehensive interagency and intergovernmental approach. The committee notes that the Department has multiple authorities for supporting the counter-narcotics efforts of partner nations, including:

- (1) Under section 124 of title 10, United States Code, as the lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transfer of illegal drugs into the United States;
- (2) Under section 284(c) of title 10, United States Code, to provide support for foreign law enforcement agencies for specified purposes; and
- (3) Under section 333 of title 10, United States Code, to provide training and equipment to foreign national security forces to build capacity to conduct counter-illicit drug trafficking operations and counter-transnational organized crime operations.

The committee urges the Secretary of Defense to use these authorities to their full extent to counter trafficking of fentanyl and other narcotics by transnational criminal organizations.

TITLE XV—SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Subtitle A—Space Activities

Acquisition strategy for Phase 3 of the National Security Space Launch program (sec. 1501)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an additional lane to Phase 3 of the National Security Space Launch program. The National Security Space Launch program currently has two lanes: “Lane 1” for low risk commercial-like operators who have conducted at least one previous launch; and “Lane 2” for operators who can meet all National Security Space Launch requirements, with full mission assurance. The provision would establish an accession launch program, known as “Lane Two A,” which would require operators meet the requirements for “Lane 2,” for five launches of GPS Block IIIF satellites or satellites whose launches are high energy missions.

Initial operating capability for Advanced Tracking and Launch Analysis System and system-level review (sec. 1502)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force to report to the congressional defense committees a date when the Advanced Tracking and Launch Analysis System (ATLAS) will be operational, and if it is not operational by that date, whether it should be cancelled and how it should be replaced.

Since its inception in fiscal year 2020, the Kobayashi Maru Space Command and Control (Space C2) program was described as an enterprise-level software acquisition effort focusing on space situational awareness to replace the 1980s-era Space Defense Operations Center (SPADOC) software, and at the same time acquiring a suite of software applications for Battle Management Command and Control (BMC2). The purpose of this effort was to pivot from purely space situational awareness and space object cataloging through the Unified Data Library to performing BMC2 with a warfighting focus.

The first objective was to first replace SPADOC through the development of ATLAS. Subsequent reviews of the ATLAS program found numerous deficiencies resulting in a de-scoping of the SPADOC replacement effort and an estimated delay in replacing SPADOC from mid-2021 to the end of 2023. It should be noted that ATLAS is a follow-on program from the failed Joint Space Operations Center Mission System (JMS) dating to the 2012 timeframe, which was also to replace SPADOC. The development and integration of other software acquisition programs for BMC2 in order to

command and control space assets based on sensor data feeds and ATLAS is still unknown at this point.

If ATLAS is cancelled, then the provision requires the Secretary to report on the estimated funds spent to date, what will replace it, and the expected future time and costs for such replacement.

In addition, the Secretary shall enter into a contract with a Federally Funded Research and Development Center to conduct periodic reviews of the software acquisition effort for the Space Command and Control system as a whole, including the integration of not only ATLAS or a subsequent replacement, but the integration of sensor data, information in the Unified Data Library, and the ability to command and control space assets in a warfighting environment.

Department of the Air Force responsibility for space-based ground and airborne moving target indication (sec. 1503)

The committee recommends a provision that would designate the Department of the Air Force as responsible for the mission of space-based ground and airborne moving target indication and the presenter of such a capability to the combatant commands. In addition, the provision would enable the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to serve as the decision authority for milestone A approval for space-related acquisition programs for ground and airborne moving target indication that are using funds from the Military Intelligence Program.

Principal Military Deputy for Space Acquisition and Integration (sec. 1504)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration to have a Principal Military Deputy for Space Acquisition and Integration, who would be an Active Duty officer in the Space Force.

Use of middle tier acquisition authority for Space Development Agency acquisition program (sec. 1505)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Space Development Agency to use the middle tier of acquisition authority, consistent with section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 10 U.S.C. 3201 note prec.) and Department of Defense Instruction 5000.80, entitled “Operation of the Middle Tier of Acquisition (MTA)” and issued on December 30, 2019 (or a successor instruction), for the rapid fielding of satellites and associated systems for Tranche 1, Tranche 2, and Tranche 3 of the proliferated warfighter space architecture of the Space Development Agency.

Special authority for provision of commercial space launch support services (sec. 1506)

The committee recommends a provision that would provide for a new section, 2276a, to be added to chapter 135 of title 10, United States Code, to establish specific authority for the Secretary of a military department to enter into agreements and receive cost re-

imbursement for all costs (both direct and indirect) associated with the provision of goods and services to commercial entities conducting space launch activities. The provision further directs the Secretary to publish regulations to ensure the widest transparency in the determination of a fair and reasonable indirect cost assessment.

Treatment of Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Resiliency, Modifications, and Improvements program as acquisition category 1D program (sec. 1507)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to treat the Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Resiliency, Modifications, and Improvements program of the Air Force as an acquisition category 1D program, and that the authority to manage such program may not be delegated.

Briefing on classification practices and foreign disclosure policies required for combined space operations (sec. 1508)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees and the congressional intelligence committees, not later than 270 days after enactment of this Act, on the classification practices and foreign disclosure policies required to enable the development and conduct of combined space operations.

Limitation on availability of certain funds relating to selection of permanent location for headquarters of United States Space Command (sec. 1509)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated for the Air Force to be obligated or expended for a military construction project for the United States Space Command headquarters and would limit 50 percent of funds authorized to be appropriated for travel for the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force until the Secretary of the Air Force submits to the congressional defense committees a report on the justification for the selection of a permanent location for the headquarters of the United States Space Command.

Subtitle B—Nuclear Forces

Prohibition on reduction of the intercontinental ballistic missiles of the United States (sec. 1511)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of authorized funds from fiscal year 2024 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.

Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile program silo activity (sec. 1512)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the LGM-35A Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile program to be refurbished, and to make operable no fewer than 150 silos for intercontinental ballistic missiles at each of F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Malmstrom Air Force Base, and Minot Air Force Base.

Matters relating to the acquisition and deployment of the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile weapon system (sec. 1513)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the use of multi-year procurement authority for the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile program. The provision would also amend section 1638 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to ensure that the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Site Activation Task Force reports directly to the Commander, Air Force Global Strike Command, and would make technical and conforming amendments to the weapon system definition. In particular, the definition would specify that the weapon system includes the various components and subsystems that make up a functioning wing-wide weapon system, including the Secondary Launch Platform, the nuclear command, control and communications system, and the aerospace vehicle, as well other ancillary support equipment such as the Payload and Missile Transporter Erector.

Plan for decreasing the time to upload additional warheads to the intercontinental ballistic missile fleet (sec. 1514)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, to develop a plan to decrease the amount of time required to upload additional warheads to the intercontinental ballistic missile force. The plan should include an assessment of the weapons storage capacity, weapons transportation capacity, maintenance squadron capacity, and any actions that would address identified limitations at the Northern Tier bases of Malmstrom, F.E. Warren, and Minot Air Force Bases. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit the plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees 30 days after submitting the plan.

Tasking and oversight authority with respect to intercontinental ballistic missile site activation task force for Sentinel Program (sec. 1515)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1638 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) to require the Secretary of Defense to delegate tasking and oversight authorities with respect to other components of the Department of Defense participating in the Sentinel Site Activation Task Force to the Commander of the Air Force Global Strike Command. The committee recognizes there are nine organizations within the Air Force and

three outside the Air Force within the Department of Defense for one of the largest projects the Department has undertaken within the United States. Accordingly, it is imperative to the extent possible within existing law, that the Secretary make clear to these other agencies and organizations that the Commander of Air Force Global Strike Command is directly responsible for implementing the Sentinel Site Activation Task Force.

Long-term sustainment of Sentinel ICBM guidance system (sec. 1516)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to certify that there is a long-term capability in place to maintain and modernize the guidance system of the LGM-35A Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) over the full life cycle of the program.

The replacement for the Minuteman III ICBM system, the LGM-35A Sentinel ICBM, is a complex and complicated system of systems effort—the largest the Air Force has undertaken since the original ICBM program. The key component to the overall delivery system will be the guidance assembly. Given that the LGM-35A is to be operated through the 2070s, it should emulate the path developed by the Navy's Strategic Systems Program for the Trident II (D5) submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), particularly for guidance, which is the most complex subsystem in the missile. Rather than buying guidance kits in bulk and storing them while technology advances, the Navy committed to a long-term and sustained investment to maintain and modernize the guidance system in the D5 SLBM. The Navy guidance program includes research efforts at its Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, engineering manufacturing development at its supplier base, and a series of test launches that not only certify the overall D5 SLBM system but test new guidance technology for insertion into technology spirals of the D5 SLBM system.

The provision would require that, before a milestone C determination of the LGM-35A, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall certify to the congressional defense committees that the most complex part of the missile, its guidance system, will not be a static technology snapshot in time. The Under Secretary should certify that not only will there be a capability, including facilities unique to the guidance system, to maintain and produce future subcomponents over the life of the LGM-35A, but there will also be a capability to advance the state of the art technologies in its guidance system and its manufacturing base. The committee does not expect the Air Force to mimic the Navy's Strategic Systems Program in its guidance development, but it should leverage the lessons learned from the program over its 60 years of continuous improvement and apply it to the LGM-35A weapon system.

Sense of the Senate on Polaris Sales Agreement (sec. 1517)

The committee recommends a provision that would express the sense of the Senate recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Polaris Sales Agreement between the United States and the United King-

dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The provision would congratulate the Royal Navy for steadfastly maintaining the Continuous At-Sea Deterrent, recognize the important contribution of the Continuous At-Sea Deterrent to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and reaffirm that the United Kingdom is a valued and special ally of the United States, among other actions.

Matters relating to the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile (sec. 1518)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)) to establish a program for the development of a nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile and to designate the program as an acquisition category 1D program. In addition, the provision would require the USD(A&S) to initiate a nuclear weapon project for the W80-4 ALT warhead and to designate the Department of the Navy as the lead military department for the project. Furthermore, the provision would require the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator for Nuclear Security of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) take such actions as necessary to reach initial operational capability not later than fiscal year 2035. Finally, the provision would require the USD(A&S), in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy, the Administrator for Nuclear Security, and the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM), to brief the congressional defense committees periodically on the progress of these programs.

Operational timeline for Strategic Automated Command and Control System (sec. 1519)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the full replacement of the entire Strategic Automated Command and Control System (SACCS) with the initial operating capability of the Sentinel LGM-35A weapon system. SACCS is a serial-based 1970s message processing system that was built for analog phone lines to transmit messages and other data to the Minuteman III weapon system. The Air Force still relies heavily upon SACCS and the main message processor still uses machine language coding that is obsolete and cannot be maintained. The Air Force is moving elements of the messaging system to an Internet Protocol with necessary cyber protections, but the original messaging processors from the 1970s are still retained at various sites. Other sites that still use the outdated message processing equipment for receiving messages will likewise need to be and should be replaced.

Amendment to annual report on the plan for the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons complex, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons command and control systems (sec. 1520)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 492a of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new subsection to require an independent assessment by the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command. The assessment would include an independent analysis of the sufficiency of the acquisition, construction, and recapitalization programs of the Department of Defense and

the National Nuclear Security Administration to modernize the nuclear forces of the United States and meet current and future deterrence requirements. The assessment would be required not later than 60 days after the submission of the budget of the President and shall be submitted to the Nuclear Weapons Council. The Commander of U.S. Strategic Command shall notify the congressional defense committees when the report has been submitted to the Nuclear Weapons Council. The Chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council shall submit the assessment, without change, not later than 15 days after receiving it, to the congressional defense committees.

Technical amendment to additional report matters on strategic delivery systems (sec. 1521)

The committee recommends a provision that would make technical amendments to section 495(b) of title 10, United States Code to extend the requirement for the President to report to Congress if the plans to modernize or replace strategic delivery vehicles are not fully funded. The requirement would be extended until the 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, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into effect on February 5, 2011 (commonly referred to as the “New START Treaty”).

Amendment to study of weapons programs that allow Armed Forces to address hard and deeply buried targets (sec. 1522)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1674 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to clarify limitations on the retirement of the B83–1 nuclear gravity bomb prior to the submission of certain studies to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by the Secretary of Defense.

Limitation on use of funds until provision of Department of Defense information to Government Accountability Office (sec. 1523)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the use of 50 percent of fiscal year 2024 funds authorized in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, and available for the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, until the Comptroller General of the United States notifies the congressional defense committees that the Department of Defense has fully complied with Government Accountability Office (GAO) information requests.

The committee finds that:

- (1) Section 1652(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) requires the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the strategic nuclear weapons capabilities, force structure, employment policy, and targeting requirements of the Department of Defense;

(2) Section 1652(d) of that Act requires the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy to provide the Comptroller General with full cooperation and access to appropriate officials, guidance, and documentation for the purposes of conducting such study;

(3) Despite repeated requests by officials of the Government Accountability Office to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the Joint Staff for information necessary to conduct the study required of the Comptroller General, offices of the Department of Defense have repeatedly delayed the provision of such information, or failed to provide it entirely; and

(4) Such delays and failures to provide the statutorily-required information has inhibited the timely progress of the study and undermined congressional oversight.

Subtitle C—Missile Defense

Designation of official responsible for missile defense of Guam (sec. 1531)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1660(b) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to designate the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment as the senior official of the Department of Defense who shall be responsible for the missile defense of Guam.

Selection of a Director of the Missile Defense Agency (sec. 1532)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 205 of title 10, United States Code, to ensure the Director of the Missile Defense Agency is appointed by the President for a period of six years from among the general officers on Active Duty in the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Space Force or from among the flag officers on Active Duty in the Navy.

Modification of requirement for Comptroller General of the United States review and assessment of missile defense acquisition programs (sec. 1533)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend the requirement for the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess missile defense acquisition programs by extending the date of the requirement to 2030 and broadening the definition of the subject matter.

Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system and Israeli cooperative missile defense program co-development and co-production (sec. 1534)

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 United States and the Government of Israel for cooperative missile defense programs.

Modification of scope of program accountability matrices requirements for next generation interceptors for missile defense of the United States homeland (sec. 1535)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1668(f) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) to extend program accountability matrices requirements to the product development phase.

Limitation on availability of funds for Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation until submission of missile defense roles and responsibilities report (sec. 1536)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the amount obligated or expended for the operations of the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation to not more than 50 percent of the amount authorized by this Act for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, and available for the Office of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, until the Secretary of Defense provides the report required by section 1675(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81).

Integrated air and missile defense architecture for the Indo-Pacific region (sec. 1537)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the Commander, U.S. Northern Command, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency, and the Director of the Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Organization, to develop a comprehensive strategy for developing, acquiring, and operationally establishing an integrated air and missile defense architecture for the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility. Not later than March 15, 2024, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, shall, in coordination with Northern Command, the Missile Defense Agency, and the Director of the Joint Integrated Air and Missile Defense Organization, submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report outlining the activities conducted and progress made in developing and implementing the strategy over the previous year; the planned activities for developing and implementing the strategy in the upcoming year; and a description of likely risks and impediments to the successful implementation of the strategy.

Modification of the National Missile Defense policy (sec. 1538)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1681(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) to modify the National Missile Defense Policy. Modifications include emphasizing the need to provide an effective regional missile defense system, and to note that the United States relies on nuclear deterrence to address more sophisticated and larger quantity near-peer intercontinental missile threats to the homeland.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Electronic warfare (sec. 1541)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend part I of subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, by adding a new chapter to consolidate and update electronic warfare (EW) provisions and ensure that proper oversight of the EW implementation plan is performed. The provision would do the following:

(1) Memorializes core elements of the 2015 EW Executive Committee (EXCOM) into title 10, United States Code, while leaving the 2015 EW EXCOM charter intact and flexible for the Secretary to designate members and take additional actions as necessary.

(2) Updates and transfers recurring provisions of section 1053 into title 10, United States Code. These provisions involve broad guidance by the Secretary, while ensuring the services and combatant commands are improving EW capabilities. As a matter of congressional oversight, the committee requires reporting over the next five years to document matters addressed, shortfalls, and actions Congress can take to remedy shortfalls.

(3) Requires close tracking of the July 2021 Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) Plan. The implementation plan was the result of over six years of sustained attention to EW and EMSO, beginning in 2015. The implementation plan represents hundreds of hours of work inside the Department by cross-functional teams, with constant interaction with the congressional defense committees on its progress. The committee expects to be informed on what elements are being achieved, in full or in part, and reasons for shortfalls. Any changes to this implementation plan and its scope must be explained in detail to congressional defense committees and should not be taken lightly.

In 2015, the Defense Science Board (DSB) published “Study on 21st Century Military Operations in a Complex Electromagnetic Environment,” discussing a contested EMSO environment, principally Electronic Warfare (EW). Their findings were sobering: “At a time when the United States relies on information superiority on the battlefield for future military success, this capability is jeopardized by serious deficiencies in U.S. electronic warfare (EW) capabilities.” Feedback to the DSB from agencies responsible for EMSO had a common theme that “the U.S. was drifting into a decidedly lagging position in EW.” The DSB found three root causes:

(1) Twenty-five years of EW neglect after the end of the Cold War due to a perception that the threat had disappeared;

(2) A worldwide migration of sophisticated electronics capabilities in hardware, software, and software-driven system architectures to other countries that eroded the U.S. lead in these technologies; and

(3) Potential adversaries taking orchestrated and well-funded steps after observing U.S. battlefield electronics dominance.

Today, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine shows the progression of EW, with widespread Global Position System (GPS) denial and the electronic attack of commercial space assets. The latter has led to

wider policy questions regarding the status and responses of U.S. and allied-owned space companies in third-party conflicts. While Russia is the acute problem, China has amassed a large and sophisticated EW capability and doctrine across all domains. Finally, exercises involving EW have shown the significant challenges electronic attack poses to our ability to conduct effective combat operations.

There are many broad policy questions on how the Department of Defense (DOD) can address this issue, but it must start with a well-coordinated governance structure. The DSB noted the wide-ranging effects of an atrophied EW governance structure: “The consequences of this lack of attention are serious and have manifested in numerous ways—a lack of appropriate institutional advocacy for EW as an important military capability; EW capabilities becoming a bill payer for platforms and other high visibility desires; test range facilities not keeping up with the threat; a lack of modeling and simulation capabilities above the one-on-one level; training and exercising only in relatively benign EW environments; and poor coordination and integration of needs and capabilities across EW as well as with other areas that impact EW capabilities.”

As a result of this lack of governance, the Department created an EW EXCOM. The EW EXCOM charter was signed in March 2015. Concurrently, the congressional defense committees received briefings on the EW EXCOM and progress in achieving the goals of the 2015 DSB report. Out of concern that the 2015 DSB report was not being acted on with urgency, Congress enacted section 1053 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Guidance on Electronic Warfare Mission Area and Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations. Section 1053 required the DOD to focus on EW and EMSO by creating cross functional teams to address a host of issues including strategy, funding, training, and operational readiness. Section 1053 further required the Secretary to designate a senior individual responsible for implementing the cross-functional team recommendations. The senior designated official was the Vice Chairman of the Joint Staff. In July 2021, the DOD reported to Congress on Section 1053’s implementation strategy (Summary of Implementation Plan for the 2020 DOD EMS Superiority Strategy and attached Roadmap). The implementation plan addressed over 100 actions in response to EMSO and EW shortfalls. The senior designated official was the Chief Information Officer within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It is critical that progress on this issue continue.

Study on the future of the Integrated Tactical Warning Attack Assessment System (sec. 1542)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) to conduct a study on the future of the Integrated Tactical Warning/Attack Assessment System (ITW/AA). The study should include future air and missile threats to the United States; integration of multi-domain sensor data; the effect of the integration on the data reliability standards of the ITW/AA; future data visualizations, con-

ferencing, and decision-making capabilities of such a system; and any other matter the Chairman considers relevant.

The committee requires the Chairman submit a report not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to the congressional defense committees on the report from the FFRDC and the Chairman's assessments of the report's findings with respect to modernizing the ITW/AA.

Comprehensive review of electronic warfare training ranges and future capabilities (sec. 1543)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to conduct a comprehensive review of its electronic warfare training ranges and future capabilities and provide a briefing not later than March 31, 2024.

Extension of authorization for protection of certain facilities and assets from unmanned aircraft (sec. 1544)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 130i(i) of title 10, United States Code, to provide an extension of the authorization for protection of certain facilities and assets from unmanned aircraft.

Addressing serious deficiencies in electronic protection of systems that operate in the radio frequency spectrum (sec. 1545)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to address deficiencies in the electronic protection of systems that operate in the federal radio frequency (RF) spectrum. Recent exercises and assessments reveal that a broad array of military systems that transmit and receive in the federal RF spectrum, including radars and signals intelligence sensors, navigation systems, data links, and other communications systems, lack sufficient protection against adversary jamming and spoofing, as well as against interference from systems operated by friendly forces within that federal spectrum.

The committee understands that decisions about establishing requirements, prioritizing investment, and determining the level of electronic protection to embed within battlefield systems are decentralized throughout the Department of Defense. After the end of the Cold War, the Department gave insufficient attention to the jamming and interference threats from near-peer adversaries as the Nation focused on counterterrorism. However, the return of great power competition and growing threats in the Indo-Pacific region demand urgent and sustained attention to improve the resilience of tactical systems to electronic attack. The committee believes that the military departments must be held accountable for actively addressing this problem.

Funding limitation on certain unreported programs (sec. 1546)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2024 on any classified program involving un-

identified anomalous phenomena that has not been briefed to the appropriate committees of Congress, congressional leadership, and the Director of the All-domain Anomaly Resolution Office.

Revision of Secretary of Defense authority to engage in commercial activities as security for intelligence collection activities (sec. 1547)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authority of the Secretary of Defense to engage in commercial activities as security for intelligence collection activities through December 31, 2025, and make other clarifying changes.

Items of Special Interest

Availability of key commodities for the Sentinel program

The committee notes that section 1632 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) required the Secretary of the Air Force, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, to designate a senior official to monitor the combined industrial base supporting the acquisition of the B–21 aircraft and the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile system. One of that senior official’s duties will be to monitor the acquisition by the combined industrial base of “materials, technologies, and components associated with nuclear weapons systems” and “commodities purchased on a large scale.”

In addition, 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 task force to oversee and coordinate the construction of fixed facilities and emplacements of the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile system.

The committee recognizes the importance of stabilizing the availability of key commodities, including concrete and steel, for construction associated with the Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile program. The committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy and the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, that provides options for achieving this objective. The report shall include an analysis of the degree to which employment of Title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 81–774) or using advance procurement authorities for key commodities could achieve this goal.

Briefing and report on behaviors of nuclear-armed adversaries

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to brief the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, on whether the Russian Federation, the People’s Republic of China, or the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea have taken any actions over the past five years to:

- (1) Reduce the quantity of nuclear weapons within their respective stockpiles;

- (2) Reduce the quantity of nuclear weapons delivery systems within their arsenals;
- (3) Reduce the amount of weapons-usable fissile material in their possession;
- (4) Reduce their respective capabilities for producing weapons-usable fissile material; or
- (5) Actively engaged in bilateral or multilateral negotiations intended to reduce the number of nuclear weapons within their respective stockpiles.

Briefing and report on contracting nuclear-armed adversaries

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than June 1, 2024, outlining whether any component of the Department of Defense has, over the past year, entered into a contract for goods or services with:

- (1) An entity of the defense industry of the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- (2) An individual who is known to be a corporate officer or principal shareholder of an entity of the defense industry of the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; or
- (3) An individual or organization who is known to have provided significant financial, material, technological, or other support to an entity of the defense industry of the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Briefing on Dual-Capable Aircraft Wing resource allocations and mission requirements

The committee notes that the 48th Fighter Wing at Lakenheath Royal Air Force Base maintains as intense an operational tempo as any fighter wing in the U.S. Air Force. While the performance of the wing has been exemplary in meeting its global mission requirements, the committee is concerned that continued overtaxing could undermine future performance and jeopardize the successful execution of its most critical missions, including providing U.S. dual-capable aircraft capabilities to support NATO extended deterrence commitments.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, not later than February 1, 2024, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on options to better align resource allocations for wings with a dual-capable mission with current operational requirements to current modernization investments, including options for reducing operational demands outside of the European theater.

Briefing on space-based moving target indicator (MTI) systems

The committee believes the U.S. Space Force must rapidly develop operational and capability requirements to field space-based moving target indicator (MTI) systems to meet near-term joint

warfighter requirements. Space-based MTI systems will enable joint operations within the adversaries' weapons engagement zones, increase survivability of the joint force, and enable weapons employment on operationally relevant timelines. The related processes and procedures must be purpose-built to make sure joint forces receive quality target data on tactically relevant timelines while accounting for scalability to accommodate streamlined onboarding of future space-based sensing and targeting missions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations to present a briefing, not later than January 1, 2024, to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing how the Space Force will organize and execute space-based MTI and future space-based sensing and targeting missions. The briefing should address the associated doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership education, personnel, facilities, and policy requirements. The brief should also include: (1) Considerations for ground systems and delivery timelines relative to space vehicles; (2) The ability to scale education and training to meet future enterprise needs; (3) The needed knowledge and expertise for personnel to prepare for and execute space-based MTI missions; and (4) Plans for integration with the Department of the Air Force's Advanced Battle Management System as well as the Department of Defense's Joint All Domain Command and Control.

Comptroller General report on DOD planning for transition from Minuteman III to the Sentinel Ground-Based Strategic Deterrent

The Air Force has operated the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) weapon system in a continuous alert status for decades. First deployed in 1970 with a planned service life of 10 years, the Minuteman III weapon system will be replaced by the Sentinel Ground Based Strategic Deterrent with initial operations beginning around 2030—50 years past the Minuteman III system's initial planned service life. The Air Force plans to sustain Minuteman III through 2030 and gradually draw down the weapon system before it is finally retired and fully replaced by Sentinel. As it prepares for and conducts the transition, the Air Force must maintain the Minuteman III weapon system in continuous alert status while simultaneously replacing it with Sentinel across 450 launch facilities and three missile fields in order to provide the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, with the forces necessary to meet deterrence requirements. This transition will necessitate that the U.S. Air Force successfully operate the two systems simultaneously for some period of time.

To better understand how the Department of Defense and the Air Force plan to manage the transition from Minuteman III to Sentinel, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review Air Force plans to manage the transition and concurrent operation of Minuteman III and Sentinel, including: (1) An assessment of personnel and other resourcing needs; (2) How the service has begun to prepare, train, and resource operators and maintainers for the transition; (3) How the Air Force plans to maintain sufficient capability to meet requirements during the transition; (4) The extent to which the Air Force has assessed

and planned for potential increased demands on security force personnel during the transition; and (5) Any other matters considered appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide a preliminary briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, with a final report to follow at a time mutually agreed upon.

Comptroller General review of Department of Defense launch services

The Department of Defense (DOD) has varied and changing needs for acquiring launch services. Historically, DOD launched most satellites on medium, intermediate, and heavy launch vehicles with capabilities to reach high orbits such as geostationary orbits, and designed and developed its launch acquisition programs to meet these requirements. However, as DOD considers larger constellations of many smaller satellites in the future, including increasing use of low earth orbit, launch services for these architectures may have different requirements in terms of vehicle size and responsiveness. In addition, the launch market has undergone significant changes in the last decade, with more launch companies offering launch services and a wider array of launch vehicle size and capabilities. Demand for launch has also increased in the commercial sector. In past years, DOD was the primary launch customer for many companies and accounted for a large share of overall launches, but going forward, DOD payloads may represent a decreasing percentage of total launch demand. All of these changes will impact how DOD acquires launch services under the National Security Space Launch program.

To assist the committee in its oversight of this crucial program, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the National Security Space Launch Phase 3 acquisition program to include the following elements: (1) How DOD is accounting for changing future launch needs in its Phase 3 acquisition strategy; (2) The ability of launch providers to meet those needs; and (3) The extent to which the Phase 3 strategy supports and makes use of competition in launch acquisitions.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide an initial briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than May 1, 2024, and a subsequent report at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of integration of allies and partners in space operations

The 2022 National Defense Strategy states that allies and partners are our greatest global strategic advantage and the center of gravity for the strategy. This is especially true when it comes to space. In its 2020 Defense Space Strategy, the Department of Defense (DOD) emphasizes the advantage gained by the United States as a result of its relationship with allies and partners, and the importance of continued cooperation on space activities. U.S. Space Command and Space Force also widely discuss the importance of integrating with allies and partners to support space oper-

ations via data sharing agreements and integrating satellite communications capabilities, among other areas.

The Department has taken numerous steps to foster the integration of capabilities and data sharing among the United States and its allies and partners. One such avenue is the Combined Space Operations (CSpO) partnership, which includes the United States, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. As a CSpO partner, the United States has committed to developing and operating a resilient interoperable space architecture; enhancing command, control, and communications capabilities among CSpO partners; and sharing intelligence and information, among other lines of effort. NATO has also recognized the importance of space to the alliance and encourages cooperation between allies to enhance the compatibility and interoperability of their space capabilities.

The committee seeks to better understand the extent to which the United States' integration with allies and partners through involvement in these organizations, or other relevant efforts, is leveraged in support of U.S. Space Command's efforts to deter aggression, defend national interests, and defeat threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review DOD's efforts to better integrate space operations with allies and partners, including an analysis of: (1) The extent to which DOD incorporates allies and partners into planning for and conducting space operations and related activities; (2) The extent to which current agreements and cooperative efforts with allies and partners help address DOD capability or capacity shortfalls; and (3) What, if any, challenges affect DOD's ability to cooperate with allies and partners on space activities including steps DOD is taking to mitigate those challenges. The committee directs the Comptroller General provide an initial briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2024, and a subsequent report at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of nuclear deterrence curriculum with Department of Defense Joint Professional Military Education

The committee understands that numerous senior civilian and military officials within the Department of Defense have highlighted the importance of effective nuclear deterrence in supporting global stability and enabling all other types of U.S. military operations. However, it is not clear to the committee that the Department of Defense Joint Professional Military Education system emphasizes the understanding of nuclear deterrence theoretical and operational concepts in a manner that comports with the mission's stated importance to U.S. defense strategy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the extent to which educational content and standards concerning strategic and regional nuclear deterrence theory, strategy, policy, and operations are incorporated into all levels of Department of Defense Joint Professional Military Education. The Comptroller General shall provide preliminary observations to the congressional defense committees not later than May 1, 2024, with a report to follow on an agreed date.

Comptroller General review of Space Warfighting Analysis Center

Effective planning for future space architectures is necessary to ensure that Department of Defense (DOD) acquisitions are cost-effective, able to meet warfighting needs, and resilient in the face of emerging threats to satellites and associated ground systems. DOD and the Space Force have planned or begun a number of acquisition efforts to bolster or replace legacy systems and ensure the United States maintains its advantage in space.

In 2021, the Space Force established the Space Warfighting Analysis Center (SWAC) to analyze options and develop recommendations for future force designs and associated space architectures. SWAC's analytic work has played an important role in supporting the development of Space Force's force structure requirements. In late 2021, SWAC completed its first force design effort, related to missile warning, and has since continued efforts across several key space mission areas, including data transport and ground moving target indication. Given Space Force's role in enabling joint operations and integrating joint space requirements, it is imperative that the Space Force ensures that SWAC's analyses and resultant force designs are coordinated across the services to ensure that proposed architectures will meet joint needs.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review how Space Force uses SWAC's analyses and recommendations to develop force structure requirements and inform technology development, acquisition programs, or other efforts. This review shall include analysis of: (1) SWAC's analytic approach to operational force design; (2) The extent to which Space Force leverages SWAC analyses and other inputs to execute its role as integrator of joint space requirements; (3) SWAC's use of digital tools and model-based systems engineering to initially identify and then refine potential options; and (4) How the Space Force and the larger Department of the Air Force both coordinate the results of SWAC's analyses across DOD and update associated acquisition and architecture plans to meet joint needs.

The committee directs the Comptroller General to provide an initial briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than May 1, 2024, and a subsequent report at a date agreed upon with the committees.

Cyber risks and resiliency for space assets

The conflict in Ukraine has demonstrated that adversary cyber capabilities can deny, degrade, disrupt, and even destroy space assets. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Policy, in consultation with the Space Force, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024, that assesses the cybersecurity risks to Department of Defense space assets, taking into account space domain awareness and cyber operations research and development to enable rapid detection, tracking, and attribution of orbital platforms subject to attack. In addition, the briefing shall review what data and standards exist for tracking space assets and associated technical limitations. The briefing shall also outline a roadmap for

emerging and future cyber hardening techniques for current and future space assets.

Electronic warfare Electromagnetic Management Battle Software acquisition program

The committee is aware that pursuant to operational requirements developed by the U.S. Strategic Command and the Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy Implementation Plan in the Department of Defense, the Defense Information Systems Agency is developing an Electromagnetic Management Battle software acquisition effort to enable the warfighter to assess the electromagnetic spectrum in the warfighting maneuver space. This effort is a complex, multi-year spiral software acquisition effort integrating multiple databases and user interfaces as well as physics-based models, while assessing existing software efforts within the services.

Therefore, given the complexity of this effort, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer to enter into an arrangement with a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) with expertise in software development to review the progress made to date in accomplishing the operational requirements as outlined by U.S. Strategic Command and to make recommendations to further improve the software development effort. Not later than February 28th, 2024, the Chief Information Officer shall forward the report by the FFRDC and brief the congressional defense committees on the report's findings and recommendations.

Hypersonic throttleable solid propellant propulsion systems

The protection against hypersonic weapons systems requires glide phase interceptors whose divert and attitude control systems must be able to provide high maneuver rates under extreme forces in order to accomplish an intercept, and therefore will require pushing the state of the art in these control systems. One such opportunity is providing defense interceptor systems with throttleable solid propellant propulsion systems which are able to be stored for long periods of time and without hazardous or corrosive side effects typical of hypergolic propellants. The committee urges the Department of Defense to carefully examine all propellants for future divert and attitude control systems.

In-space connectivity to commercial satellite constellations

The committee believes that in-space connectivity between the national security space enterprise and commercial satellite communications constellations can enhance the resiliency and redundancy of military space capabilities. Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration and the Director of the Space Development Agency to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on the opportunities and steps needed for, as well as the policy or technical barriers preventing, the development of capabilities to connect military satellite networks and commercial constellations in space.

Integration of commercial weather data

The committee understands that proliferated constellations of satellites offer great promise for the use of resilient commercial electro-optical and infrared-based weather data when combined with hybrid cloud architectures. 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, 2024, on how U.S. commercial weather data sets and data analytics are being leveraged by the services. The briefing should consider the operational purchase across all current commercial weather data programs; the capability and mission utility requirements for U.S. commercial weather products and data to support relevant operational mission needs; how U.S. commercial weather products and data should be integrated into the information systems and workflows used by warfighters to ensure their timely and efficient operational use; and what procurement and contracting mechanisms, if any, currently exist that the services, and Department of Defense more broadly, can use to procure commercial weather products and weather data as a service construct, with the applicable contract vehicles.

Integration of non-traditional space domain awareness sensors

Space Domain Awareness (SDA) is a high performance, high cost, and aging global network of sensors. The committee encourages the Space Force to upgrade this aging infrastructure with a program that pairs existing traditional sensor capability with lower cost non-traditional sensors and associated task management software to enable an affordable and sustainable path toward ensuring Department of Defense SDA capabilities can adequately keep pace with the rapidly evolving space threats.

Intelligence and information sharing

The committee recognizes that the expeditious dissemination of sensitive information to allies and partners is necessary to prevail in high-end conflict, as has been demonstrated during the conflict in Ukraine. Releasing this information requires careful, but timely, review to ensure the information is appropriately downgraded or declassified in a way that protects U.S. national security interests.

The committee is concerned that existing policy and processes may not appropriately balance the need for security with the strategic and tactical risks of withholding necessary information from allies and partners.

Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security (USD I&S) to provide a briefing on existing policies and procedures governing the sharing of intelligence and sensitive information with foreign allies and partners to the congressional defense and intelligence committees not later than October 31, 2023. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) A review of all Department of Defense (DOD) policies related to the sharing of intelligence with foreign allies and partners, including DOD Directive 5320.11, the requirement that

information can only be authorized for release by the originating component;

(2) An assessment of lessons learned from the Ukraine conflict, including a description of any modifications to policy or procedure that have been made;

(3) An assessment of relevant technologies, including artificial intelligence-enabled search capabilities, that could enhance the timeliness and responsiveness of the review process;

(4) A description of any planned modifications to policy, process, or training that could enhance the timeliness and responsiveness of intelligence and information sharing with allies and partners; and

(5) Any other matters the USD I&S deems relevant.

Joint Air Force and National Nuclear Security Administration report on Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program and related issues

Despite reaching Milestone B (Engineering and Manufacturing Development) in 2020, the Air Force has yet to produce a reliable master schedule for the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) program. The program contractor is expecting substantial schedule delays and cost growth. This schedule and cost uncertainty has ripple effects on the transition from the Minuteman III (MMIII) to the Sentinel ICBM. This transition, estimated to last nearly 10 years, will be a lengthy and complicated process involving, among other things, real estate purchases, construction, deconstruction, removal and installation of equipment, and nuclear certification. Making things even more difficult, the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) issues with pit and other nuclear production missions and associated infrastructure do not provide the Air Force with assurances that the planned W87-1 warhead schedule will mesh with the Sentinel's nor do they provide assurances that all W87-1 modernization objectives will be met.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Air Force and NNSA to jointly report to the Senate Armed Services Committee on the Sentinel program and related issues, not later than March 1, 2024. The report should overlay the schedules for the three components of the program—Sentinel, MMIII transition, and W87-1 modernization—with a focus on identifying conflicts and disconnects as well as mitigation strategies and potential off-ramps. Further, the report should assess the current coordination and integration efforts, both within the Air Force and NNSA as well as between the two agencies, and identify areas and solutions for improvement.

The committee also directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the joint report and brief the committee on its findings within 180 days of the joint report's submission.

Management of personnel operating THAAD batteries on Guam

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has taken steps to enhance United States missile defense capabilities in Guam, including through the expansion of the number of Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) systems. Such enhancements

will require commensurate investments in enabling infrastructure, support equipment, and personnel to operate the systems.

However, it is not clear that Army processes for managing personnel assigned to operate the growing THAAD capabilities have adapted to the operational demands associated with this expanded mission set. Currently, personnel designated for THAAD units in Guam are considered permanently assigned. However, they are required to maintain a high operational tempo, and are subject to recall standards much more in line with those of units deployed in operational theaters. These requirements, coupled with minimal manpower allocations, creates significant strain on assigned personnel and their dependents, leading to reduced morale and sub-optimal retention rates.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than January 31, 2024, on options to better align Army manpower allocation and assignment policies with the operational demands of maintaining 24/7 missile defense readiness for Guam. Such options should include, at a minimum: (1) Redesignating assignments to Guam as time-limited deployments; (2) Increasing manpower allocations for THAAD units on the island to provide personnel with greater scheduling predictability; and (3) Enhancing the availability of personnel support mechanisms such as off-hours dependent care and additional options for morale, welfare, and recreation programs.

Medium earth orbit missile warning and missile tracking

The committee recognizes the importance of space as a domain for defense against advanced ballistic and maneuvering hypersonic missiles. The committee believes that establishing a robust hybrid proliferated low earth orbit (LEO) and medium earth orbit (MEO) missile defense architecture is critical to the defense of the homeland. The committee believes that open competition within the MEO missile warning architecture is the best path to deploying the most cost- and schedule-effective solutions. As recognized in Section 1657 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), the fire control mission, whether in LEO or MEO, is of utmost importance to our Nation’s warfighters, enabling the engagement and mitigation of next-generation missile threats.

The committee therefore directs the Chief of Space Operations to brief to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on the acquisition strategy for the first and second tranches of MEO missile warning satellites and sensors with plans to ensure an open competition to include fire control.

Middle East integrated air and missile defense

The committee remains concerned about the persistent and evolving air threats from Iran and Iranian-linked groups to the United States and its allies and partners in the Middle East. The James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) directed the Secretary of Defense to undertake steps towards building a regional air and missile de-

fense architecture to better defend against such threats. The committee directs that, not later than December 15, 2023, the Secretary of Defense and the Commander, U.S. Central Command, provide the congressional defense committees an update on achieving further integration.

Missile alert facility cooks

The missile alert facility (MAF) provides housing, exercise, and food services to the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) crews, maintenance personnel, and security forces. Critical to the MAF is the cook (Military Occupational Specialty code 3F131) who prepares meals 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during a shift. At times during heavy maintenance operations there can be upwards of 20–30 personnel at the MAF and the cook is charged with feeding them. These cooks are not part of the ICBM squadron, but are part of the overall wing services group. As a result, cooks assigned to support squadrons at the MAF can be “stranded” out on ICBM field duty instead of being rotated within the missile wing itself or reassigned to other locations in the Air Force for other duties within their career field. Complicating the issue, MAF managers, who are responsible for the overall operation of the alert facility, do not take part in the rating of cooks, resulting in disconnects between their career field and job performance, potentially undermining cooks’ advancement opportunities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 28, 2024, on an assessment of the career field for those cooks who are deployed to the ICBM field to ensure the MAF manager can have input into their performance evaluations and that they are rotated properly within the wing and to other locations in the Air Force as part of their career management program.

Modernization of the Solar Electro-Optical Network

The Space Force’s Solar Electro-Optical Network (SEON) is comprised of the Radio Solar Telescope Network (RSTN) and the Solar Observing Optical Network (SOON), which monitor solar activity to predict and detect solar activity and resulting space weather events, and also provide real-time warning of solar radio frequency interference for space-based assets. SEON supports the combined Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment System (ITW/AA) of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, U.S. Northern Command, and U.S. Strategic Command, as well as the space domain awareness mission of Space Operations Command.

The committee is aware that the average equipment age of sensors and telescopes in the SEON is over 55 years, and that the Space Force is challenged with sourcing replacement parts. The committee is concerned that degradation in the SEON would result in critical coverage gaps to these mission areas that rely on the data produced by the SEON and believes the Department of the Air Force should consider whether recapitalizing the SEON would result in enhanced capabilities and mission assurance.

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

later than March 1, 2024, regarding the current capabilities of the SEON, ongoing or planned modernization efforts of the SEON, and options to expand the SEON in additional locations.

Modernization plan for Hill Air Force Base Little Mountain Test Facility

The Little Mountain Test Facility, located outside Hill Air Force Base, Utah, is managed by the Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center's Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Systems Directorate, which is responsible for conducting a wide range of testing and certification of ICBM assets. The facility has traditionally tested and certified Minuteman III ICBM components, but has begun to incorporate activities for testing and certifying components for the Sentinel ICBM weapons system, which will increase its overall workload. The committee is concerned that the facility, largely dependent upon 1960s buildings filled with testing capabilities incrementally upgraded over the intervening decades, may not be adequately postured to support the concurrent sustainment of the existing Minuteman III ICBM weapon system, as well as the development and sustainment of the Sentinel ICBM weapons system, before and after the retirement of the Minuteman III ICBM.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, to evaluate the state of the test equipment at the Little Mountain Test Facility and submit to the congressional defense committees a long-range governance and equipment modernization plan not later than March 31, 2024. While particular emphasis should be given to unique radiation test equipment at the facility, the committee expects the modernization plan to address specific types of equipment to be modernized, as well as the maintenance of the overall facility infrastructure given that some aspects of it date to the late 1960s as a missile test site.

Nationwide Integration of Time Resiliency for Operations

The committee recognizes the need for resilient Position Navigation, and Timing (PNT), as PNT is integral to Department of Defense operations, continuity of operations and mission assurance, and other national critical functions. The committee remains concerned that there is insufficient redundancy in PNT, and therefore in the event of PNT disruption, continuity of operations would be at risk, including the operations of the National Guard and other federal, state, and local agencies tasked with emergency services response and civil support whom National Guard forces may interact with in the course of their duties.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2024, assessing the utility of the Nationwide Integration of Time Resiliency for Operations (NITRO) program for providing assured PNT for continuity of operations in responding to military contingencies and supporting civil authorities. The briefing shall include an assessment of: (1) Performance of NITRO in relation to PNT requirements; (2)

Survivability of NITRO including to cyber, electromagnetic, and radiological threats; (3) Costs associated with manning, fielding, deploying, and maintaining NITRO; (4) Existing deployments of NITRO as well as currently planned future deployments; (5) Potential for nationwide and territorial deployment of NITRO to include timelines and costs; (6) Current coordination related to NITRO between the National Guard Bureau and the National Executive Committee for Space-Based PNT; and (7) Policies, regulations, guidance, and federal statutes governing the communicating of NITRO data with state, local, tribal, and territorial partners.

Next generation Overhead Persistent Infrared satellite cancellation impacts

The committee notes the Space Force's comprehensive efforts to upgrade and modernize the Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) constellation, a key component in our Nation's early warning and missile defense capability, which is a mission that cannot fail. To that end, and in support of U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM)'s stated requirements, the committee supports a resilient hybrid architecture that includes a mix of assets on different orbits.

The budget request for fiscal year 2024 supports this approach, but cuts one of the three planned next-generation OPIR satellites in geosynchronous orbit (GEO). Although the Space Force has stated that curtailing the program prior to execution of all three satellites would have little to no effect, the committee has not received comprehensive analysis to show that to be the case, nor assurances that this curtailment would have no effect on the Space Force's ability to meet STRATCOM requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Space Acquisition and Integration, in coordination with STRATCOM, to provide this analysis to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 15, 2023, and to show the effect that the third next-generation GEO OPIR satellite would have on coverage, both included in the architecture and if left out of it, with assurance from the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, that the chosen approach meets the requirement for a missile warning and missile defense architecture.

Pre-positioned orbital tactically responsive space capabilities

Tactically responsive space (TacRS) has evolved as a concept focusing on rapid space capabilities to meet combatant commander warfighting requirements. One potential aspect of TacRS could include developing pre-positioned orbital tactically responsive space capabilities that could respond to complex and dynamic threats within hours as opposed to days or months. Such a capability could include rapid manufacturing, modular assembly, or pre-assembled means for deployment on a timeframe consistent with TacRS.

Given the evolving requirements with respect to TacRS, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Commander, U.S. Space Command, to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on the capabilities required for a pre-positioned orbital tactically responsive space

capability as a means for forward basing of orbital assets. The Secretary shall include small business capabilities wherever possible.

Report on current requirements for electronic warfare training in support of multi-domain operations

The committee recognizes the importance of prioritizing the development of capabilities to be competitive across the all-domain battlespace.

To better understand how the Department of Defense is working to compete in the electromagnetic spectrum, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on the current requirements for the Armed Forces to schedule and conduct electronic warfare training during home station training events or through joint exercises. The report shall include:

- (1) Information on the process that the military services undergo when planning multi-domain operations training, including coordination with external agencies for spectrum de-confliction;
- (2) Information on multi-domain operation training at home installations and recommendations on how to transfer knowledge of successful training across the other military services;
- (3) Guidance on performing an electronic attack in the United States and with allies for tests, training, and exercises;
- (4) Recommendations on creating an enduring approval process for pre-approved frequencies reserved for military use; and
- (5) Recommendations on creating clear permissive parameters to conduct routine multi-domain operations training such that external approvals are minimized to increase the frequency of which training is executed.

Report on military effectiveness of current and future U.S. nuclear forces

The committee recognizes that the nuclear security environment has changed dramatically since the U.S. first began its current modernization program in 2010, and now, for the first time in history, the United States faces the prospect of deterring two nuclear-armed peer adversaries simultaneously.

The committee is concerned that the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration are not acting with the urgency required to ensure the nuclear posture and capabilities of the United States will be sufficient to deter aggression in the long term. While the committee recognizes the scale and complexity of the ongoing modernization effort, the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration must place greater emphasis on the timely execution and completion of current and planned programs. Until such programs come to fruition, the committee believes the Department of Defense should explore a variety of options for effectively posturing our existing nuclear forces to face the worsening threat environment.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, the Commander, U.S. European Command, and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), to submit a report

to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 5, 2024, evaluating the military effectiveness of the planned U.S. nuclear force structure and posture for deterring current and future threats posed by two nuclear-armed peer adversaries, as well as those posed by existing and likely future nuclear-armed regional adversaries. At a minimum, the report shall assess:

(1) The existing nuclear capabilities of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, along with:

(a) Projections of these countries' likely nuclear capabilities in 2035; and

(b) The Director of DIA's assessment of potential nuclear capabilities that additional countries might possess in the same timeframe;

(2) An assessment of the adequacy of the current and planned nuclear forces to address likely U.S. adversaries, with a focus on the new dynamics associated with facing two major nuclear powers. This assessment shall, at a minimum, examine the following factors:

(a) the effectiveness of the current and planned U.S. nuclear forces based on warfighting capability, capacity for escalation management, and deterrence of nuclear employment against the United States or its allies;

(b) the effectiveness of the current and planned U.S. nuclear forces should Russia expand its nuclear forces beyond the levels allowed under the limits of the New START Treaty, and should China continue to grow its nuclear forces after reaching parity with the U.S.;

(c) current and planned strategic bomber force posture, with a focus on the adequacy of current basing to ensure survivability in case of an adversary strike;

(d) impacts of advanced adversary strike technologies, such as hypersonic glide vehicles, fractional orbital bombardment systems, and autonomous underwater systems on the survivability of U.S. nuclear forces, posture, and employment planning;

(e) risks to the force caused by any delay to the planned nuclear modernization program; and

(f) current and planned sufficiency of nuclear command, control, and communications capabilities in plausible crisis or conflict scenarios; and

(3) A description of the steps required to address any capability gaps or deficiencies identified in the above assessment. This plan should include:

(a) identification of potential changes to the planned nuclear force structure and force posture based on any gaps in deterrent, warfighting, or escalation management capabilities;

(b) a description of and timeline for increasing the dispersal of the strategic bomber force, with a focus on survivability;

(c) a description of the steps that would be necessary to return a portion of the strategic bomber force to heightened alert status;

(d) a description of and timeline for the steps that would be necessary to restore multiple independently-targetable reentry vehicle (MIRV) capability to all Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and restore the full loading of warheads on said MIRVs on all Minuteman III ICBMs using stored warheads; and

(e) a description of and timeline for the steps that would be necessary to restore submarine-launched ballistic missile tubes on Ohio-class submarines which were previously rendered inoperable.

Report on options for accelerating hypersonic missile defenses

The committee believes that the rapidly growing threat from, and proliferation of, hypersonic missiles is a matter of grave concern, and urges the Department of Defense to prioritize the development of effective defensive capabilities to address hypersonic threats.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the current and projected threats to the United States and its allies from hypersonic missiles, and options for accelerating the development and deployment of U.S. hypersonic defense capabilities. The report shall be classified in a manner that is accessible to Senate Armed Services Committee staff and members' personal staff, with an annex as required for higher classified matters. In addition, an interim briefing shall be provided to the Senate Armed Services Committee not later than November 1, 2023. The report shall address hypersonic threats and defenses across all domains.

The elements of the report shall contain but are not limited to the following:

- (1) Hypersonic threats from China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea, by domain;
- (2) Planned hypersonic defenses for each identified threat, including the capability to find, fix, track, target, engage, and conduct battle damage assessments for each of these threats;
- (3) Options for pre-launch disruption or preemption of such threats; and
- (4) Opportunities for accelerating the deployment of defensive capabilities through rapid prototyping and rapid fielding authorities.

Additionally, the committee directs the Director of the Missile Defense Agency to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 1, 2024, on options for accelerating development and deployment of the Glide Phase Interceptor, with an objective of achieving initial operational capability prior to 2030. In developing such options, the Director of the Missile Defense Agency should provide initial estimates for anticipated programmatic costs and an initial assessment of the capability of industry to deliver the Glide Phase Interceptor on the aforementioned timeline.

Report on the Survivable Airborne Operations Center

The committee notes that the aging E-4B National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) fleet requires recapitalization and modern-

ized systems to ensure it maintains sufficient aircraft availability and communications reliability to perform nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) missions for the duration of its service life. The committee further recognizes that going forward, a replacement airframe, the Survivable Airborne Operations Center (SAOC), is required to ensure a robust, survivable mobile communications layer for NC3.

The committee understands that the SAOC weapon system will be comprised of a commercial derivative aircraft, mission systems, and ground support systems, with an engineering and manufacturing development award currently scheduled for the first quarter of fiscal year 2024. The committee is encouraged by the program's effort to maintain a full and open competitive acquisition and maximize competition across the entire weapon system lifecycle. Preserving a competitive landscape that considers offerings from all tiers will ensure the U.S. Air Force receives a final platform that breaks vendor lock with open architecture, has built in growth and modernization capacity, and reduces costly operation and sustainment costs.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than December 1, 2023, on the status of efforts to sustain the NAOC and field the SAOC. Additionally, the committee encourages the Secretary to maintain the current recapitalization schedule in order to replace the aging fleet and field the more capable aircraft by the 2032 required assets available date.

Reusable hypersonic flight testing

The committee is encouraged by the Missile Defense Agency's (MDA) interest and evaluation of reusable hypersonic test bed technologies to evaluate the performance of existing missile defense systems, validate required test architectures, and support hypersonic defense technical maturation. As MDA develops hypersonic defensive capabilities, including sensors, command and control, and interceptors, the ability to test technologies in real-world flight environments will be critical. The committee encourages the MDA to consider the use of reusable hypersonic test bed capabilities that increase the frequency of testing events, develop plans to spiral capabilities to pace the threat, adapt to changing test requirements, and grow to higher speeds and ranges.

Review of model-based systems and digital engineering practices within the Sentinel program

The committee understands that, unlike other acquisition efforts in the Department of Defense, the acquisition strategy for the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Weapon System program is almost exclusively predicated on model-based systems and digital engineering constructs. This acquisition strategy spans from designing the flight vehicle, to nuclear certification, to construction in launch facilities across five states. A prior review of the Sentinel digital engineering effort by the Aerospace Corporation published on July 29, 2022, and titled, "Review of the Implementation and Execution of Engineering and Manufacturing Development Phase of the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent" (Aerospace Report No.

TOR-2022-01696) noted several deficiencies related to interfaces between the government and the contractor, the ability to synchronize software, the ability of the government to review the contractor design efforts, skilled workforce retention, multilevel security enclaves, and basic bandwidth problems associated with a pure digital engineering environment. As the program progresses toward the weapon system critical design review, it is imperative that the fundamental elements of model-based systems and digital engineering be monitored and systematically resolved by the government and contractor team.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Systems Engineering and Architecture and the Director of Digital Services, to review the Sentinel program's progress toward implementing the report's recommendations, as well as other observations on how to improve the program's overall performance in implementing best practices for model-based systems and digital engineering. The Secretary of the Air Force shall report to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024, on the outcomes of the review, what actions the Secretary will take to resolve the review's findings and recommendations, and how the implementation of such recommendations will be tracked through completion.

Rollover of Air Force Global Strike Command Humvees

The Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) uses Humvees used during prior conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq to patrol missile fields at Malmstrom, F.E. Warren, and Minot Air Force Bases. 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 connecting interstates. All three bases have reported rollovers of these Humvees on rural roads or being hit by cars while on interstate highways because of their slow speed. AFGSC is replacing some of these vehicles with sophisticated Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTV), but these vehicles are also ill-suited for day-to-day patrol and high mileage on rural and interstate highways. While JLTVs may be suited for convoy operations for transporting weapons in place of existing Bear Cat vehicles, they lack the fuel capacity for long distances typical of such operations. The committee understands that AFGSC is considering the use of armored SUVs for patrolling, which are better suited to the environmental conditions at these bases and can be more easily repaired using locally obtained parts. However, this investment will not solve the immediate problem of Humvee rollovers.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 28, 2024, the number, date, and location of Humvee rollovers and serious accidents that have occurred on interstate highway and other roads over the last 10 years. The report shall detail actions that are planned to ensure that the incidence rate of such rollovers is minimized to the greatest extent possible in the future.

Space acquisition contract analysis

The National Defense Strategy emphasizes the importance of the space domain to integrated deterrence and states that the Department of Defense (DOD) will “increase collaboration with the private sector in priority areas, especially with the commercial space industry.” Part of achieving these goals requires the DOD to implement a streamlined and efficient acquisition strategy that delivers capabilities on time and within budget.

Therefore, not later than March 31, 2024, the Secretary of the Air Force shall brief the congressional defense committees on an analysis of space acquisition that assesses:

- (1) How DOD is improving its processes to better adopt commercial off-the-shelf satellites and incorporate such satellites into the national security space architecture;
- (2) Whether space acquisition programs utilize modern best practices from the commercial space industry in terms of evaluation and certification;
- (3) How systems engineering and technical assistance and federally funded research and development centers’ incentive structure ensures timely execution of processes entrusted to them.

The briefing shall include recommendations addressing the manner in which space acquisition processes are maturing to more closely emulate the vibrant commercial space sector and create a more streamlined and efficient process for space acquisitions.

Space Development Agency Senior Executive Service positions

The Space Development Agency (SDA), which was transferred to the Space Force on October 1, 2022, will retain three Senior Executive Service (SES) positions from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) that are each term-limited to end on December 31, 2023. After this date, these SES billets will return to the pool of SES positions held by OSD.

In section 1601 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), which effectuated this transfer, Congress explicitly directed the Department of Defense to do no harm in the SDA transfer process. Specifically, section 1601(d)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 states, “the transfer under paragraph (1) [requiring the transfer to be not later than October 1, 2022] of the Space Development Agency from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to the Space Force shall include the transfer of funding, duties, responsibilities and personnel of the Agency as of the day before the date of transfer.” In addition, the conference report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (H. Rept. 116–617) states that Congress expects the director of the SDA “to retain the equivalent position of tier 3 Senior Executive Service or an official of the Armed Forces in grade O–9.”

Furthermore, the committee report accompanying S. 4543 (S. Rept. 117–130), the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), expressed the sense of the Senate that the SDA should retain its original organizational structure, including three SES positions, and noted that

“we strongly encourage the Secretary of Defense to permanently allocate three SES positions to the SDA to meet congressional intent as found in section 1601 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.”

The committee understands that following the passage of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, OSD and the Department of the Air Force will designate senior billets comparable to only two of the three SES positions, leaving the third position unfilled. The committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to permanently fill this third SES or equivalent position before December 31, 2023. Given the importance and cost the Department of the Air Force has placed on the future missile warning architecture being implemented by SDA, it is essential that this third SES billet be filled.

Space-Based Ground Moving Target Indicator

The committee recognizes that the Department of the Air Force is aggressively pursuing a Space-Based Ground Moving Target Indicator (GMTI) system. While the committee supports these efforts, the committee is concerned that the Space Force may require additional authority to effectively field GMTI capabilities in direct support of warfighters and combatant commands. Additionally, the committee is concerned that the Space Force may require the ability to appropriately deconflict with other agencies' operating authorities relating to moving target indicator (MTI) and space-based sensing writ large to ensure Space-Based GMTI is employed as a warfighting capability directly in support of the combatant commands across all phases of conflict.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Chief of Space Operations, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than December 31, 2023, on GMTI to include, at a minimum, the following elements:

- (1) The Space-Based GMTI capability requirements as defined by the Joint Force in the Space Force Capabilities Development Document;
- (2) The existing authorities, roles, and responsibilities, to include any activities governed by title 10 and title 50, United States Code, to operate and maintain Space Force GMTI capabilities;
- (3) Any interagency agreements concerning military target identification;
- (4) The concept of operations for execution of the space-based GMTI mission, highlighting any statutory, policy, and process changes required to utilize Space-Based GMTI;
- (5) The concept of employment for GMTI data for tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination to forward warfighter users, including integration with the Family of Integrated Targeting Cells (as defined in section 915 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263));
- (6) The recommended legislative amendments to United States Code and any additional changes required to support, operate, and employ the Space Force GMTI program;

- (7) The current GMTI acquisition strategy; and
- (8) The projected process to share GMTI data and capability information with international partners.

Strategic satellite communications

The committee recognizes the utility of operating satellite ground control from polar regions, which enables low-latency communications due to frequent satellite revisit rates, and the U.S. Government's increased reliance on these sites commensurate with increased reliance on commercial communications capabilities. Many polar areas already in use, and with potential for growth for this purpose, are governed by special treaties that allow multiple countries to use the territory-Svalbard, Norway and potentially Antarctica are notable examples.

Due to the growing importance and recognized vulnerability of critical data downloads to satellite ground stations located on Svalbard Island, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to present a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, assessing the feasibility and efficacy of an additional ground station location on U.S. soil, and to begin the process of creating security, resiliency, and redundancy for some of our nation's most critical national security data and infrastructure.

Strategy on protection of satellites

Section 1602 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) directed the Secretary of Defense to deliver an unclassified space protection strategy. This space protection strategy will foster a much needed public discourse on how well the United States protects and defends its satellites against on-orbit threats. The question of whether commercial satellites become legitimate military targets in a time of conflict if utilized by the Department of Defense still remains unsettled. Given the potential consequences of commercial satellites supporting the Department of Defense missions, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on actions necessary to help protect and defend commercial satellites capabilities utilized by the Department during a time of conflict.

Virtualizing waveforms capabilities

The committee recognizes the U.S. Space Force's Protected Tactical Enterprise Service program and commercial augmentation, and its future potential to provide resilient systems for anti-jam, low probability-of-intercept communications for tactical formations around the world.

The committee supports the incorporation of advanced technologies into satellite communications (SATCOM) architectures to allow for increased flexibility, responsiveness, and resiliency in SATCOM operations, and the committee encourages the U.S. Space Force to directly address virtualizing waveforms in their military and commercial satellite communications architectures.

TITLE XVI—CYBERSPACE RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to Cyber Operations and Cyber Forces

Measures to enhance the readiness and effectiveness of the Cyber Mission Force (sec. 1601)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to implement measures to enhance the readiness and effectiveness of the cyber mission force.

Cyber intelligence center (sec. 1602)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a dedicated cyber intelligence capability to support the requirements of United States 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 technology development, capabilities, concepts of operations, operations, and plans and intentions of cyber threat actors.

Performance metrics for pilot program for sharing cyber capabilities and related information with foreign operational partners (sec. 1603)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 398 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to track the results of sharing cyber capabilities and related information with foreign operational partners.

Next generation cyber red teams (sec. 1604)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to direct the appropriate Assistant Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Principal Cyber Advisors of the military departments, to oversee the development and submission of a plan to modernize cyber red teams, establish joint service standards, and expand partnerships with the Department of Defense to increase the cyber talent workforce, among other things.

Management of data assets by Chief Digital Officer (sec. 1605)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief Data and Artificial Intelligence Officer, to enhance the management of data assets and data analytical tools.

The committee notes the importance of observing and understanding the cyber-social terrain, as well as the activities taking place in the cyberspace of key countries and regions, is as essential to understanding the world as any classified intelligence activities. The activities reflected and taking place in cyberspace on a massive scale are also registered in cyberspace and that rich data can be accessed by a variety of means and analyzed by modern technology. Department of Defense (DOD) components are augmenting traditional sources of insight by accessing such data, but these efforts are largely ad hoc, incomplete, and poorly connected. Some of the most important consumers of such data are unaware of what is available and of the benefits that such data and associated analytics can provide to their missions, including cyberspace operations, information operations, indications and warning, and monitoring the responses of competitors to campaigning.

Therefore, the committee believes that the DOD Chief Data and Artificial Intelligence Officer is the logical focal point for organizing and supervising the acquisition of, access to, and analysis of cyber-social digital data.

Authority for countering illegal trafficking by Mexican transnational criminal organizations in cyberspace (sec. 1606)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, and in consultation with the Government of Mexico as appropriate, to conduct detection, monitoring, and other operations in cyberspace to counter Mexican transnational criminal organizations that are engaged in smuggling of illegal drugs, controlled substances, or precursors thereof; human or weapons trafficking; or other illegal activities.

The provision also would require the development and submission to appropriate committees of Congress a strategy for conducting cyber operations to counter these transnational criminal organizations, and quarterly briefings on such operations.

Pilot Program for Cybersecurity Collaboration Center Inclusion of Semiconductors Manufacturers (sec. 1607)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of improving the cybersecurity of the semiconductor manufacturing supply chain by enabling the National Security Agency Cybersecurity Collaboration Center to collaborate with semiconductor manufacturers in the United States.

Independent evaluation regarding potential establishment of United States Cyber Force and further evolution of current model for management and execution of cyber mission (sec. 1608)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Public Administration to conduct an evaluation regarding the advisability of establishing a separate armed force dedicated to operations in the cyber domain, or refining and further

evolving the current organizational approach for U.S. Cyber Command, which is based on the U.S. Special Operations Command model.

**Subtitle B—Matters Relating to Department of Defense
Cybersecurity and Information Technology**

Requirements for deployment of fifth generation information and communications capabilities to Department of Defense bases and facilities (sec. 1611)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a strategy for the deployment of private networks, based on fifth generation information and communications capabilities and Open Radio Access Network architecture, to military bases and facilities. The provision also would require the Secretary to streamline and ensure consistency in the process of providing access to military bases and facilities to commercial wireless service providers.

Department of Defense information network boundary and cross-domain defense (sec. 1612)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a modernization program for network boundary and cross-domain defense against cyber attacks.

Policy and guidance on memory-safe software programming (sec. 1613)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to develop Department of Defense-wide policy and guidance to implement the recommendations of the National Security Agency's (NSA) Software Memory Safety Cybersecurity Information Sheet published in November 2022. The committee notes that NSA and other cybersecurity experts state that two-thirds or more of the vulnerabilities discovered in dominant software products like Google Chrome and Microsoft Windows are due to memory management problems resulting from the use of non-memory-safe programming languages. It is important for the Department of Defense to limit the use of such programming languages where alternative memory-safe programming languages are available and can be practically implemented.

Development of regional cybersecurity strategies (sec. 1614)

The Committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, United States Cyber Command, and each commander of a geographic combatant command, to develop a regional cybersecurity strategy to support the operations of each geographic combatant command.

Cyber incident reporting (sec. 1615)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, the Commander, United States Cyber Command, and the Commander, Joint Force Head-

quarters Department of Defense Information Network, to establish a cyber incident reporting process within the Department.

Management by Department of Defense of mobile applications (sec. 1616)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to evaluate and implement, to the maximum practicable extent, the recommendations of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense February 9, 2023 report entitled “Management Advisory: The DoD’s Use of Mobile Applications” (Report No. DODIG–2023–041) with respect to managing mobile applications.

Security enhancements for the nuclear command, control, and communications network (sec. 1617)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish a cross-functional team to implement security enhancements for the nuclear command, control, and communications network.

Guidance regarding securing laboratories of the Armed Forces (sec. 1618)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer, the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, to issue Department-wide guidance regarding methods and processes to secure laboratories of the Armed Forces.

Establishing Identity, Credential, and Access Management initiative as a program of record (sec. 1619)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to establish the Identity, Credential, and Access management (ICAM) initiative as a program of record subject to milestone reviews, compliance with requirements, and operational testing.

An enterprise-wide ICAM capability is a critical and pressing need for the Department of Defense (DOD) not only for cybersecurity, but also for managing complex multi-domain military operations involving information and systems classified at multiple levels.

The committee notes that, while the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) is making progress in developing an ICAM solution, DOD faces the need to replace the core identity provider (IDP) component of the current ICAM enterprise solution due to limitations of the underlying technology in terms of scaling and interoperability. The committee further notes that the military services are left with the responsibility for fielding ICAM solutions for operational forces out to the tactical edge that must work seamlessly with the enterprise ICAM solution. Similarly, the enterprise and tactical edge ICAM systems must seamlessly operate across multiple classification levels and networks, including at the

special access program level, and with multiple enterprise cloud solutions under the Joint Warfighting Cloud Capability program.

The enterprise ICAM program office in DISA should not engineer or choose the Active Directory Federated Services replacement such that the entire burden of achieving interoperability falls on those DOD components that must develop the ICAM solutions for tactical systems and networks, multi-cloud environments, and classified networks that must be integrated with the enterprise ICAM system.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (CIO), in coordination with the Director of Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation, the Director of DISA, the Secretaries of the military departments, the Director for Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Cyber of the Joint Staff, and the Under Secretaries of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and Research and Engineering, to develop a plan to replace the core IDP through competitive processes (including market research) with a cloud-native capability that can scale and be easily integrated with the variety of ICAM systems described above. The committee directs that the CIO provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, 150 days after the enactment of this act, on the development of this plan.

The committee encourages the CIO, DISA, and the military departments to conduct pathfinder activities to test and evaluate commercial technology to identify viable near-term solutions and develop requirements.

Strategy on cybersecurity resiliency of Department of Defense space enterprise (sec. 1620)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense, the Commander, United States Cyber Command, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Commander, United States Space Command, to develop and commence implementation of a Department-wide strategy regarding cyber protection activities for the Department of Defense space enterprise.

Requirements for implementation of user activity monitoring for cleared personnel and operational and information technology administrators and other privileged users (sec. 1621)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to require each head of a component of the Department of Defense to fully implement directives, policies, and program requirements for user activity monitoring (UAM) and least privilege access controls for Federal Government and contractor personnel granted access to classified information and classified networks. The provision also would require periodic testing and reporting of the effectiveness of UAM systems, triggers, and controls using threat-realistic behavior models.

Department of Defense digital content provenance (sec. 1622)

The committee recommends a provision that would require, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Defense Media Activity (DMA) to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a briefing on developing a course of education at the Defense Information School (DINFOS) to teach the practical concepts and skills needed by Department of Defense (DOD) public affairs, audiovisual, visual information, and records management specialists, on the following: (a) The expertise and qualifications of the DOD personnel who will be responsible for teaching the proposed course of education; (b) The list of sources that will be consulted and used to develop the curriculum for the proposed course of education; (c) A description of the industry open technical standards that may be used to authenticate the digital content provenance of applicable DOD media content; and (d) The status of the implementation of the proposed course of education.

The provision also would require that the Director of DMA establish, not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, a course of education at DINFOS to teach the specialists to understand digital content provenance for applicable DOD media content; the challenges posed to Department missions and operations by digital content forgeries; how existing industry open technical standards may be used to authenticate the provenance of such content; hands-on techniques for capturing secure and authenticated digital content for documenting and communicating DOD themes and messages; and techniques and methods for completing post-production tasks of DOD content.

The provision would also require the Director, not later than one year after the establishment of the required course, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the status of the development of the course curriculum, the course implementation plan, and the resources available and needed to carry out the requirements of the provision.

In addition, the provision would require the Director, not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, to commence a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of implementing industry open technical standards for DOD digital content provenance, and report to the Armed Services Committees not later than January 1, 2026 on the results of the pilot program.

Post-graduate employment of Cyber Service Academy scholarship recipients in intelligence community (sec. 1623)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1535 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to authorize post-graduate employment of graduates of the Department of Defense Cyber and Digital Service Academy in non-Department of Defense intelligence community agencies, on a reimbursable basis. The provision would also rename the program authorized by that section as the Cyber Service Academy.

Minimum number of scholarships to be awarded annually through Cyber Service Academy (sec. 1624)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 1535 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to require the Secretary of Defense to award no fewer than 1,000 scholarships per year under the Department of Defense Cyber and Digital Service Academy scholarship program. The provision would authorize the Secretary to award fewer than 1,000 scholarships in a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that fewer scholarships are needed to meet workforce needs, and provides notification to Congress of such determination.

Items of Special Interest

Advancement of narrative intelligence in U.S. Cyber Command

The committee applauds the efforts of U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) to understand and respond to foreign adversary malign influence campaigns and their narrative dynamics, and recognizes the importance of this work as a fundamental contributor to cognitive security for national defense. The committee believes CYBERCOM and the Cyber National Mission Force have made considerable progress towards detecting and mitigating malicious influence campaigns aimed at the United States and its allies. The committee encourages continuing this work to understand adversaries' intentions, behaviors, and the outcomes of such information campaigns.

The committee directs CYBERCOM to enhance its exploration and understanding of narrative intelligence in the digital era. Narrative intelligence refers to the understanding of analysis and countermeasures related to the strategic use of information to advance adversarial interests or agendas. CYBERCOM is directed to evaluate and report on developments and trends in online information campaigns, considering the increasing technical sophistication and effectiveness of such campaigns.

The committee emphasizes the continuous evolution and expansion of foreign adversary information and influence campaigns necessitate an increased need to understand the origins of foreign adversary malign influence and disinformation, their propagation and evolution, how they reach their intended audiences, and their impact on these audiences. It is within this context that the committee endorses the application of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning technologies to enhance narrative intelligence. The committee anticipates these technologies will equip CYBERCOM and others across the government with the tools necessary to monitor and evaluate foreign information campaigns more effectively.

Army National Guard mission assurance program

The committee remains concerned about the prospect of degradation of defense critical infrastructure from disruption that would affect the mobilization and movement of military forces and supplies in support of global and homeland operations.

For this reason, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, the Commander of United States Northern Command, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security, to establish a mission assurance program to acquire and maintain all-domain awareness of threats posed to such defense critical infrastructure, and offer assistance to those entities in conducting all-domain threat assessments and remedial actions within their operational and information technology systems.

Additionally, the committee encourages the Secretary to work through existing assistance programs and organizations within the Department of Defense, such as the National Guard Bureau's Army Interagency Training and Education Command (AITEC), to establish relationships with defense critical infrastructure operators to maintain awareness and ensure rapid response to adverse events.

Assessment of need for a Narrative Intelligence Center

The committee expresses concern that, unlike other defense domains, the cyberspace domain does not have a dedicated center or task force for analyzing narrative intelligence to facilitate, understand and research the implications of technology-enhanced malign narratives in the digital age. Noting the complexity, and yet to be fully understood nature of the cyberspace domain, the committee believes a Narrative Intelligence Center or the establishment of a task force dedicated to understanding narrative intelligence could provide resources for in-depth analysis of foreign malign influence and information campaigns, their spread, evolution, and impacts.

As foreign adversaries continue to leverage new technologies for purposeful disinformation campaigns, the committee is troubled that limited understanding and the fragmented nature of organizations that understand and respond to malign foreign influence narratives and campaigns may constrain the Department of Defense's ability to comprehend and react effectively in global and regional security environments. The committee, therefore, directs the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to assess and make recommendations on the need to establish a dedicated task force or center for narrative intelligence.

In conducting these assessments, the Deputy Secretary and the Vice Chairman shall consult with the offices of the Under Secretaries of Defense for Policy, Intelligence and Security, Acquisition and Sustainment, and Personnel and Readiness; the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command; the Chief Information Officer, and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation. The Deputy Secretary and the Vice Chairman are to provide a briefing to the congressional defense and intelligence committees on the conclusions and recommendations of the assessments no later than January 31, 2024.

Comptroller General review of the security implications of digital footprints

Modern devices and systems generate, retain, and share enormous volumes of data for broader use. This data includes information collected from personal devices, online accounts, credit reports, online searches, online purchases, and much more. This data could

also include information collected from Department of Defense (DOD) weapons platforms, connected devices, sensors, training facilities, test ranges, and business systems. This data can be collected and shared publicly, acquired from data brokers, or accessed through contractors' networks. Such information could be used to identify locations of DOD leaders, military units, servicemembers using cover, and unit movements.

DOD faces a number of risks stemming from the advance of technological capabilities (such as 5G wireless, artificial intelligence, and other data-based technologies) and the continued aggregation and analysis of data on individuals' personal and professional lives. Those risks include force protection, operations security, safety and security of family members, remote surveillance, and intelligence collection.

To mitigate the national security risks and threats stemming from the digital footprint of DOD personnel, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review and assess the following: (1) Risks and threats to DOD personnel due to ubiquitous and traceable digital information about their online activities and communications; (2) Risks and threats to military operations due to traceable digital information about the online activities and communications of DOD personnel; and (3) Any actions DOD is taking to mitigate against these risks and threats.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, and to present the final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Cyber Operations for Base Resilient Architecture (COBRA)

The committee understands the Air Force's continued commitment to a comprehensive cyber mission assurance program. The Cyber Operations for Base Resilient Architecture (COBRA) pilot program has provided significant improvement in the mission assurance posture of the Pacific Air Force. COBRA is required to address the numerous cybersecurity and mission assurance mission gaps and train airmen to their maximum potential. What began as a pilot program almost 3 years ago has grown into a model for numerous Department of Defense (DOD) organizations on how to best identify and defend critical cyber terrain. Continued funding of the COBRA program will allow COBRA to expand to other combatant commands. It is mission critical to continue to expand COBRA from the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility and make it a part of the overall DOD mission assurance strategy.

Therefore, the committee expects sustained funding for the COBRA pilot program throughout the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility as part of the overall mission assurance strategy and evaluation of the potential for service-wide use of COBRA.

Cyber personnel readiness

The military services are responsible for manning, training, and equipping units assigned to U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) and providing cyber-trained servicemembers for all of the geographic and unified combatant commanders. The services have shown they are able to meet title 10 requirements to support mis-

sions that require high-demand, low-density personnel. One example is the services' ability to man, train, and equip special operations forces. The committee encourages the services to adapt the experience and lessons learned from providing highly trained special operators to providing highly trained cyber warriors.

The Department of Defense is required to complete a study by June 1, 2024, directed by section 1533 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263), on the responsibilities of the military services for organizing, training, and presenting the total force to CYBERCOM. The committee looks forward to receiving the results of the study and welcomes interim briefings.

The committee encourages the services to devote resources and leadership attention to meeting the combatant commanders' needs, especially for CYBERCOM's Cyber Mission Force (CMF). Further, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to provide a briefing to the committee within 30 days of the submission of CYBERCOM's fiscal year 2025 annual report on support by the military departments for CYBERCOM (known as the Section 1502 report) but not later than March 15, 2025. The briefing shall include the following: (1) Plans for the services to improve meeting CYBERCOM requirements for the fiscal year 2025 and the future years defense program for providing cyber-trained forces, including recruiting, retention, and career management of military and civilian personnel in the CMF; (2) Current manning percentage of the standing 133 CMF teams; and (3) The spend plans to meet these requirements, and the risk mitigation plans for any shortfalls in meeting requirements.

Cyber Position within the Office of the Secretary of Defense

The committee recognizes that cyberspace is an increasingly complex domain that represents significant threats to the national security of the United States. The committee also believes that warfighting in cyberspace is as strategically consequential as all other conventional warfighting environments.

The committee strongly supports the U.S. Cyber Command's (CYBERCOM) efforts to defend U.S. interests in cyberspace and the assistance it provides to all forms of combat operations around the world. CYBERCOM's role in advancing collaborative and coordinated cyber activities across the Department of Defense (DOD) is critical to identifying vulnerabilities, mitigating cyber threats, strengthening the Department's network defenses, and fulfilling the DOD's national security mission.

Therefore, to ensure that CYBERCOM and cybersecurity-related equities are considered when issuing policy, strategic, or operational decisions at the Department level, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to consider establishing a position within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to ensure information flow between CYBERCOM and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, provide technical expertise, facilitate cybersecurity coordination activities, and carry out other responsibilities determined appropriate by the Secretary of Defense.

Cyber Vulnerability Assessment

The committee directs the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense to notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives of any future plans to alter the Department's current policy of utilizing third-party vendors to independently scan the Department of Defense Information Network from both the inside and outside for vulnerabilities.

Cybersecurity of firmware in information and operational technology

Operating systems, kernel, firmware, and application software in information technology (IT) and operational technology (OT) infrastructure, systems, and networks, including weapons systems and control systems, are vulnerable to cyber attacks via accesses including supply chains, internet operations, human-enabled operations, and radio-frequency apertures. The National Security Agency (NSA) pioneered the development of formal methods for mathematically proving software integrity, but scaling limitations prevented widespread adoption. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) significantly improved formal methods of scalability and practical applications a decade ago in the High Assurance Cyber Military Systems (HACMS) program, which spurred continuing efforts to advance the practical application of formal methods for cybersecurity.

The committee is concerned that malicious cyber actors are increasingly targeting the kernel and firmware in IT and OT infrastructure, which constitutes a vast and largely undefended attack vector. The committee is aware that DARPA, the Army Futures Command, the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), and Naval Aviation Systems Command are assessing the potential of recent commercial advances in formal methods for secure software development as applied to hypervisor functions, in conjunction with tight coupling to modern processors and hardware roots of trust, which can substantially enhance the cybersecurity of firmware, kernel, operating systems, applications, and cloud computing. The committee is aware of the development and maturation of commercial technology for monitoring, protecting, and alerting of intrusion attempts on infrastructure kernel layer and firmware.

The committee directs the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (CIO) to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on the cybersecurity of firmware in information and operational technology. The briefing should include:

- (1) Trends in and severity of threats against IT and OT firmware;
- (2) The ability of leading commercial firmware security technology to prevent, detect, and remediate firmware threats and attacks mounted through supply chain and remote operations;
- (3) The capabilities and value of commercial development of secure micro-kernel and hypervisor capabilities using formal methods that:
 - (a) Provide secure isolation and separation of virtual machines;

- (b) Prevent lateral movement, remote code execution, and privilege escalation;
 - (c) Block malicious action through whitelist policy enforcement;
 - (d) Enforce least functionality and policy enforcement that maintain kernel and firmware integrity;
 - (e) Protect against firmware and side-channel attacks; and
 - (f) Would enhance the security of cloud computing operations;
- (4) A plan for the Department to address the threat by exploiting available technologies and products.

Department of Defense Cyber and Digital Services Academy

Section 1535 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) required the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Office of Personnel and Management, to establish a program to provide financial support for the pursuit of programs of education at institutions of higher education in specified cyber and digital related fields. This program was established as the Department of Defense Cyber and Digital Service Academy. Each scholarship recipient, as a condition of receiving a scholarship under this program, is required to enter into an agreement under which the recipient agrees to work for a period equal to the length of the scholarship, following receipt of the student's degree or specialized program certification, in support of the cyber- and digital technology-related missions of the Department.

The committee realizes the potential benefit of the program to other agencies and directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Office of Personnel and Management, to assess the feasibility and desirability of enabling other agencies to utilize the program on a reimbursable basis. In addition, not later than March 31, 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report with the results of the feasibility assessment to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the House Committee on Homeland Security.

Department of Defense partnerships with academic institutions to build the cyber workforce

Maintaining and sustaining a well-trained Department of Defense (DOD) cyber security workforce is critically important. The committee remains keenly aware of the challenges in meeting DOD cyber personnel requirements. The committee supports DOD's initiatives to develop its cyber workforce, including providing servicemembers and civilians training in cyber career fields, and those seeking to enter the DOD cyber workforce, access to related learning opportunities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to support institutions of higher education on cyber workforce education and development efforts in the fields of cybersecurity, intelligence, data science, information security management, and quantum in-

formation science. The committee also directs the Secretaries of the Air Force, Army, and Navy to partner with universities, especially those in proximity to DOD installations, to increase experience and learning opportunities for DOD personnel awaiting assignment by providing and supporting hands-on cyber operations experience, training opportunities at security operations centers, and access to courses to assist personnel entering the DOD cyber field, and those who seek to maintain currency and grow their expertise.

Digital cross domain solution policy

The committee is concerned by the lack of urgency demonstrated by the Department of Defense (DOD) in its approach to cross domain solutions policy. Despite the existence of an organization responsible for this mission and the needs demonstrated by the emphasis on Joint All Domain Command and Control (JADC2) capabilities, the committee does not see tangible progress with regard to establishing real-time solutions for digital cross domain capabilities. The committee understands that bureaucratic processes and multiple layers of approval have slowed the actualization of workable systems. In order to meet the goals of the National Defense Strategy and provide actionable information to the edge of warfighting operations, the committee believes there must be greater emphasis placed on achieving functionality of cross domain capabilities. The committee believes that cross domain solutions policy must be reexamined and modernized so modern cloud-based architectures can be leveraged to provide decision advantages.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than May 1, 2024, on the implementation and progress it is making toward providing and enabling effective digital cross domain solution processes, policies, and capabilities. The briefing should identify areas where the DOD's current cross domain solution policy is out of alignment with key initiatives like JADC2 and needs updating.

Digital expertise training and certification

The committee notes that section 230 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) outlined a policy to promote and maintain digital expertise and software development as core competencies of civilian and military workforces of the Department of Defense. The committee is concerned that the Department has not prioritized the comprehensive implementation of section 230, and encourages the Department to reexamine the process used to approve certifications that can be used to meet technical training requirements, including those involving cloud computing certifications.

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 June 1, 2024, on the current plan to continue expanding the list of reimbursable certifications to include software development, networking, and cybersecurity.

Foreign cyber incident response plan

The committee is aware of ongoing Iranian cyber attacks against our NATO ally Albania. The committee commends the support provided by elements of the United States Government and the private sector to Albania to mitigate the effects of these attacks and prevent future incidents, and notes that Albanian support for the United States was a primary motivator in the Iranian targeting of Albania. The committee is concerned that as cyber attacks and incidents increase in stealth, speed, and complexity, countries with less-developed cyber response plans and personnel skills incur greater risk for future attacks from state and non-state actors. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should assess the value of establishing a coordinating mechanism and response plan to facilitate interventions during future cyber incidents where the Department may be called upon to assist an ally or partner.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center for the performance of a study on the creation of a Foreign Cyber Incident Response Plan to be provided to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2024. The study performed shall include the following elements:

- (1) An analysis of the United States Government response to the 2022 Albania cyber attacks, the 2017 Ukraine ransomware attacks, the 2007 Estonia cyber attack, and any others deemed relevant;
- (2) A plan for developing potential response structures to allow the Department of Defense to assist partners and allies in identifying and attributing intrusions, and assisting in remediation operations;
- (3) Recommendations for streamlining processes, to include statutes, policies and guidance, for providing defense support to foreign authorities for cyber incidents when requested by a Federal agency, approved by the appropriate Department of Defense official, or directed by the National Command Authority;
- (4) An assessment of the feasibility of establishing pre-existing host-nation support agreements for requesting cybersecurity expert assistance from the U.S.; and
- (5) A plan for identifying measures to streamline response times to requests for assistance from allies and partners whose defense is deemed in the national interest.

National Media Exploitation Center

The committee notes that the Defense Intelligence Agency's National Media Exploitation Center (NMEC) is transitioning its priority focus from violent extremist organizations to strategic competition with the People's Republic of China in support of the National Defense Strategy. As a result, there will be a growing need to acquire the linguistic and analytical tools for the exploitation of Chinese language content, which may require additional investment in capabilities that support name matching, the ability to search cross-lingually, the extraction of value of unstructured con-

tent, and enrichment for defense and intelligence purposes relevant to Chinese language open-source intelligence content.

The committee strongly encourages the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency to actively seek opportunities to bolster investment in these and other relevant capabilities to support NMEC efforts to support competition with China.

National Security Agency Cyber Collaboration Center pilot program

The committee is encouraged by the successful National Security Agency (NSA) Cyber Collaboration Center pilot program to leverage capability similar to what the Department of Defense (DOD) uses for its own internet operations management to enable continuous monitoring of defense industrial base vendor internet-facing cyber terrain. Proactively identifying exposures and vulnerabilities, and alerting impacted vendors before they are exploited, can meaningfully reduce national security risk.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the NSA to provide a briefing to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on the pilot program including: (1) An overview and current status of the pilot program and an analysis of its effectiveness; (2) A plan to expand coverage for up to 10,000 defense industrial base entities by the end of fiscal year 2024; (3) A list of milestones and associated timelines to complete the expansion; and (4) A description of any additional resources needed to complete the expansion by the end of fiscal year 2024.

National Security Agency cybersecurity workforce pilot program

The committee supports converting the National Security Agency's workforce transformation cyber initiative pilot program into a permanent program that would offer certificate-based courses through the development of a Center for Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence. Academic entities that participated in the fiscal years 2021 and 2022 pilot program, and that fully executed and demonstrated an initial "train the trainers" program to magnify the impact at a national level, should be eligible.

Post-Quantum Cryptography

The committee commends the steps the Department of Defense (DOD) has taken to close cybersecurity gaps via strong cryptography and zero trust architecture initiatives. The committee believes an important component to these efforts in the future should include understanding and remediating cryptographic libraries that may be vulnerable to quantum attack. The committee encourages DOD to continue necessary investments in cybersecurity technologies, including post-quantum cryptography (PQC), to defend against nation-state adversaries and cybercriminals.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than December 31, 2023, on the policies, programs, and investments implemented by each service to include, at a minimum, the following: (1) Progress toward discovery of all uses of vulnerable cryptography in classified

and high impact systems; (2) The timeline for the transition and implementation of PQC; (3) A strategy to incorporate cryptographic agility to enable flexibility as future adjustments and unexpected changes occur with the continuing development of quantum computers; and (4) Planned or recommended changes to existing DOD policy guidance that supports the transition to PQC using commercially available technologies.

Report on critical infrastructure supporting national security and force projection activities

The committee commends the Department of Defense (DOD) on efforts to address cyber vulnerabilities of servicemembers, military installations, the defense industrial base, and other key components of the national security enterprise. The committee remains concerned, however, about the potential for cyberattacks against the homeland to impede the ability of the DOD to conduct operations and functions.

The committee believes that the DOD must do more to address domain awareness gaps to ensure that vulnerabilities to military installations, which stem from dependence on critical infrastructure located in surrounding communities, do not present an attack vector which adversaries can exploit. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2024, on vulnerabilities of military installations related to critical infrastructure supporting national security and force projection activities. The report shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The report shall include the following elements:

- (1) Development of potential models for establishing processes, relationships, and command structures for proactively identifying vulnerabilities, responding to cyber incidents involving DOD installations, and providing synchronized reporting to higher authorities;

- (2) An assessment of the feasibility of designing and establishing a data repository within the DOD for resources and data related to potential cyber incidents involving DOD installations; tailored responses; impacts; and exercises to facilitate the sharing of policies, procedures, best practices, data, and emerging issues; and

- (3) An assessment of the need for utilizing the planning and execution of integrated campaigning (as defined in the Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Concept for Integrated Campaigning) at multiple echelons to understand potential adversary actions against U.S. Government and non-government partners and to better inform campaign plan assumptions.

Secure enterprise, emergency, and social communication

The committee is concerned that there are few tools available for secure communication. The committee is aware that servicemembers utilize social media platforms and other forms of

insecure electronic communication tools to transmit sensitive, mission critical information. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the committee by December 30, 2023, about the Department of Defense's interest in secure, commercial off-the-shelf enterprise, emergency, risk management, and social communication platforms which can be installed on reserve component servicemembers' private sector mobile and web devices allowing leaders to quickly disseminate private, timely information to organizational members and immediate family members during domestic operations. The committee encourages consideration that these platforms may be licensed to servicemembers' mobile and web devices while the information is housed, owned, and managed within government-owned servers.

Thunderdome implementation plan

The committee is encouraged by the progress transitioning from legacy Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS) to the Thunderdome zero trust architecture, which can act as a model for zero trust implementation across the Department of Defense (DOD) in line with the DOD zero trust strategy, while maintaining flexibility for DOD components to implement tailored solutions for truly unique requirement sets.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, on the Thunderdome implementation plan. The briefing shall include: (1) A summary of the Thunderdome prototype project; (2) Lessons learned during testing and implementation of the prototype, including the extension to SIPRNet; (3) A list of deployment milestones and associated timelines for future implementation; (4) A discussion of progress made to date; (5) Plans to promote the adoption of additional Thunderdome subtenants at DOD components beyond DISA; and (6) A description of any additional resources needed to achieve full deployment.

TITLE XVII—SPACE FORCE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Space Force personnel management (secs. 1701–1752)

The committee recommends a set of provisions that would amend title 10, United States Code, by adding a new subtitle F, titled “Alternative Military Personnel Systems,” and establishing thereunder a military personnel system for the Space Force. The provision would also make various technical and conforming amendments to provisions in title 10, 19, 28, 38, and 50, United States Code, to account for the creation of the Space Force personnel system.

Under the recommended provision, the U.S. Space Force would become a single-component military service, incorporating elements of personnel policy from existing authority in title 10, United States Code, pertaining to both active and reserve components from other Armed Forces. Of note, the single-component Space Force personnel system would allow for greater flexibility in career management and progression for U.S. Space Force members, who would be allowed to go back and forth between full-time military service and part-time service throughout their careers.

Implementation of the military personnel system for the U.S. Space Force would be contingent upon a certification from the Secretary of the Air Force that any State National Guard affected by the transfer of units, personnel billets, equipment, and resources into the U.S. Space Force would be made whole by the transfer of additional assets under the control of the Secretary of the Air Force into the affected State National Guard. The Secretary concerned would also be required to submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes a transition plan to move all units, personnel billets, equipment, and resources that perform core Space Force missions, are under the operational control of the U.S. Space Force, or are otherwise integral to the U.S. Space Force mission that may exist in the reserve components of the Department of the Air Force into the U.S. Space Force. The provision would also require protections for affected members of the reserve components of the U.S. Air Force to ensure they would be able to remain in the reserve components without a negative impact on their careers if they chose not to transfer to the U.S. Space Force.

Under this title, the Secretary of Defense would also be required to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an independent study to assess the advisability and feasibility of moving personnel billets, equipment, and resources performing core space functions into the U.S. Space Force, as well as an analysis of the possibility of maintaining the current model in which the Air National Guard has units and personnel performing core space functions; transitioning such units and personnel to the U.S. Space Force; and creating a new Na-

tional Guard component of the U.S. Space Force. Such study shall be due to the Secretary of the Air Force not later than February 1, 2025.

The committee notes that the transfer of capabilities from the National Guard to the U.S. Space Force is a unique requirement and based on the strategic importance of maintaining unified Federal control of space assets and capabilities under the new U.S. Space Force personnel management system. Should the Department of Defense ever seek to incorporate elements of the U.S. Space Force military personnel system into the personnel systems of the Army or Air Force, the committee would not support any large-scale transfer of units, personnel billets, equipment, or resources of the State National Guards into single-component Army or Air Force services under such unified personnel management systems. The Army National Guard and Air National Guard provide critical capabilities for the Armed Services and the States, and must be maintained as standing reserve components of the Armed Forces.

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. It prohibits any future 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 2024 budget request included \$16.7 billion for military construction and housing programs. Of this amount, \$14.1 billion was requested for military construction, \$1.9 billion for the construction and operation of family housing, \$389.2 million for base closure activities, and \$293.4 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 \$16.7 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 2024.”

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, 2026, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2027, 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, 2023, 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 \$1.4 billion for military construction and \$690.3 million for family housing for the Army for fiscal year 2024.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$1.7 billion for military construction for the Army and \$690.3 million for family housing for the Army for fiscal year 2024.

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 military construction projects for the active component of the Army for fiscal year 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$352.9 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 of family housing units for the Army for fiscal year 2024. 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 2024. 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 use cash payments in special account from land conveyance, Natick Soldier Systems Center, Massachusetts (sec. 2104)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2844(c)(2)(C) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) to extend the authority for the use of cash payments in special account from land conveyance,

Natick Soldier Systems Center, Massachusetts from October 1, 2025 to October 1, 2027.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2018 project at Kunsan Air Base, Korea (sec. 2105)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2101(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, Division B, Title XXI, of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) for one project until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2019 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 2019, Division B, Title XXI, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for four projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, 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 three projects and the authorization contained in section 2865 of that Act for one project until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

TITLE XXII—NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$6.0 billion for military construction and \$640.9 million for family housing for the Department of the Navy for fiscal year 2024.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$4.6 billion for military construction for the Navy and \$640.9 million for family housing for the Navy for fiscal year 2024.

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 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$538.2 million 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 of family housing units for the Navy for fiscal year 2024. 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 2024. 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 section 2201 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Division B, Title XXII, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for six projects until October

1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2021 projects (sec. 2205)

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 four projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

TITLE XXIII—AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$2.6 billion for military construction and \$551.4 million for family housing for the Air Force in fiscal year 2024.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$3.1 billion for military construction for the Air Force and \$551.4 million for family housing for the Air Force for fiscal year 2024.

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 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$252.0 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 of family housing units for the Air Force for fiscal year 2024. 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 the active component military construction and family housing projects of the Air Force authorized for construction for fiscal year 2024. 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. 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 2017 projects (sec. 2304)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2301(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017, Division B, Title XXIII, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) for three projects and the authorization con-

tained in section 2902 of that Act for one project until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, 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 2301(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Division B, Title XXIII, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) for one project and the authorization contained in section 2903 of that Act for six projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, 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 2301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Division B, Title XXIII, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for eight projects and the authorization contained in section 2903 of that Act for three projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2021 projects (sec. 2307)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2301 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 and the authorization contained in section 2902 of that Act for two projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

TITLE XXIV—DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The budget request included an authorization of appropriations of \$2.9 billion for military construction for the Defense Agencies for fiscal year 2024.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$3.1 billion for military construction for the Defense Agencies for fiscal year 2024.

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 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$174.7 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.

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 2024. 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 certain fiscal year 2018 projects (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 XIV, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) for two projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Extension and modification of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2019 projects (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 three projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2021 projects (sec. 2406)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the authorization contained in section 2401(b) 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 one project and the authorization contained in section 2402 of that Act for seven projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Additional authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2022 projects (sec. 2407)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department to authorize a contract with the conveyee of the utility system to carry out six military construction projects.

Additional authority to carry out certain fiscal year 2023 projects (sec. 2408)

The committee recommends a provision that would allow the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department to authorize a contract with the conveyee of the utility system to carry out three military construction projects.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Summary

The Department of Defense requested an authorization of appropriations of \$293.4 million for military construction in fiscal year 2024 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program and authorizations to accept in-kind contributions from the Republic of Korea of \$456.6 million and from the Republic of Poland of \$284.5 million.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$293.4 million for military construction in fiscal year 2024 for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program and authorizations to accept in-kind contributions from the Republic of Korea of \$456.6 million and from the Republic of Poland of \$284.5 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 \$293.4 million for the U.S. contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Security Investment Program (NSIP) for fiscal year 2024.

The provision would also allow the Department of Defense construction agent to recognize the NATO project authorization amounts as budgetary resources to incur obligations when the United States is designated as the host nation for the purposes of executing a project under the NSIP.

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 12 military construction projects totaling \$456.6 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 seven military construction projects totaling \$284.5 million from the Republic of Poland as in-kind contributions.

TITLE XXVI—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Summary

The Department of Defense requested an authorization of appropriations of \$968.8 million for military construction in fiscal year 2024 for facilities for the National Guard and reserve components.

The committee recommends an authorization of appropriations of \$1.1 billion for military construction in fiscal year 2024 for facilities 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 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$169.4 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 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$40.0 million for one such project. 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 2024. 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 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has

included an additional \$127.2 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 2024. The committee recognizes the Department of Defense's significant unfunded military construction requirements and has included an additional \$15.5 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 2024 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, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Extension of authority to carry out fiscal year 2019 project at Francis S. Gabreski Airport, New York (sec. 2608)

The committee recommends a provision that would extend the authorization contained in section 2604 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, Division B, Title XIII, of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) for one project until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, 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 section 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 13 projects until October 1, 2024, or the date of the enactment of an Act au-

thorizing funds for military construction for fiscal year 2025, whichever is later.

Modification of authority to carry out fiscal year 2022 project at Nickell Memorial Armory, Kansas (sec. 2610)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the authorization contained in section 2606 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) for the construction of a sensitive compartmented information facility project at Nickell Memorial Armory, Kansas.

Modification of authority to carry out fiscal year 2023 project at Camp Pendleton, California (sec. 2611)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the authorization contained in section 2606 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) for the construction of an Area Maintenance Support Activity at Camp Pendleton, California.

Authority to conduct restoration and modernization projects at the First City Troop Readiness Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (sec. 2612)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Army National Guard to repair the roof of the South 23rd Street Readiness Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania if certain conditions are met.

The committee notes that due to the arrangement of the leased facility, this authorization is required to conduct this repair project.

TITLE XXVII—BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

Summary and explanation of tables

The budget request included \$389.1 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 \$389.1 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 2024 for ongoing activities that are required to implement the decisions of the 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005 base realignment and closure rounds.

Prohibition on conducting additional base realignment and closure (BRAC) round (sec. 2702)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from conducting another base realignment and closure (BRAC) round.

The committee notes that although the Department of Defense did not request authorization to conduct a BRAC round in the budget request for fiscal year 2024, the Department continues to focus its efforts on studying facility optimization. The committee is encouraged by these efforts and looks forward to reviewing these results prior to the request for any future BRAC round.

Closure and disposal of the Pueblo Chemical Depot, Pueblo County, Colorado (sec. 2703)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Army to close the Pueblo Chemical Depot in Pueblo County, Colorado, after the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission.

TITLE XXVIII—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Military Construction Program

Authority for Indo-Pacific posture military construction projects (sec. 2801)

The committee recommends a provision that would temporarily grant military construction authority, limited to \$15.0 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 Pacific region through a more timely and agile military construction pathway.

Ordering authority for maintenance, repair, and construction of facilities of Department of Defense (sec. 2802)

The committee recommends a provision that would 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 project for the maintenance and repair of a facility of the Department of Defense or for a minor military construction project. The committee notes this authority would be restricted to no more than 10 percent of the total cost of the project.

Application of area construction cost indices outside the United States (sec. 2803)

The committee recommends a provision, as requested by the Department of Defense, that would amend section 2805(f) of title 10, United States Code, to address widely varying unspecified minor military construction costs due to variations in labor, materials, equipment, and design requirements.

Authorization of cost-plus incentive-fee contracting for military construction projects to mitigate risk to the Sentinel Program schedule and cost (sec. 2804)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Secretary of Defense to use cost-plus incentive-fee contracts for military construction projects associated with launch facilities, launch centers, and related infrastructure of the Sentinel Program, but not for more than one low-rate initial production lot at each of the following Air Force bases: (1) F.E. Warren Air Force Base; (2) Malmstrom Air Force Base; and (3) Minot Air Force Base.

Extensions to the Military Lands Withdrawal Act relating to Barry M. Goldwater Range (sec. 2805)

The committee recommends a provision, at the request of the Department of Defense, that would renew the existing military land withdrawal for the Barry M. Goldwater Range, Arizona, for an additional 25 years.

Authority to lease land parcel for hospital and medical campus, Barrigada Transmitter Site, Guam (sec. 2806)

The committee recommends a provision, as requested by the Department of Defense, that would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to lease to the Government of Guam parcels of land to construct medical facilities.

Revision to access and management of Air Force memorial (sec. 2807)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2863 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–398) to revise the access and management fund for the Air Force Memorial to reflect the Air Force as the responsible agency.

Development and operation of the Marine Corps Heritage Center and the National Museum of the Marine Corps (sec. 2808)

The committee recommends a provision, as requested by the Department of Defense, that would amend chapter 861 of title 10, United States Code, to expand the Navy's authority to continue its public-private partnership with the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation, a non-profit foundation, for the continued maintenance and operation of the Marine Corps Heritage Center and National Museum of the Marine Corps.

Authority for acquisition of real property interest in park land owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia (sec. 2809)

The committee recommends a provision, as requested by the Department of Defense, that would authorize the Navy to acquire a permanent interest in approximately 225 square feet of land at Westmoreland State Park, Virginia. The Navy requires this property to install, operate, maintain, and protect equipment to support research and development activities in support of national security at Naval Support Facility Dahlgren.

Movement or consolidation of Joint Spectrum Center to Fort Meade, Maryland, or another appropriate location (sec. 2810)

The committee recommends a provision that would move the offices of the Joint Spectrum Center to the headquarters of the Defense Information Systems Agency at Fort Meade, Maryland, or another appropriate location chosen by the Secretary of Defense.

Temporary expansion of authority for use of one-step turn-key selection procedures for repair projects (sec. 2811)

The committee recommends a provision that that would amend section 2862 of title 10, United States Code, to temporarily modify the authority for use of one-step turn-key selection procedures for repair projects.

Modification of temporary increase of amounts in connection with authority to carry out unspecified minor military construction (sec. 2812)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2808 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) by aligning the notification threshold to \$4.0 million with the existing pilot authority.

The committee notes that this provision does not alter the pilot authority in any other way.

Pilot program on replacement of substandard enlisted barracks (sec. 2813)

The committee recommends a provision that would temporarily grant the Secretary of a military department the authority to replace substandard enlisted barracks using operation and maintenance or unspecified minor military construction funding for five years. The committee believes that far too often these types of facilities do not receive adequate funding through the traditional military construction process and their construction is not timely. The intent of this provision is to provide another construction mechanism and authority to ensure a better quality of life for enlisted servicemembers living in barracks.

Expansion of Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program to include installations of the Coast Guard (sec. 2814)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the U.S. Coast Guard compete for funding available through the Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program.

Modification of pilot program on increased use of sustainable building materials in military construction (sec. 2815)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the existing sustainable materials pilot program authorized in section 2861 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) as amended by extending the pilot program by 1 calendar year from its original sunset date and requiring each military department to construct at least one project from mass timber and one project from low carbon concrete.

Subtitle B—Military Housing**Part I—Military Unaccompanied Housing****Uniform condition index for military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2821)**

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to complete and issue a uniform facility condition index (FCI) for military unaccompanied housing not later than October 1, 2024.

The committee understands that while each service has an FCI for unaccompanied housing, different metrics are weighted differently for each service leading to conflicting habitability status and leaving the Department of Defense with less than accurate data to inform resource decisions regarding military unaccompanied housing conditions.

Certification of habitability of military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2822)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to include with the President's annual budget submission a certification from the secretary of each military department that the construction costs for all needed repairs and improvements for each unaccompanied housing facility under the respective service secretary is below 20 percent of the replacement cost of such facility, as mandated by Department of Defense Manual 4165.63, "DOD Housing Management."

Maintenance work order management process for military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2823)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of each military department to establish and administer a clearly defined work order system to be used for military unaccompanied housing.

The committee notes that not only does each military service have different work order systems, but systems and procedures vary from location to location even within the same service. The committee believes having a more clearly defined work order system would give the Department and individual services the ability to better understand the overall health of the unaccompanied housing portfolio at any given time.

Expansion of uniform code of basic standards for military housing to include military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2824)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2818 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) to ensure that all military unaccompanied housing is to be held to the same basic standards as other military housing, both privatized and Government-owned.

Oversight of military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2825)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense, within 30 days of enactment of this Act, to prescribe regulations to require the establishment of civilian oversight through the installation housing office to oversee military unaccompanied housing. The provision would also prohibit any enlisted member from being designated as a barracks manager or supervisor in charge of maintenance for barracks. The committee notes that in discussion with multiple installations, lower enlisted members were frequently assigned as barracks managers as collateral duty without any training, resources, or time allocation from other duties.

Elimination of flexibilities for adequacy or construction standards for military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2826)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to modify all Department of Defense directives granting the flexibility for any adequacy or construction standard for military unaccompanied housing.

Design standards for military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2827)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2856 of title 10, United States Code, by establishing uniform standards for floor space, number of members allowed, and habitability of military unaccompanied housing.

Termination of habitability standard waivers and assessment and plan with respect to military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2828)

The committee recommends a provision that would terminate any current Department of Defense waiver that pertains to the habitability standards for military unaccompanied housing on or after February 1, 2025. The provision would also require the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of each military department, to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the United States a plan addressing the deficiencies of military unaccompanied housing, including barracks and dormitories.

Requirement for security cameras in common areas and entry points of military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2829)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure all renovations of military unaccompanied housing that exceed 20 percent of the replacement cost include security cameras in common areas and entry points.

Annual report on military unaccompanied housing (sec. 2830)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish, for the next 5 years, an annual report on military unaccompanied

housing for establishing a baseline document of necessary repair costs for barracks throughout the Department of Defense.

Part II—Privatized Military Housing

Improvements to privatized military housing (sec. 2841)

The committee recommends a provision that would require updates to existing reforms regarding privatized housing to include: (1) Limiting payments of future agreements entered into with privatized housing companies unless the Department of Defense determines the housing companies are in compliance with the Military Housing Privatization Initiative Tenant Bill of Rights; (2) Assessing a housing company's compliance with the Tenant Bill of Rights as information given to tenants with a new lease; (3) and modifying the authority to investigate allegations of reprisals from the Department to the Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

Implementation of Comptroller General Recommendations relating to strengthening oversight of privatized military housing (sec. 2842)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the Secretary of Defense to implement the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, published April 6, 2023, titled, "DOD Can Further Strengthen Oversight of Its Privatized Housing Program," (GAO-23-105377) within 1 year of enactment or report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives explaining why the Secretary has not implemented those recommendations.

Treatment of nondisclosure agreements with respect to privatized military housing (sec. 2843)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2890(f)(1) of title 10, United States Code, by allowing the military services to inform members of the Armed Forces of the possible consequences of entering into a nondisclosure agreement with respect to privatized military housing and encourage members to seek legal counsel before entering into such an agreement if they have questions about specific contractual terms.

Part III—Other Housing Matters

Department of Defense Military Housing Readiness Council (sec. 2851)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish the Department of Defense Military Housing Readiness Council.

Inclusion in annual status of forces survey of questions regarding living conditions of members of the Armed Forces (sec. 2852)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to include specific questions in the annual Status of Forces Survey specifically related to how housing conditions influence retention.

The committee notes that many of these questions were included in prior versions of the survey, but have been removed in more recent surveys. The committee believes that it is crucial that the services know if housing is impacting retention and recruitment by including these and similar questions in all surveys related to both privatized and military unaccompanied housing conditions.

Subtitle C—Land Conveyances

Land conveyance, BG J Sumner Jones Army Reserve Center, Wheeling, West Virginia (sec. 2861)

The committee recommends a provision that would grant the Secretary of the Army permissive authority to convey to the City of Wheeling, West Virginia approximately 3.33 acres known as the former BG J Sumner Jones Army Reserve Center, located within the city, for the purpose of providing emergency management response or law enforcement services.

Land conveyance, Wetzel County Memorial Army Reserve Center, New Martinsville, West Virginia (sec. 2862)

The committee recommends a provision that would grant permissive authority to the Secretary of the Army to convey to the City of New Martinsville, West Virginia, approximately 2.96 acres, known as the former Wetzel County Memorial Army Reserve Center, for the purpose of providing emergency management response or law enforcement services.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Authority to conduct energy resilience and conservation projects at installations where non-Department of Defense funded energy projects have occurred (sec. 2871)

The committee recommends a provision that would clarify that the Department of Defense (DOD) has the authority to pair Energy Resilience Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP) projects with area wide contracts (AWCs).

The committee is concerned that DOD does not consistently use AWCs to achieve energy resilience requirements due to conflicting application of defense and non-defense authorities that are intended to achieve the same outcome. The committee has communicated its intent to the Department in prior National Defense Authorization Acts, specifically in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81) as well as the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). In fiscal year 2023, both the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives conveyed support for DOD's effort to invest in energy resilient infrastructure on installations and encouraged DOD to use all current authorities at its disposal, to include AWCs to more rapidly initiate and execute ERCIP projects. However, report language of encouragement did not achieve the legal clarity for DOD to consistently use AWCs as a method to achieve energy resilience on installations.

Limitation on authority to modify or restrict public access to Greenbury Point Conservation Area at Naval Support Activity Annapolis, Maryland (sec. 2872)

The committee recommends a provision that would prevent the Navy from using land within the minimum safe distance of live fire training conducted by cadets at the Naval Academy to construct a golf course on that land.

The committee is concerned by the lack of transparency from the Navy regarding its plans for future uses of the Greenbury Point Conservation Area at Naval Support Activity Annapolis. The committee notes that Greenbury Point is directly across the water from the live fire range used by cadets for small arms training. Additionally, the Navy's future use of Greenbury Point should not adversely impact the current habitat conditions of the adjoining waters of the Chesapeake Bay, Severn River, and Carr Creek. Lastly, the committee supports public access to Greenbury Point, when appropriate as to not conflict with live fire training at the Naval Academy, and to protect all lands and wetlands of Greenbury Point in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Act.

Authorization for the Secretary of the Navy to resolve the electrical utility operations at Former Naval Air Station Barbers Point (currently known as "Kalaeloa"), Hawaii (sec. 2873)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the Navy to divest of its electrical utility operations at former Naval Air Station Barbers Point in Hawaii.

Clarification of other transaction authority for installation or facility prototyping (sec. 2874)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4022(i) of title 10, United States Code, to clarify the funding of a prototyping construction authority authorized by sec. 843 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Requirement that Department of Defense include military installation resilience in real property management and installation master planning of Department (sec. 2875)

The committee recommends a provision that would implement the recommendations of the Department of Defense Inspector General report, published March 30, 2023, titled "Audit of Military Department Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation Plans in the Southeastern Continental United States," (DODIG-2023-61) within 1 year of enactment of this Act. The recommendations include requiring the services to standardize reporting formats for military installation master plans and establish and define standardized risk rating categories across military departments.

Increase of limitation on fee for architectural and engineering services produced by military departments (sec. 2876)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 7540(b), 8612(b), and 9540(b) of title 10, United States Code,

to increase the cap for architectural and engineering services for the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, from 6 percent to 10 percent.

Requirement that all material types be considered for design-bid-build military construction projects (sec. 2877)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to consider all types of building materials for any design-bid-build military construction project before proceeding beyond the 35 percent design phase and contract award.

Continuing education curriculum for members of the military construction planning and design workforce and acquisition workforce of the Department of Defense (sec. 2878)

The committee recommends a provision for the Secretary of Defense to establish a continuing education curriculum for instructional purposes for sustainable building materials such as mass timber and designs to improve military installation resilience within 270 days of enactment of this Act.

Guidance on Department of Defense-wide standards for access to installations of the Department (sec. 2879)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to promulgate guidance within 30 days of enactment of this Act for purposes of establishing final standards for access to installations and to promulgate final guidance not later than 180 days after enactment.

The committee notes that there is no universal access standard across the services, which can lead to project delays for military construction projects, facilities repairs, and household good moves.

Deployment of existing construction materials (sec. 2880)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to use, transfer, or donate all excess construction materials intended for the wall on the southwest border of the United States that are being stored by the Department of Defense.

Technical corrections (sec. 2881)

The committee recommends a provision that would make technical corrections to section 2902(c) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263).

Items of Special Interest

Aberdeen Proving Ground The committee understands that Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood Area, contained 63 remnant production plant slabs and 50-year old laboratories that are inactive and mostly vacant. These facilities were formerly used by Edgewood Chemical Biological Center and the Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (MRICD). The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's inclusion of specific funding to remove these contaminated facilities, which includes decommissioning, decontamination, and demolition through a phased ap-

proach under the Contaminated Building Demolition Program. The Department has already obligated funds, begun demolition, and has programmed additional funds in future years to continue these efforts.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department to continue these funding efforts to ensure demolition activities continue, particularly with significant progress already underway. Demolition of these facilities will result in cost savings on infrastructure, maintenance, and security of these unusable buildings and reduce the risk of contamination. The reduction of these facilities will have a positive impact on the surrounding missions, including the new MRICD facility, U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command's Advanced Chemistry Laboratory, and the Army Public Health facility.

Base access

The committee remains concerned about the slow progress in the Department of Defense's (DOD) efforts to address longstanding base access challenges for motor carriers, truck drivers, household goods movers, and other visitors, including military veterans and Gold Star families. The committee notes that a key improvement would be the development of a DOD-wide fitness standard for installation access that applies evenly and routinely across all services and military installations in the United States.

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 October 30, 2023, on the Department's progress in finalizing a DOD-wide fitness standard for installation access, including a copy of the Department's proposed standard. If a standard is not in place at this time, the briefing should include limiting factors including timelines, costs, and infrastructure required and any other items the Secretary deems relevant.

Benefits and use of electrochromic glass in military bases and installations

The committee is aware of the use and benefits of electrochromic glass technology in commercial buildings that could significantly reduce wasted energy via improved heating and cooling of buildings. The committee understands that this technology could provide lower energy consumption costs if implemented at Department of Defense (DOD) installations. Additionally, the committee understands there is research that indicates electrochromic glass could improve staff productivity, engagement, sleep quality, and mental health related illnesses such as depression.

The committee believes that the DOD should review the uses of electrochromic glass as it strives to achieve its energy performance master plan, consistent with section 2911 of title 10, United States Code. The committee believes that a large-scale demonstration of electrochromic glass at DOD facilities could provide rigorous data on technical and economic performance as well as additional qualitative information on occupant comfort and productivity to help inform future plans to improve installation energy performance.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assess the benefits of electrochromic glass and provide a briefing on this assessment to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2024. This briefing shall include total lifecycle costs and savings and any recommendations for future DOD potential demonstration of this technology for the reduction of installation energy consumption and costs.

Briefing on excess capacity

The committee remains concerned about the Department of Defense's (DOD) ability to plan and prioritize resources toward its military installations and accurately capture its infrastructure capacity.

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 30, 2024, on the following: (1) A description of each military department's policy goals for reducing or consolidating infrastructure and the progress made toward implementing such policy goals; (2) A summary of the force structure over the future years defense program (FYDP) necessary to meet National Defense Strategy (NDS) objectives, including capabilities and major systems with infrastructure realignments required to meet the NDS; (3) Overall end strength levels for each military department and quantitative description of the major military force units over the FYDP; (4) An assessment of how military units align to infrastructure in the United States, to include U.S. territories; (5) The total number of excess assets by facility analysis category (FAC), including total building square footage; (6) The number of assets with a report of excess prepared for acceptance for potential use by another Federal agency; (7) The number of underused facilities with the associated use rate by FAC; (8) An assessment of the costs to sustain excess square footage and underused building square footage compared to the costs to demolish excess buildings and consolidate underused buildings for increased efficiency; (9) Recommended policy changes, metrics, and analytical tools that will enable the DOD to optimize its infrastructure; and (10) The feasibility of adjusting military construction processes and priorities to facilitate consolidation.

Briefing on Joint Base Cape Cod mission resilience

The committee notes that Joint Base Cape Cod is the primary military training facility for National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers throughout New England and also has the only land-based radar site providing missile warning for the eastern coast of the United States. Section 315 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) provided the Secretary of Defense the authority to carry out projects outside of military installations or facilities if the project would enhance installation resilience and maintain installation mission assurance. The only bridges that provide access to and from Joint Base Cape Cod were built by and have been continuously owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The committee is concerned that the Army Corps of Engineers have found these

bridges structurally deficient, which could jeopardize mission assurance.

Accordingly, 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 1, 2024, on the impact to Joint Base Cape Cod if the Bourne or Sagamore bridges failed, contingency plans to respond to a collapse, and how a collapse would impact the resilience of the base.

Davis-Monthan power projection wing and restructure timeline

The Department of the Air Force has briefed the committee on plans to restructure forces at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, including standing up a new power projection wing, in order to meet enduring needs in accordance with the National Defense Strategy. The committee notes the transition plan includes multiple elements and an ambitious timeline. The committee is encouraged by the Department's inclusion of Environmental Impact Sustainment and Area Development Plan funds in the fiscal year 2024 budget request to continue providing specific steps needed to timely complete the transition plan.

Accordingly, the committee strongly encourages the U.S. Air Force, in collaboration with U.S. Special Operations Command, to make timely requests for the funding necessary to conduct site survey, planning, construction, force structure adjustments, and related activities necessary to support the transition to new flying missions at Davis-Monthan.

Additionally, the committee urges the U.S. Air Force to ensure timely completion of these activities, and work expeditiously to program follow-on activity, to include military construction and facilities funding, that are necessary to remain on track for the current multi-year plan, in the fiscal year 2025 budget submission to the Congress.

To facilitate coordination of these steps, the Secretary of the Air Force is directed to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, on the anticipated next steps to include environmental reviews and construction activity, the timeline for funding and execution of each step including site review and force structure movements, and estimated costs of actions necessary to complete the restructure plan.

Additionally, the committee expects the U.S. Air Force, in coordination with U.S. Special Operations Command, to immediately communicate deviations from the plan and any additional funding or authorities to be required by the committee.

Examination of military installation maintenance management

The committee recognizes that the military services each have entities at the installation level, such as installation public works offices, which manage the annual sustainment of facilities, including preventive maintenance and maintenance requested when facility systems break. The committee notes with concern that, according to a Government Accountability Office report published Janu-

ary 31, 2022, titled, “Defense Infrastructure: DOD Should Better Manage Risks Posed by Deferred Facility Maintenance” (GAO 22 104481), the Department of Defense (DOD) has consistently underestimated and underfunded sustainment requirements for maintenance of facilities. Moreover, the committee is concerned that the services’ maintenance management entities, particularly at the installation level, might not have sufficient resources in place to maintain both mission critical and quality of life facilities on their installations. Additionally, the committee is concerned that there may not be sufficient quality assurance processes in place to ensure quality and timely responses to address installation maintenance needs, including instances of emergency work orders. Furthermore, the committee is concerned by reports that installations without adequate maintenance resources are turning to short-term substandard workarounds for mission critical facilities, resulting in increased risks to servicemembers and mission, as well as much higher total maintenance end costs. Even more concerning to the committee are reports that the degradation of certain mission critical facilities has resulted in continued risks to the health and safety of servicemembers.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an assessment of the management of military installation maintenance entities, such as public works offices. Such assessment should include an evaluation of the following: (1) The roles and responsibilities of installation facility managers, installation maintenance entities, and installation tenant organizations with respect to facility maintenance, and the extent of effective coordination between these stakeholders; (2) The extent that the DOD tracks timeliness and quality of maintenance response; (3) The extent that installations have policies and processes in place for quality assurance and to ensure effective customer service and communication; (4) The challenges to effective and timely maintenance for facilities, if any, and the extent that military installations and the military services have taken steps to address these challenges; (5) The authorities the DOD needs to provide installations with the funding necessary to address a maintenance issue whose short-term solution would result in higher costs than a permanent fix; and (6) Any other matters deemed appropriate by the Comptroller General.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing on the preliminary findings of this assessment, not later than April 30, 2024, with a report to follow by a mutually agreed upon date.

Fee criteria for management of privatized military housing

The committee notes that the original agreements signed between the Department of Defense and the contractors for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative contained incentive fee structures that dictated what award funding was given to the respective contractor based upon maintenance work order completion. The committee is concerned that these agreements are different from service to service and installation to installation.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to work with the service secretaries to develop and submit to the con-

gressional defense committees a report, not later than December 1, 2023, that: (1) Outlines the existing criteria for incentive fees for property management set forth in the legal documents entered into between the Secretary of a military department and each landlord regarding privatized military housing; (2) An assessment of the advisability and feasibility of a uniform criteria for such fees to be used across all privatized military housing units; and (3) If advisable, a set of uniform fee criteria and a timeline to institute that criteria.

Funding construction of childcare development centers at Air Force installations

The committee is 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 and Camp Bull Simons, Florida, that have already received previous funding for planning and design of CDC facilities. Despite the Air Force's determination that these installations are eligible for replacement CDCs, the committee notes that the Air Force has not requested dedicated funding in recent budgets.

Therefore, the committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Air Force to take appropriate steps for inclusion of construction funds in the fiscal year 2025 budget for building CDCs at U.S. 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.

Funding laboratory maintenance

The committee recognizes that the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) is a critical asset to the Department of Defense, facilitating cutting-edge research which benefits our national security interests. In particular, the Information Directorate is crucial to developing cyber operations, autonomy, artificial intelligence, command and control, quantum technologies, and advanced data processing and visualization technologies that help enable the Air Force and the Nation to maintain our technical advantage.

However, the committee remains concerned that the components of the science and technology reinvention labs (STRs), including the AFRL Information Directorate, lack sufficient funds for basic infrastructure improvements and repair, such as re-roofing and replacing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning units and boilers. While the STRs have special authority to use research and development (R&D) funding to make some of these minor improvements, the committee is concerned that the repurposing R&D funding for infrastructure maintenance puts increased pressure on monies originally intended for scientific and technological R&D.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Air Force in the fiscal year 2025 budget cycle to budget funds to AFRL across the future years defense program for laboratory maintenance in a manner which both maintains and modernizes the laboratory's infrastructure while ensuring that necessary maintenance work does not negatively impact the laboratory's research and development mission.

Ground source heat pumps

The committee notes that heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems are a large consumer of Department of Defense (DOD) energy. The committee recognizes that the installation of ground source heat pumps in DOD buildings, including stand-alone building systems and campus systems, has significantly reduced energy consumption and increased the resilience of Department facilities. The committee encourages the Department to make maximum use of this technology, thereby reducing its reliance on external sources of energy while also reducing energy costs. Additionally, the committee encourages the Department to ensure that all new building construction and retrofits to existing HVAC systems consider the full lifecycle cost and resilience benefits of installing ground source heat pumps, including their consideration when using energy savings performance contracts.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives with the following information, not later than February 1, 2024 to include:

- (1) A summary of the current deployment of ground source heat pumps in DOD facilities;
- (2) A list of impediments, if any, limiting the DOD's use of ground source heat pumps;
- (3) An analysis of Department installations where ground source heat pumps could be used to reduce the reliance on external energy sources; and
- (4) A summary of the actions that the DOD is taking to increase the use of this cost-saving technology.

Guam munitions and explosives of concern

The committee notes that Guam was a major World War II battlefield that incurred large amounts of ordnance. To date, over 14,000 items have been recovered, including American and Japanese discarded military munitions. The Department of Defense's (DOD) Defense Explosive Safety Regulation (DESR) 6055.09 Edition 1 defines Explosive Safety policy and requires the military services to enact appropriate guidance. Specifically, section V1.E3.2 of DESR 6055.09 describes waiver policy roles and responsibilities as follows, "A waiver is a written authority that permits temporary deviation from these standards for strategic or compelling operational requirements. Generally, a waiver is granted for a period not to exceed 5 years pending termination of the waiver or correction of the waived conditions. Exceptional situations may require reissuance of a waiver to allow time for completion of the operation requiring the waiver or of the corrective action. In such cases, the next higher approval authority must reissue the waiver, except when DOD Component head or the responsible Combatant Commander (CCDR) has issued the waiver. DOD Components will review waivers for applicability and currency at intervals not to exceed 2 years."

The Department of the Navy implements DESR 6055.09 through the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Op-5, "Ammunition and Explosives Safety Ashore," while the Air Force implements

DESR 6055.09 through Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 91–201, “Explosives Safety Standards.”

Joint Base Marianas, Naval Ordinance Safety and Security Activity (NOSSA), Navy Facilities Command (NAVFAC), and other DOD stakeholders have applied additional manpower resources and made significant improvements in how munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) operations are planned and executed. Engagement with NOSSA, the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and DOD from 2020 to 2022 has resulted in some administrative improvements in the MEC approval process. However, additional relief may be needed from MEC requirements to meet timelines for DOD construction programs on Guam, particularly with respect to the laydown of missile defense assets which are to occur over the next 5 to 10 years throughout the island.

Accordingly, given the responsibilities found under section V1.E3.2 of DESR 6055.09, specifically those for a combatant commander, the committee directs the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), to review established MEC procedure on Guam and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on whether MEC clearing operations can be meaningfully improved while still minimizing risk, or if the MEC requirements should be modified or waived for specific requirements to expedite construction. The briefing shall assess what MEC actions directly fall under the authority of the Commander, INDOPACOM, and the component commands. The briefing shall also assess what MEC procedure improvements could be made involving NAVSEA OP–5 and AFMAN 91–201.

Gull Cottage restoration

The committee appreciates efforts by the Departments of the Navy and Air Force to restore the historic Gull Cottage in Prospect Harbor, Maine. The committee notes that Gull Cottage caught fire in the summer of 2022, rendering the facility untenable, closing it indefinitely. For over 131 years, Gull Cottage served both active military and veterans as a premier morale, welfare, and recreation site. The committee understands that Gull Cottage is located on land owned and operated by the U.S. Navy, which will soon be transferred to the purview of the U.S. Space Force.

Accordingly, the committee strongly encourages the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force to restore the exterior of Gull Cottage to its pre-fire state and restore the property to its historic configuration following historic guidelines as closely as practical, or using imitative materials, while also maximizing savings to the taxpayer and return on investment for military and veteran community use.

Hawthorne Army Depot infrastructure prioritization

The committee is concerned about reports regarding the state of Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada, the world’s largest ammunition depot and demilitarization facility. The committee is aware of Hawthorne’s desperate need for significant infrastructure upgrades, such as replacing boilers installed in 1974 that are now inoperable, modernizing condemned buildings that are unable to be occupied, and fixing roads that are currently impassable.

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 1, 2024, on the status of efforts to upgrade and repair the infrastructure and functionality of Hawthorne Army Depot. The committee also strongly encourages the Secretary of the Army to prioritize investing in infrastructure upgrades for the depot.

Hydrogen fuel cell research for defense applications

The committee understands that hydrogen fuel cells (HFC) and steam methane reforming are technologies that have been used to generate electricity and convert natural gas and water into hydrogen for over 20 years. One of the biggest challenges for hydrogen energy has been the high cost to compress and transport the hydrogen to the site to be used. One solution could be to create hydrogen and use it to generate electricity at the same location without having to compress it for travel. One potential option could be to leverage any existing natural gas infrastructure on military installations to create hydrogen and simultaneously generate electricity.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the committee not later than March 1, 2024, regarding what renewable technologies are used as backup power for military installations and to assess what other technologies could be deployed that support energy resilience. The briefing shall include a cost assessment of incorporating HFCs as backup power sources at military installations.

Kwajalein Atoll infrastructure

The committee believes the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site on Kwajalein is a critical national security asset that supports cutting edge missile tests, to include hypersonics, and conducts continuous space operations that cannot be replicated anywhere in the world. Given its remote location and harsh environment, the test facility and supporting infrastructure is costly to operate and maintain, to include the requirement to import diesel fuel for generators that provide power to the island. These challenges were further exacerbated when the Republic of the Marshall Islands closed its borders for two years during the COVID-19 pandemic and prohibited entry of non-residents. The facilities and equipment, to include for power generation, are in poor condition with significant corrosion related issues.

To assess the magnitude of infrastructure and equipment maintenance and modernization requirements at the Reagan Test Site, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the on-site facilities operators, to conduct a study of costs to repair and modernize decaying infrastructure across the facility, to include a review of technologies that can be used to prevent corrosion damage and costly remediation. Additionally, to mitigate the tyranny of time and distance, as well as align with the Department of Defense's National Defense Strategy and Army's aim to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, the committee directs the study to include a plan and proposed timeline to pilot a non-fossil fuel based renewable energy source, such as hydrogen fuel cells and solar technology, to power or augment the island's electrical require-

ments. The study and resulting recommendations shall be briefed to the committee not later than March 1, 2024. The briefing shall also include an updated report on the Installation Command's infrastructure goals and an updated 5-year profile of planned facilities recapitalization for the Kwajalein Atoll with the fiscal year 2025 budget request and subsequent budget requests through fiscal year 2029.

Marine Corps Air Station Yuma water treatment plant

The committee is aware that the existing water treatment plant at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma may have difficulty in meeting Federal water quality regulations for maximum contaminant levels and that the potable water distribution system contains total dissolved solids (TDS) levels three times that of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations for TDS. The committee underscores the importance of complying with water quality regulations to protect health and water sources, and is concerned that current plans would not begin construction on a replacement plant until 2026. In recognition of this need, the committee authorized \$5.0 million last year to accelerate planning and design for the P-591 Water Treatment Plant replacement project at MCAS Yuma and urged the Marine Corps to prioritize these upgrades when determining military construction priorities for fiscal year 2024. The committee appreciates the Department of the Navy's recognition of the importance of clean, safe drinking water for servicemembers and their families by including the project in the Navy future years defense program for 2026. However, the committee remains concerned of the potential for increased health risks to the servicemembers and their family members if the plant is not completed expeditiously.

Accordingly, the committee strongly urges the Marine Corps and Navy to complete the planning and design for this project so that it may compete for inclusion in the service's budget submission for fiscal year 2025.

Master plan to modernize infrastructure in Hawaii

The committee notes that the 2022 National Defense Strategy (NDS) directs the Department of Defense to sustain and strengthen deterrence while being prepared to prevail in conflict when necessary, identifying the People's Republic of China as the pacing challenge for the Department. The State of Hawaii is the home to U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), the Pacific component commands for every service, and one of only four public shipyards. It is also home to more than 250,000 military personnel and their families. However, recent infrastructure challenges in the State of Hawaii, including contamination of the drinking water at the Red Hill bulk fuel storage facility, numerous water main breaks, rolling blackouts, and sewage leaks, call into question whether the Department's current infrastructure in the State of Hawaii will be able to maintain the readiness of the force and be adequate if conflict were to arise.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to develop a master plan for the State of Hawaii to modernize critical infrastructure, including electrical grids, drinking and wastewater

systems, sewage systems, and communication systems. The plan shall be briefed to the committee not later than March 1, 2024, and at a minimum, shall identify and list specific infrastructure projects.

Mitigating cybersecurity supply chain risk within the Energy Resilience and Conservation Program

The committee is very supportive of the Department of Defense's (DOD's) work within the Energy Resilience and Conservation Program (ERCIP). The committee notes that projects authorized and subsequently appropriated for this program build resiliency not only for the local installation but for crucial operations that support the National Defense Strategy. The committee is concerned, however, that there may be certain risks not currently mitigated as it relates to cybersecurity supply chain.

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a one-time report, not later than February 1, 2024, analyzing the following: (1) Steps the Department has made to implement cybersecurity supply chain risk management tools in ERCIP projects connected to a DOD Information Network; (2) An analysis of the implementation of Executive Order 14017, titled "Securing Defense-Critical Supply Chains," and Executive Order 14028, titled "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity," in projects receiving funds, or applying to receive funds, through ERCIP, including the execution of cybersecurity recommendations in the Department of Defense's Securing Defense-Critical Supply Chains action plan; (3) Steps the Department has made to leverage commercially available solutions to provide analysis, monitoring, and risk assessments for assets and vendors; (4) An analysis of cybersecurity supply chain risk management tools on energy resilience and energy security of fixed installations receiving funds through ERCIP; (5) Recommendations and best practices for implementing cybersecurity risk management tools on fixed installations; (6) A determination whether DOD should implement cybersecurity supply chain risk management tools in all energy and infrastructure programs on fixed military installations that use Facility Related Control Systems and Operational Technology, taking into account its impact on readiness, energy security, and energy resiliency; and (7) An analysis of the effectiveness of Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification, Risk Management Framework for DOD Information Technology, and related DOD Instructions to provide asset monitoring of both new and existing control systems and operational technology used in Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program projects. This analysis should include vulnerabilities that existing programs do not address and recommendations for how the Department of Defense can implement active databases and persistent monitoring to increase its visibility of assets within Facility Related Control Systems and Operational Technology.

National Defense University infrastructure

The committee recognizes the importance of joint professional military education (JPME). The committee notes that the National Defense University (NDU), located on Fort McNair, is the country's

premier center for JPME. The committee further notes that NDU conducts world-class JPME seminars, symposia, professional development, and conferencing for Department of Defense and congressional representatives.

The committee also notes that the Department of Defense has continued to neglect its facilities making budgetary decisions for higher priorities leaving facilities, such as NDU, in disrepair. The committee understands that without additional investment, it is anticipated building systems will fail, jeopardizing the NDU mission and alternate use of the facility as a continuity of operations site. The committee further notes that over time, a lack of sustainment has resulted in compromised and failing facility infrastructure. Between August and December 2019, NDU faculty and students were forced to vacate Eisenhower Hall Building 59 and transition operations to other buildings due to water infiltration, mold, and overall degradation of the building envelope structure. The Eisenhower College building remains closed. This is just one example at NDU as other facilities, such as Roosevelt Hall, are also failing.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the President of NDU, to submit a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2024, on NDU facilities and infrastructure. The report should identify the needs related to aging NDU infrastructure requiring substantial maintenance and refurbishment to prevent building systems from continued deterioration, which will jeopardize the NDU mission, reputation, and joint education for the more than 2,000 JPME students and 150 international fellows annually. Additionally, the report should identify opportunities for infrastructure improvements to meet current and future education requirements.

North Carolina roadway infrastructure

The committee is aware that the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) has offered to assume maintenance of the roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty, North Carolina. The installation has an extensive roadway network totaling approximately 1,500 miles. The committee is aware that NCDOT taking over maintenance of the roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty could create significant savings for the Army. However, of that roadway infrastructure, approximately 250 miles of roadway are in a condition that falls below the NCDOT's minimum maintenance standard. Per state law, NCDOT cannot assume maintenance of any roadway until the surface of that roadway meets NCDOT's minimum maintenance standard.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the committee, not later than March 1, 2024, that details the Army's plan for bringing the roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty up to NCDOT's minimum standards, the cost for such roadway repairs, a timeline for performing such roadway repairs, and an estimate of the savings that the Army will realize by no longer having to perform maintenance on the roadway infrastructure at Fort Liberty.

Plan to complete Fort Huachuca land conveyance

The committee is aware that the Department of the Army approved a land conveyance from Fort Huachuca to the City of Sierra Vista, Arizona in 2000, but that land conveyance has yet to occur. The committee understands that the land conveyance, which is adjacent to Libby Army Airfield, will facilitate the master plan for Fort Huachuca that is necessary for supporting Department of Defense (DOD) efforts on Electromagnetic Spectrum testing and development and Army Multi Domain Operations lines of effort. The conveyance has been delayed by advocacy organizations that are concerned about water scarcity and the potential impact to the San Pedro River or nearby species. The committee understands that over the last 20 years, Fort Huachuca, the City of Sierra Vista, Arizona and Cochise County, Arizona have significantly reduced water consumption and shown leadership in partnering on conservation efforts through the DOD's Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration and the DOD/Interior Department's Sentinel Landscape programs. Working as partners, water wells have been taken out of service and agricultural land has been preserved. These steps have limited development, reduced water demand, and initiated an aggressive water reuse plan, while also preventing electronic and physical encroachment on Fort Huachuca to ensure continued access to sophisticated electronic testing capabilities of national importance.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the committee on the plan to complete the authorized conveyance not later than March 1, 2024. The briefing shall include a timeline, the steps required for obtaining environmental clearance, and the disposition process for the property.

Preparatory military construction for missile defense

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has taken steps to enhance United States capabilities for dispersing forces throughout the Marianas region in the event of a contingency, largely to support the execution of the Air Force's Agile Combat Employment Concept. If implemented, such actions should improve the survivability and flexibility of U.S. forces, however, it is not clear that military construction projects necessary to ensure effective and timely deployment of air and missile defense capabilities to dispersal locations are being appropriately prioritized.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Defense, in coordination with the Commander of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 1, 2024, on planning for military construction projects to enable the timely deployment of air and missile defense capabilities across all dispersal locations required to implement INDOPACOM operational plans.

Report on insurance related costs for military privatized housing

The committee remains engaged on how the Department of Defense (DOD) can better understand and mitigate rising costs within the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI). The committee understands that insurance costs and associated expenses

may be an area where the DOD can make better business decisions as the original MHPI contracts enter the second half of their 50 year leases.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than March 1, 2024, a report on insurance costs and expenses for housing managed by a landlord of privatized housing under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code. The report would contain the evaluation and recommendations of the Secretary of Defense regarding: (1) Historic costs of insurance for privatized housing projects over the 10-year period preceding such report; (2) Insurance required to be maintained by privatized housing projects under the project documents and loan documents and whether such insurance is available at commercially reasonable rates; and (3) Strategy for reducing the cost of insurance for privatized housing projects, including self-insured retention, government sponsored insurance programs, and pooling privatized housing projects that are considered to have a low or moderate risk profile.

Report on the buildings and services of Creech Air Force Base

The committee is aware of the unique nature of Creech Air Force Base (AFB), Nevada, due to the remote location of the installation and the specialized operational mission requirements conducted there. Creech AFB also warrants attention as a highly operational base with limited to no services on base or nearby. For instance, Creech AFB does not have any housing on or near the base for airmen to occupy, there is currently no indoor fitness center, and food and support services are extremely limited.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2024, which provides: (1) A status on the availability of on- and off- base housing for airmen stationed at Creech AFB; (2) A status update on the Air Force's housing development project with the City of Las Vegas, Nevada; and (3) A status update on the services being provided to Creech airmen, including any new or ongoing quality of life projects.

Requirement for Camp Navajo entry bridge repairs

The committee is aware that the transport of munitions often relies on rail transportation to expeditiously move munition containers to munition ports to be shipped outside the contiguous United States to the theater of operations. The committee acknowledges that properly maintaining the infrastructure, such as bridges and overpasses, at military installations operating munitions storage missions along the Strategic Rail Corridor Network, including Camp Navajo in Bellemont, Arizona, is important for our national security, including in the event of a rapid or sustained transport of Department materiel, including munitions, to shipping ports in contingency operations in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command or U.S. European Command areas of operation.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Transportation Command,

and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to brief the Senate Armed Services Committee, not later than December 1, 2023, on the history of the removal of the Camp Navajo bridge from the National Bridge Inventory. In particular, the briefing should include: (1) The rationale for the bridge's removal from the National Bridge Inventory; (2) The decision authority approving its removal; (3) Any past military construction (MILCON) assessments or reviews completed by the Army Corps of Engineers or Department of Defense (DOD); (4) An assessment of the impact that re-listing the bridge on the National Bridge Inventory would have on MILCON eligibility for needed infrastructure improvements; and (5) An assessment of how these repairs to the bridge would benefit DOD requirements and readiness objectives.

Strategic bomber runways

The committee is aware that many of the strategic bases used during the Cold War have been closed or turned into civilian airports after the Cold War ended. Others, like Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), are still open, but their runway dimensions have been changed such that they are no longer usable for some strategic bombers like the B-52s. The committee understands that in the case of Grand Forks, the runway was narrowed from 300 feet to 150 feet in 2015 based on the new unmanned aerial systems mission, rather than a focus on strategic bombers. Since then, the need for nuclear deterrence has grown as the Russian Federation has modernized its nuclear capabilities while the People's Republic of China is growing its nuclear capacity as well. The need for options to operate our existing nuclear enterprise has increased, as highlighted by concepts of disbursement like Bomber Agile Combat Employment. Allowing runways to be reduced or closed will only limit our options for keeping our airborne leg of the nuclear triad both effective and survivable.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the committee, not later than March 1, 2024, that examines the options to return the Grand Forks AFB runway to its original width. The briefing shall include the cost as compared to the already planned runway repair project in 2025, and the feasibility of using authorities outside of requesting a new military construction project.

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 limit the use of funds made available in fiscal year 2024 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.

Prohibition on ARIES expansion before realization of 30 pit per year base capability (sec. 3112)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4219 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538a) by prohibiting an expansion of the Advanced Recovery and Integrated Extraction System (ARIES) process in Los Alamos National Lab-

oratory's (LANL) Plutonium Facility (PF-4) before LANL reaches the capacity to produce 30 plutonium pits per year.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) has the capability to disassemble surplus plutonium pits and annually produce up to 700 kilograms of plutonium oxide using the ARIES process in LANL PF-4. However, NNSA has identified a mission need to more than double the production of plutonium oxide by 2035 at an estimated cost of up to \$3.5 billion. A recent NNSA analysis of alternatives explored increasing oxide production capacity in PF-4 or establishing the capability at various locations at the Savannah River Site. The analysis of alternatives concluded that increasing production at PF-4 would be the least expensive option, but also noted it would also be the highest risk since it involved modifying space in a contaminated operating nuclear facility and could impact other high priority missions such as pit production.

The committee, NNSA, and the Department of Defense have consistently identified pit production as a top national security priority. The near simultaneous expansion of ARIES operations in PF-4 jeopardizes pit production, and the committee views this as an unwise and unnecessary risk. Accordingly, the committee prohibits modifying ARIES spaces in PF-4, to include installing additional equipment, until NNSA has demonstrated that LANL has successfully established the base capability to produce 30 pits per year. This prohibition does not apply to planning and design of additional ARIES capability in PF-4 or elsewhere, nor to the transfer of the ARIES capability to another facility entirely.

Plutonium modernization Program management (sec. 3113)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4219 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2538a) to require the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to manage the Plutonium Modernization Program under the provisions of Defense Programs Program Execution Instruction (PEI), Enhanced Management Category A.

In January 2023, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported in "Nuclear Weapons: NNSA Does Not Have a Comprehensive Schedule or Cost Estimate for Pit Production Capability" (GAO-23-104661) that NNSA does not have a comprehensive schedule or cost estimate for manufacturing plutonium pits. In addition, NNSA had not proffered any kind of overall cost estimate for meeting pit production requirements, despite the availability of data in its budget request for fiscal year 2023 and associated planning documents. NNSA officials cited the relative immaturity of cost and schedule estimates for some pit projects and programs as the cause for this issue. Enhanced Management Category A, heretofore reserved for NNSA's nuclear weapon modernization programs, includes robust internal controls such as independent cost estimates at key decision points and resource-loaded integrated master schedules.

Pantex explosives manufacturing capability (sec. 3114)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to establish a conventional high explosives production capability with sufficient

capacity to support full rate production of the main explosives used for the W87-1 warhead, once the W87-1 modification program enters into phase 6.5 of the joint nuclear weapons life cycle process, as defined in section 4220 of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2521 et seq.). The provision would also require the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide an annual briefing to the congressional defense committees on NNSA's progress in establishing such a program on the day after the President's budget is submitted, starting in fiscal year 2025, which would end once the capability has been achieved.

Limitation on establishing an enduring bioassurance program within the National Nuclear Security Administration (sec. 3115)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subtitle B of title XLVIII of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S. 2791 et seq.) to add a limitation on establishing an enduring bioassurance program within the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). Specifically, the provision would limit the Administrator's ability to establish a program within the NNSA for the purposes of executing an enduring national security research and development effort to broaden the role of the Department of Energy in national biodefense.

The committee recognizes the value in leveraging the resources of the national security laboratories, particularly with regard to supercomputing, in anticipating, assessing, and defending against emerging biological threats. However, the committee is concerned that establishing a separate program within the NNSA at a time of comprehensive modernization of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile and recapitalizing long-dormant industrial capabilities within the Nuclear Security Enterprise injects unnecessary risk into all of these efforts, and detracts from the effectiveness of NNSA's mission to support Department of Defense nuclear weapons requirements, as well as U.S. Government efforts to develop improved biodefense capabilities. The committee believes NNSA should restructure its efforts to make national security laboratory resources available to other U.S. Government entities with responsibilities inside the biodefense mission area on a cost-reimbursable basis, and in a manner that does not interfere with the NNSA's mission to support the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

Extension of authority on acceptance of contributions for acceleration or removal or security of fissile materials, radiological materials, and related equipment at vulnerable sites worldwide (sec. 3116)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4306B(f)(6) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2569(f)(6)) by extending the authority from 2028 to 2033.

Modification of reporting requirements for program on vulnerable sites (sec. 3117)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4306B of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2569) to

extend the expiration for the program on vulnerable sites from 2028 to 2030, along with other technical and conforming edits.

Implementation of enhanced mission delivery initiative (sec. 3118)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Administrator for Nuclear Security, acting through the Director for Cost Estimating and Program Evaluation, to brief the congressional defense committees on the status of implementing the 18 principal recommendations and associated subelements of the report entitled “Evolving the Nuclear Security Enterprise: A Report of the Enhanced Mission Delivery Initiative,” published by the National Nuclear Security Administration in September 2022.

Limitation on use of funds until provision of spend plan for W80-4 ALT weapon development (sec. 3119)

The committee recommends a provision that would limit the availability of funds for the Office of the Administrator for Nuclear Security until the spend plan required by subsection (d) of section 1642 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263) is provided to the congressional defense committees.

Analyses of nuclear programs of foreign countries (sec. 3120)

The committee recommends a provision that would improve the ability of the Department of Energy to conduct comprehensive, integrated analyses of the nuclear programs of foreign countries.

Enhancing National Nuclear Security Administration supply chain reliability (sec. 3121)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the National Nuclear Security Administration to establish a supply chain reliability assurance program that would facilitate collaboration with the Department of Defense and industrial partners to maintain a reliable domestic supplier base for critical materials and improve coordination with the Infrastructure and Operations Program and the Programmatic Recapitalization Working Group to improve planning for material requirements and potential disruptions to commercial or contractor supply chains.

Transfer of cybersecurity responsibilities to Administrator for Nuclear Security (sec. 3122)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend sections 3212 and 3232 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (Public Law 106-65) to transfer cybersecurity responsibilities from the Department of Energy’s National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Office of Defense Nuclear Security to the NNSA Administrator.

Redesignating duties related to departmental radiological and nuclear incident responses (sec. 3123)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 3214(b) of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act

(50 U.S.C. 2404(b)) that would strike paragraph 3 and make other technical edits. Specifically, the provision redesignates the duties associated with the departmental radiological and nuclear response from the Office of Defense Programs to the Administrator who has delegated this responsibility to the Office of Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation.

Modification of authority to establish certain contracting, program management, scientific, engineering, and technical positions (sec. 3124)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend the number of authorized personnel in the excepted service for certain contracting, program management, scientific, engineering, and technical positions at the Office of the Administrator for Nuclear Security from 800 to 1,200.

Technical amendments to the Atomic Energy Defense Act (sec. 3125)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) by removing outdated requirements and extending a requirement from 2022 to 2030.

Amendment to period for briefing requirements (sec. 3126)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 4807(f)(1) of the Atomic Energy Defense Act (50 U.S.C. 2787(f)(1)) to extend the period for briefing requirements to 2032.

Repeal of reporting requirements for Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project (sec. 3127)

The committee recommends a provision that would repeal the reporting requirements for the Uranium Capabilities Replacement Project.

Subtitle C—Budget and Financial Management Matters

Updated financial integration policy (sec. 3131)

The committee recommends a provision that would direct the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to issue an updated financial integration policy within 180 days of the enactment of this Act.

The committee is concerned that the NNSA has not yet updated its financial integration policy, which expired in February 2022. This policy, approved in 2019, does not include the guidance needed for NNSA to effectively oversee its financial integration effort, which has undergone significant changes since the original policy was issued. Moreover, since 2019, the Government Accountability Office has made several recommendations that should be reflected in NNSA's financial integration policy.

Subtitle D—Other Matters

Integration of technical expertise of Department of Energy into policymaking (sec. 3141)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Energy to take such measures as are necessary to improve the integration of the scientific and technical expertise of the Department of Energy, especially the expertise of the national laboratories, into policymaking.

Budget Items

Weapons Activities nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile

The budget request included \$3.1 billion for Weapons Activities, Stockpile Management, Stockpile Major Modernization but did not include any funding for the W80-4 ALT-SLCM warhead development to support the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile.

The committee recommends an increase of \$75.0 million for the W80-4 ALT-SLCM warhead development, consistent with ongoing efforts found in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy (RDN) PE 64659N Precision Strike Weapons Development Program for the SLCM-N.

Energetic Materials Characterization Facility

The budget request contained no funding for the project 23-D-516, Energetic Materials Characterization Facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

The purpose of the facility is to conduct nuclear weapons design and detonator production missions, and provide the capability to perform high-explosive energetics characterization, analysis, and testing. For fiscal year 2024, the budget request deferred project 23-D-516 to fiscal year 2027, similar to project 21-D-510, the High Explosives Synthesis, Formulation, and Production Facility.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$19.0 million to continue design activities leading to a 90 percent design cost estimate and critical design milestone 2-3 cost estimate for this facility.

High Explosives Synthesis, Formulation, and Production Complex

The budget request did not include funding for project 21-D-510 High Explosives Synthesis, Formulation, and Production (HESFP) Complex at the Pantex assembly plant.

The fiscal year 2023 budget request for this project noted a total estimated cost range between \$523-739 million, based on a critical design milestone 1 estimate. The fiscal year 2023 budget request planned \$162 million for this project in fiscal year 2024. The plant is in the final stages of design, which will be finished in the summer of 2023, but the project was not included in the fiscal year 2024 request. Instead, the National Nuclear Security Administration plans to delay the start of construction until fiscal year 2027.

The committee believes that work on the project should continue and therefore recommends an increase of \$110.0 million.

Assessment Science increase for advanced Krypton Fluoride laser

The budget request did not include funding for the Krypton Fluoride (KrF) laser.

The importance of X-ray nuclear weapons effects testing has grown due to modernization programs for the U.S. stockpile, the increasing reliance on advanced sensors whose vulnerability to X-rays is a recognized concern, and the growing global nuclear threats from Russia, China, and rogue nations such as North Korea. Cessation of underground testing has left a gap in X-ray testing and certification that even modern high performance computing in three-dimensional systems modeling cannot close. High performance computing simulations must be validated by testing because X-ray interactions with systems as they are actually built are too complex to model. These shortfalls could be eliminated by development of a low-cost, high-energy KrF laser to support future needs for X-ray effects. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.0 million in Assessment Science for the KrF laser.

Inertial Confinement Fusion

The budget request included \$601.7 million for Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF) at the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA).

The ICF facilities have identified more than \$650.0 million in sustainment needs over the next 5 to 10 years. Further delays in recapitalizing these facilities will impact their ability to conduct experiments and support NNSA stockpile stewardship mission requirements. In order to sustain these world-class facilities, the committee recommends an increase of \$40.0 million.

Advanced Simulation and Computing

The budget request included \$782.5 million for Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASC) at the National Nuclear Security Administration.

The committee commends the Exascale Computing Initiative, a partnership between the Department of Energy's Office of Science and the National Nuclear Security Administration, which reached exascale class computing last year. To maintain the United States' global leadership in supercomputing technologies, the committee encourages the Department to build on this success with a new multi-year program, and to leverage public-private partnerships to design and develop post-exascale advanced computing technologies vital for continued scientific discovery, national security, and economic well-being. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million.

Defense Nuclear Security Operations and Maintenance

The budget request included \$988.8 million for Defense Nuclear Security (DNS) Operations and Maintenance.

The committee recognizes DNS operations bring together key operators, implementers, and researchers to coordinate responses to attacks and other concerns, share information, and learn collectively. The committee is aware that, through information sharing, workshops, analysis, operational characterization, and tools and

services, DNS can provide critical information to support national security interests. Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million to support ongoing DNS operations.

West End Protected Area Reduction Project

The budget request included \$28.0 million for 17-D-710, West End Protected Area Reduction Project. This project will move the existing fence line to open up facilities within the Y-12 complex that are suitable for decontamination and demolition by the Office of Environmental Management. In order to accelerate this project, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million.

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Bioassurance Program

The budget request included \$25.0 million in the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation Programs for the establishment of a coordinated Department of Energy and NNSA Bioassurance Program.

The committee recognizes the value in leveraging the resources of the national security laboratories, particularly with regard to supercomputing, as well as anticipating, assessing, and defending against emerging biological threats, and supports such efforts. However, the committee is concerned that establishing a separate program within the NNSA at a time when the administration is executing a comprehensive modernization of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile and recapitalizing long-dormant industrial capabilities within the Nuclear Security Enterprise injects unnecessary risk into all of these efforts, and detracts from the effectiveness of NNSA's mission to support Department of Defense nuclear weapons requirements, as well as U.S. Government efforts to develop improved biodefense capabilities. The committee believes NNSA should restructure its efforts to make national security laboratory resources available to other U.S. Government entities with responsibilities inside the biodefense mission area on a cost-reimbursable basis, and in a manner that does not interfere with the NNSA's mission to support the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$25.0 million to the NNSA Bioassurance Program.

Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund

The budget request included \$8.3 billion for the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management, of which \$427.0 million was requested to transfer 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), and the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) 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 \$427.0 million from the Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.

Items of Special Interest

Competitive hiring at the National Nuclear Security Administration sites

As the nation emerges from the COVID–19 crisis, the committee has been made aware of the competitive salary differential for hiring exceptionally-qualified scientists, engineers, technicians, and other job categories unique to the nuclear deterrence enterprise. The Department of Energy and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) typically sets ranges for hiring staff at NNSA sites with the management and operating (M&O) contractors based on local and national salary and cost of living surveys. These surveys are then made part of years-long contractual arrangements between the NNSA and the M&O contractor, and inhibits their ability to respond to changing market dynamics. This lack of flexibility runs counter to over ten years of repeated congressional direction to minimize the transactional nature of the relationship between the M&O contractors, who must perform the actual mission, and the NNSA, who should set goals for outputs. The NNSA’s March 2022 Enhanced Mission Delivery Initiative Report recommends allowing greater flexibility in M&O contracting, and cites how the Stanford Linear Accelerator Contract was able to use the Stanford University human resources systems for flexible hiring. In other words, the committee believes NNSA M&O contractors should have additional flexibility for hiring highly-qualified individuals who would otherwise not accept a job offer or leave for a higher salary, and allow M&Os to tailor compensation packages for prospective employees based on local demands and the needs of the contractor.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on the current status of hiring and salary flexibility with the NNSA M&O contractors and options for allowing these M&O contractors to offer salaries to exceptionally-qualified individuals above normal market rates determined by surveys that are based on a fair and reasonable salaries typical in categories of the equivalent workforce.

Comptroller General review of Department of Energy domestic uranium development and management

In recent years, the Department of Energy (DOE) has undertaken a number of initiatives to resuscitate the domestic uranium industry to meet anticipated future civilian nuclear fuel demands and projected national security needs for enriched uranium. These have included establishing a uranium reserve to help support the domestic uranium mining and conversion industries, demonstration

of a domestic uranium enrichment capability, creation of a high-assay low enriched uranium (HALEU) availability program for future advanced reactors, and support of pilot spent fuel reprocessing for uranium recovery. Congress has provided substantial amounts of funding to support these efforts, such as \$700 million in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 to support HALEU fuel development.

Over the past decade, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has undertaken multiple reviews and raised significant concerns about domestic uranium management strategies, initiatives, and plans with an eye toward ensuring the security of the supply chain for unobligated uranium.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a comprehensive review of DOE's uranium management efforts including:

- (1) DOE's estimates of uranium supply and future demands for both civilian and national security needs including any potential limitations in those forecasts;

- (2) The status of all DOE efforts to facilitate future uranium supply for commercial and national security needs, the associated schedules for those efforts, and how they align with projected demands;

- (3) The allocation and utilization of any DOE funding to facilitate development of uranium supply—in multiple forms across the fuel cycle—and the results those investments have achieved including estimates of any future funding DOE has identified to support current or future uranium development efforts;

- (4) The status and viability of any contingency options DOE has developed to meet unobligated uranium demands for national security should there be delays or failures in any aspect of the domestic uranium supply chain;

- (5) The quality of any strategy or cross-cutting plan DOE may have for managing all aspects of its uranium development and supply efforts.

The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on its preliminary findings not later than April 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management oversight of contractor assurance systems

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 Department requires contractors to establish assurance systems that provide evidence that work is being performed safely, securely, and in compliance with all requirements. These assurance systems are also important tools for the Department to identify and manage risk. However, the committee notes that problems continue to emerge with some of the Department's projects overseen by EM.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate EM's oversight of its contractors' assurance systems and the extent to which such systems meet the Department's

requirements. The Comptroller General should provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of its review not later than April 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management use of contractor performance evaluations

The Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for evaluating the performance of contractors that support EM's cleanup mission. The Department relies primarily on contractors to carry out its programs and projects, spending about 80 percent of its annual budget on contracts. However, the Department's contract management for EM has been on the Government Accountability Office's list of federal programs vulnerable to waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement for decades. Some of EM's largest, contractor-executed projects, including those at its Hanford and Idaho sites, have experienced challenges that have resulted in significant cost increases and schedule delays. According to the Government Accountability Office, EM needs to improve oversight of contractors to ensure it is getting fair value.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review EM's evaluation of contractor performance and steps taken in response to contractor evaluations. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by May 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of Department of Energy plans for high-level waste at the Hanford Site

The Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) continues to appear on the Government Accountability Office's high risk list of federal programs vulnerable to waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement. EM's most expensive project is located at the Hanford Site in Washington and involves the treatment and immobilization of radioactive and hazardous waste. Although EM recently issued an analysis of alternatives for high-level waste treatment at Hanford, most alternatives did not include a pretreatment facility, which was originally intended to minimize the fraction of waste that would be treated as high-level radioactive waste.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to continue its ongoing evaluation of cleanup efforts at the Hanford Site, including at its Waste Treatment Plant, with a focus on the Department's plans to minimize the fraction of waste that will be treated as high-level radioactive waste, including ongoing efforts to grout waste under the test bed initiative. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by April 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of disposition plans for Department of Energy excess facilities

As of November 2021, the Department of Energy had 1,077 excess facilities that are awaiting final disposition, usually through demolition. The Department's rough estimate to decontaminate and decommission these facilities is \$14.7 billion, and the Department anticipates designating approximately 973 additional facilities as excess over the next ten years. Because of residual radioactivity, hazardous substances, and physical conditions, decontaminating and decommissioning excess facilities present unique challenges that must be addressed from a safety, programmatic, environmental, and technological standpoint.

The Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for decontaminating and decommissioning the Department's excess facilities, including facilities transferred to EM by other offices, such as the National Nuclear Security Administration. Starting in 2025, the Department is expected to implement a plan to begin transferring the National Nuclear Security Administration's excess facilities to EM to maintain and ultimately decontaminate and decommission.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the Department of Energy's efforts to develop this plan and recommend efficiencies and cost savings that could be achieved as the Department plans for the transfer and final disposition of excess facilities. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by March 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of Inertial Confinement Fusion strategic recapitalization plan

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Inertial Confinement Fusion program relies primarily on three flagship facilities to conduct high energy density experiments and research: (1) The National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; (2) The Z Machine at Sandia National Laboratories; and (3) The Omega Laser at the University of Rochester. Collectively these facilities provide important scientific understanding and experimental data used to validate the physics models in weapons simulation codes that enable assessment of the current U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile and certification of future systems. In addition, the Inertial Confinement Fusion program has historically supported long-term research and development efforts in ignition science and ignition-generated fusion.

The committee recognizes the importance of the achievement and the long-term value of the Inertial Confinement Fusion program to both stockpile stewardship and broader energy and scientific pursuits. Balancing these missions and striving for increased experimentation has put a strain on the infrastructure. These facilities are in need of refurbishment having been operating for 10 or more years. The committee understands that NNSA has developed a 10-year strategic plan for recapitalizing, upgrading, and maintaining the Inertial Confinement Fusion program facilities.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess this plan and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 30, 2024, on the quality and adequacy of the plan for NNSA's Inertial Confinement Fusion program to support stockpile stewardship and broader energy and scientific pursuits.

Comptroller General review of mercury disposition at the Oak Ridge Reservation

The Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for environmental clean-up efforts at the Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee. The Department reported in March 2013 that mercury contamination at the Y-12 National Security Complex poses the greatest environmental risk at the Oak Ridge Reservation, and noted that the historical loss of mercury to the environment dwarfs any other contaminant release on the site.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to report on EM's efforts to clean up mercury contamination at the Oak Ridge Reservation including: (1) The status of mercury cleanup; (2) Challenges EM faces in addressing mercury contamination; (3) Options EM is considering for the mercury disposal; and (4) Any challenges related to the disposal of mercury. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by April 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of National Nuclear Security Administration construction cost increases

The committee is concerned that for several years, the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) has experienced cost increases on its construction projects due to a number of reasons, including supply chain disruptions and labor shortages.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review whether cost and schedule performance on NNSA construction projects is consistent with national trends related to inflation, supply chain challenges, and labor challenges. The committee is particularly interested in the process NNSA's management and operating contractors use to price their fixed-priced contracts and subcontracts and the process NNSA uses to oversee its management and operating contractors in these activities to determine if there are opportunities for improvement for future periods of supply chain disruptions or labor shortages. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by April 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of Naval Reactors program plans to transfer spent nuclear fuel to the Office of Environmental Management

The National Nuclear Security Administration's Naval Reactors program manages spent naval nuclear fuel. The Naval Reactors program plans to transfer this spent fuel and related facilities to

the Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM).

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate: (1) The status of this waste and related facilities; (2) Naval Reactors' plans to transfer the waste and facilities to EM; (3) Potential challenges associated with this transfer; and (4) EM's plans for accepting and managing the waste. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of its review by March 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of nuclear modernization program and project integration

The committee notes that the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is undertaking an unprecedented number of programs and projects, totaling tens of billions of dollars, that must be executed in concert to achieve NNSA's nuclear modernization plans. The committee further notes that recent reports from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) have identified numerous NNSA modernization objectives—such as modernizing and reestablishing capabilities for lithium, depleted uranium, and plutonium pits—where a combination of program, project, and other operating activities must be integrated to achieve the objectives. However, GAO found that management relationships between programs, projects, and activities have been unclear, and NNSA does not always integrate program and project planning to maximize achievement of its objectives on schedule and within budget.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to undertake a comprehensive review of requirements and guidance for integrated planning and the extent to which NNSA's requirements reflect best practices. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of progress and performance at Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management

The Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management (EM) manages the Department's radioactive and hazardous waste cleanup program across 15 sites. EM's cleanup mission includes deactivating and decommissioning contaminated buildings; remediating contaminated soil and groundwater; and designing, constructing, and operating facilities to treat millions of gallons of radioactive waste.

Despite the substantial funding provided to advance EM's cleanup efforts, the Department of Energy's environmental liability—which was \$515 billion as of fiscal year 2021—continues to grow. Furthermore, the Department's contract and project management has been on the Government Accountability Office's list of federal programs vulnerable to waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement since 1990.

In 2022, the Government Accountability Office issued a report on the status of EM's major cleanup projects and operations, which in-

cluded observations regarding common management issues at the Department. It is important that the committee continue to receive independent analysis of EM's cleanup efforts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide a biennial report to the congressional defense committees that includes: (1) the status of EM's major projects and operations activities; (2) observations regarding issues and challenges encountered by EM; and (3) any notable trends in EM's management of major projects and operations. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the status of this review by March 1, 2024, with a report to follow at a time agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of stockpile research, technology, and engineering (SRT&E) capabilities and infrastructure plans

The committee notes that National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) Stockpile Stewardship Management Plan for Fiscal Year 2022 identified over twenty stockpile research, technology, and engineering (SRT&E) capabilities that will require recapitalization or replacement through potential line item projects over the next 10 to 20 years. These capabilities include the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory that has been operating for ten or more years and the Annular Core Research Reactor at Sandia National Laboratories that has been operating for nearly 60 years. Combined, these modernization investments will cost billions of dollars.

The committee understands that modernizing NNSA's production infrastructure, including establishment of pit production capabilities, is currently NNSA's highest priority to meet Department of Defense requirements. As a result, many SRT&E investments are being deferred. In its Enhanced Mission Delivery Initiative report, NNSA identified development of a plan to recapitalize and invest in SRT&E infrastructure as a high priority.

The committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review NNSA's plans for SRT&E capabilities and infrastructure, including: (1) The adequacy of any plans to support stockpile stewardship in the near-term, medium-term, and long-term; (2) The quality of forecasted costs and timeframes; (3) Prioritization approaches for making investments; and (4) Any other relevant factors identified by the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees 180 days after NNSA completes its plan and provide a report at a date agreed upon with the committees.

Comptroller General review of the status of high explosives management, infrastructure, and supply issues

There are about 100 different components that use some form of high explosives (HE) in U.S. nuclear weapons. Five National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) sites conduct HE research and production that often involves collaboration between sites. In June 2019, the Government Accountability Office reported in "Nuclear Weapons: Additional Actions Could Help Improve Management of Activities Involving Explosive Materials" (GAO-19-449)

that NNSA was taking some steps towards an enterprise approach for managing HE activities, but that the agency and its contractor-operated sites faced infrastructure, personnel, and supply issues. Since that time, NNSA has taken steps to improve management of HE activities, and has embarked on an effort to address supply issues. However, it is not clear that current NNSA planning will result in sufficient capacity for producing HE to meet Department of Defense requirements in the coming decades.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide an update on NNSA HE activities including: (1) The extent to which NNSA has developed an integrated, enterprise-wide HE management approach that assures HE supply for NNSA missions; (2) The status of all ongoing HE infrastructure efforts, to include line item construction projects, program efforts, and site projects; and (3) The extent to which NNSA and its sites are managing a range of HE supply issues, to include progress made in securing a reliable, consistent supply of HE feedstock from outside the agency. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024, with a report to follow at a date agreed upon with the committees.

Conveyance of land at Los Alamos National Laboratory

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 provides for the conveyance of land held by the Department of Energy at Los Alamos National Laboratory. 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, 2024, on outstanding issues surrounding the additional conveyance of land at Los Alamos National Laboratory and including Technical Areas 36, 70, and 71.

Expediting National Nuclear Security Administration recapitalization

The committee recognizes that the United States faces an urgent need to recapitalize nuclear weapons development, production, sustainment capabilities and related infrastructure given the acute threats posed by the continued aggression and pursuit of destabilizing nuclear capabilities by the Russian Federation and significant nuclear force expansion by the People's Republic of China. However, the committee believes that the existing processes and procedures for executing infrastructure projects of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), including both rehabilitative and new construction projects, must be quickly adapted to become more responsive and timely in order to meet the core mission of NNSA to provide the Department of Defense (DOD) with the capabilities required to meet the rising threats facing the United States and its allies around the world.

Therefore, the committee encourages the Administrator for Nuclear Security to work with the Secretary of Defense and the Sec-

retary of Energy to identify and maximize the use of available statutory and regulatory tools for streamlining unnecessary bureaucratic impediments to contracting, procurement, and expanding the pool of eligible domestic private sector suppliers. The committee also believes the Administrator should consistently emphasize the importance of the combined efforts of all NNSA personnel in contributing to the transformation of the NNSA into an agile organization poised to meet the international security challenges of the next several decades.

Finally, the committee strongly encourages the Secretary of Defense to direct relevant components of the DOD to maximize the use of all authorities available to support efforts by NNSA to expedite the recapitalization of the nuclear security enterprise of the United States, and re-posture it to address the emerging threats posed by an international security landscape that includes multiple nuclear-armed adversaries.

Therefore, not later than March 31, 2024, the committee directs the Administrator, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on opportunities to streamline requirements of the Administration for contracting, procurement, construction, and material acquisition, including any necessary changes to statutory, regulatory, or policy provisions required to implement such streamlining efforts.

Furthermore, not later than 60 days after submission of the aforementioned report by the Administrator, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Industrial Base Policy shall brief the congressional defense committees on options for the Secretary of Defense to leverage authorities available to the DOD for supplementing and enhancing access of the Administration to additional suppliers across the defense industrial base, including through more expansive application of the authorities provided by the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) to address critical shortfalls impeding timely execution of programs of the Administration.

Feral cattle at Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories

The committee understands that feral cattle are posing a risk to the boundaries and security postures of Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories, potentially disrupting critical, and sometimes hazardous, operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than March 31, 2024, on options for controlling and removing unauthorized and unbranded cattle on national laboratory property. The brief should also highlight areas where federal interagency cooperation is required to manage the risk of feral cattle intrusions onto laboratory property, as well as any areas where state or local assistance may be necessary.

High Explosives Synthesis, Formulation, and Production Complex

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends an increase of \$110.0 million to project 21-D-510 HE Synthesis, Formulation,

and Production (HESFP) Complex at the Amarillo Pantex assembly plant, as the budget request did not include funding for the project. This increase is intended to continue site preparation and construction.

The HESFP Complex is in final stages of design which is to be finished the summer of 2023. The fiscal year 2023 budget request for this project noted a total estimated cost range between \$523–739 million, based on a critical design milestone 1 estimate, with an approved midpoint estimate of \$651.0 million. The committee notes that the fiscal year 2023 appropriation was \$108.0 million.

The 2010, 2018, and 2022 Nuclear Posture Reviews prioritized replacing and renovating the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) aging production infrastructure. In recent years, the NNSA has begun a major recapitalization effort to replace its Manhattan Project-era facilities for a responsive production complex based on three anchor facilities. The first of these facilities for plutonium pit testing and production, the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR) Facility, was started in 2010. The initial cost was \$4 billion, but then grew to \$6 billion. As a result of this cost growth, CMRR was deferred and subsequently canceled. The replacement for CMRR was a two-site production solution using the PF-4 facility at Los Alamos and the re-purposed Mixed Oxide Fuels facility at the Savannah River Site. The Savannah River Facility was originally estimated at \$4–6 billion, but now has an estimated cost of some \$6–11 billion. The Uranium Production Facility (UPF) at the Y-12 plant is to replace the aging 9212 building for uranium manufacturing. Because of major cost overruns, it was subsequently re-scoped and downsized with a legislative cost cap of \$6.5 billion. UPF will now have an estimated cost of \$8.5–8.9 billion.

The third anchor project for the responsive production capability was the HESFP complex at the Pantex assembly plant. Its purpose is to formulate unique nuclear weapons explosives not normally produced at Department of Defense munitions facilities, which produce far larger quantities of conventional explosives, making production there impracticable. The NNSA is now proposing to defer this critical facility for 4 years, until 2027, when costs will certainly be higher. Therefore, based on past performance of the NNSA with respect to facility deferrals, cancellations, and cost growth, the committee finds the proposed 4-year deferral of HESFP unacceptable. The committee admonishes the NNSA to look at its past performance and avoid a similar cancel and restart scenario for the production of unique nuclear weapons high explosives as it did for plutonium and uranium.

The committee acknowledges there are other pressing re-capitalization production needs such as lithium and depleted uranium. The committee encourages the NNSA not to defer or stop production of these critical materials facilities at a time when the Department of Defense and the Nation is relying on the NNSA to support deterrence requirements.

National Nuclear Security Administration activities related to nonproliferation of nuclear materials

The committee supports the National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) activities for export controls on the transfer of nuclear technology by providing information to other Federal agencies regarding investigations and interdictions with respect to such transfers. Further, the committee is supportive of the whole-of-government efforts to implement more effective controls on, and to track the transfer of, nuclear technology. The committee encourages the NNSA to ensure adequate funding is available to increase engagement with the governments of other countries, and to enable personnel of the NNSA to attend essential meetings and receive the necessary training to effectively implement policies to control the transfer of nuclear technology. The committee supports research and development and implementation programs focused on safeguards and verification of nuclear technology. The committee further supports technology research and development activities to meet future nonproliferation and arms reduction challenges including technologies for protection, control, and accounting of materials; using low-enriched fuels for high-performance civilian research reactors; and modernization of facilities critical to nonproliferation efforts.

National Nuclear Security Administration high-performance computing roadmap

The committee directs the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to submit to the congressional defense committees, not later than April 30, 2024, a long-term roadmap for high-performance post-Exascale computing, which shall be reviewed by the NNSA's Defense Programs Advisory Committee. The roadmap shall be consistent with the report entitled "Charting a Path in a Shifting Technical and Geopolitical Landscape—Post Exascale Computing for the National Nuclear Security Administration," dated April 13, 2023, from the National Academies of Sciences.

Paducah cleanup activities

The committee recognizes the need for a new program support facility for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) as the Department of Energy continues cleanup operations over the coming decades since sustainment of the C-100 program support facility is no longer cost effective. To better understand the range of available alternatives, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, not later than February 1, 2024, on options for replacing the existing support facility. The report shall examine all possible solutions to replace the C-100 support facility, including the Department's use of a 20 year lease term to make the project feasible for the private construction of a facility. The report shall include a cost-benefit analysis of each option provided, as well as any regulatory and statutory enablers that may be required, such as land usage or conveyance.

Reports on Savannah River Site transitions

The Department of Energy is making plans to transfer landlord responsibilities for its Savannah River Site from the Office of Environmental Management (EM) to the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) in fiscal year 2025. The Department has experience with past site transitions with the combining of the Y-12 and Pantex sites, as well as with the creation of the EM field office at Los Alamos.

The committee directs the Secretary of Energy to report on lessons learned from past site transitions and how those lessons learned will be incorporated into plans for the upcoming transition at Savannah River. The Department of Energy shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2024, on the status and implementation of this report.

The committee also directs the Comptroller General to report on the estimated costs of NNSA absorbing the Savannah River Site from EM. The Comptroller General shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than May 1, 2024, on preliminary observations with a report to follow at an agreed upon date.

Transportation challenges at Los Alamos National Laboratory

The committee recognizes the importance of Los Alamos National Laboratory's (LANL) contributions to the modernization of the nation's nuclear deterrent and to numerous other projects in support of U.S. national security. Ensuring the efficient operation of the lab is critical to the success of these missions, but ongoing transportation infrastructure throughput in and out of LANL is insufficient to handle the increasing construction activity, associated craft workforce increases, and continued planned staff growth. LANL is only as effective as the people who make up this critical workforce, and the committee is concerned that ongoing transportation infrastructure challenges may contribute to difficulties in retaining and attracting high-quality talent.

Therefore, the committee directs the Administrator for Nuclear Security, in consultation with the Director of LANL, to brief the congressional defense committees not later than March 31, 2024 on options for implementing alternative transportation approaches for moving people, equipment, and material in and out of the lab, as well as other measures that will be taken to ensure the transportation challenges at LANL will not impede national security activities.

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.

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 re-programming 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 2024**

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 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	3,012,440	0	3,012,440
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	4,962,017	0	4,962,017
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	3,765,521	0	3,765,521
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	2,967,578	0	2,967,578
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	8,672,979	0	8,672,979
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	17,336,760	0	17,336,760
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	6,876,385	0	6,876,385
PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	1,293,273	0	1,293,273
SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	32,848,950	1,935,000	34,783,950
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	14,535,257	0	14,535,257
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	3,979,212	4,500	3,983,712
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	20,315,204	13,633	20,328,837
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	5,530,446	0	5,530,446
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE	703,158	0	703,158
PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE	4,714,294	-460,700	4,253,594
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	30,417,892	304,009	30,721,901
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	6,056,975	55,860	6,112,835
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL, TITLE I--PROCUREMENT	167,988,341	1,852,302	169,840,643
TITLE II--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION			
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	15,775,381	144,500	15,919,881
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	26,922,225	255,000	27,177,225
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	46,565,356	-84,132	46,481,224
RDTE, SPACE FORCE	19,199,340	584,779	19,784,119
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW ...	36,185,834	261,140	36,446,974
OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	331,489	0	331,489
SUBTOTAL, TITLE II--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION	144,979,625	1,161,287	146,140,912
TITLE III--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	59,554,553	-194,544	59,360,009
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	3,630,948	-7,625	3,623,323
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	8,683,104	-1,680	8,681,424
COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF) ..	397,950	0	397,950
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	72,244,533	-355,555	71,888,978
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	10,281,913	-54,583	10,227,330
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	1,380,810	-8,100	1,372,710
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	329,395	-4,900	324,495

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	65,722,645	-712,395	65,010,250
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	5,017,468	-87,100	4,930,368
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	4,116,256	-17,345	4,098,911
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	7,253,694	116,880	7,370,574
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	52,767,563	96,100	52,863,663
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	0	-66,000	-66,000
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	16,620	0	16,620
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	114,900	0	114,900
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	350,999	0	350,999
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	54,977	0	54,977
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	198,760	0	198,760
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	335,240	0	335,240
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	349,744	0	349,744
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	8,965	0	8,965
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	232,806	0	232,806
SUBTOTAL, TITLE III--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	293,043,843	-1,296,847	291,746,996
TITLE IV--MILITARY PERSONNEL			
MILITARY PERSONNEL	168,320,510	-1,540,840	166,779,670
MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH FUND CONTRIBUTIONS	10,553,456	0	10,553,456
SUBTOTAL, TITLE IV--MILITARY PERSONNEL	178,873,966	-1,540,840	177,333,126
TITLE XIV--OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS			
WORKING CAPITAL FUND	1,682,708	0	1,682,708
CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	1,091,844	0	1,091,844
DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	886,426	0	886,426
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	525,365	0	525,365
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	38,413,960	0	38,413,960
SUBTOTAL, TITLE XIV--OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	42,600,303	0	42,600,303
TOTAL, DIVISION A: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS	827,486,078	175,902	827,661,980
DIVISION B: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS			
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION			
ARMY	1,470,555	180,824	1,651,379
NAVY	6,022,187	-1,353,700	4,668,487
AIR FORCE	2,605,314	466,500	3,071,814
DEFENSE-WIDE	2,984,682	21,425	3,006,107
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	340,186	310,381	650,567
ARMY RESERVE	107,076	63,000	170,076
NAVY RESERVE & MARINE CORPS RESERVE	51,291	0	51,291
AIR NATIONAL GUARD	178,722	143,570	322,292
AIR FORCE RESERVE	291,572	18,000	309,572
NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	293,434	0	293,434

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
INDOPACIFIC COMBATANT COMMAND	0	150,000	150,000
SUBTOTAL, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	14,345,019	0	14,345,019
FAMILY HOUSING			
CONSTRUCTION, ARMY	304,895	0	304,895
O&M, ARMY	385,485	0	385,485
CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	277,142	0	277,142
O&M, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	363,854	0	363,854
CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE	237,097	0	237,097
O&M, AIR FORCE	314,386	0	314,386
O&M, DEFENSE-WIDE	50,785	0	50,785
IMPROVEMENT FUND	6,611	0	6,611
UNACCOMP HSG IMPRV FUND	496	0	496
SUBTOTAL, FAMILY HOUSING	1,940,751	0	1,940,751
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE			
ARMY BRAC	150,640	0	150,640
NAVY BRAC	108,818	0	108,818
AIR FORCE BRAC	123,990	0	123,990
DEFENSE-WIDE BRAC	5,726	0	5,726
SUBTOTAL, BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	389,174	0	389,174
TOTAL, DIVISION B: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS	16,674,944	0	16,674,944
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE-MILITARY (BUDGET SUB-FUNCTION 051)	844,161,022	175,902	844,336,924
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	177,733	0	177,733
SUBTOTAL, ENERGY PROGRAMS	177,733	0	177,733
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES	538,994	0	538,994
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	18,832,947	276,000	19,108,947
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	2,508,959	-25,000	2,483,959
NAVAL REACTORS	1,964,100	0	1,964,100
SUBTOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY AD- MINISTRATION	23,845,000	251,000	24,096,000
ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP	7,073,587	0	7,073,587

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	1,075,197	0	1,075,197
SUBTOTAL, ENVIRONMENTAL & OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	8,148,784	0	8,148,784
DEFENSE URANIUM ENRICHMENT D&D	427,000	−427,000	0
SUBTOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AUTHOR- IZATIONS	32,598,517	−176,000	32,422,517
INDEPENDENT FEDERAL AGENCY AUTHORIZATION			
DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD ..	47,230	0	47,230
SUBTOTAL, INDEPENDENT FEDERAL AGENCY AU- THORIZATION	47,230	0	47,230
TOTAL, DIVISION C: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AND INDEPENDENT FEDERAL AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS	32,645,747	−176,000	32,469,747
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES (BUDGET SUB-FUNCTION 053)	32,645,747	−176,000	32,469,747
TOTAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE (BUDGET FUNCTION 050)	876,806,769	−98	876,806,671
MEMORANDUM: NON-DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS			
TITLE XIV—ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME (FUNCTION 600)	77,000		77,000
MEMORANDUM: TRANSFER AUTHORITIES (NON-ADDS)			
TITLE X—GENERAL TRANSFER AUTHORITY	[8,000,000]		[6,000,000]

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

TITLE XLI—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT.

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY							
FIXED WING							
3	FUTURE UAS FAMILY	0	53,453			0	53,453
5	SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS	0	20,769			0	20,769
ROTARY							
6	AH—64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	42	718,578			42	718,578
7	AH—64 APACHE BLOCK IIIA REMAN	0	110,360			0	110,360
8	UH—60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	24	668,258			24	668,258
9	UH—60 BLACKHAWK M MODEL (MYP)	0	92,494			0	92,494
10	UH—60 BLACK HAWK L AND V MODELS	26	153,196			26	153,196
11	CH—47 HELICOPTER	6	202,487			6	202,487
12	CH—47 HELICOPTER	0	18,936			0	18,936
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT							
13	MQ—1 PAYLOAD	0	13,650			0	13,650
14	GRAY EAGLE MODS2	0	14,959			0	14,959
16	AH—64 MODS	0	113,127			0	113,127
17	CH—47 CARGO HELICOPTER MODS (MYP)	0	20,689			0	20,689
22	UTILITY HELICOPTER MODS	0	35,879			0	35,879
23	NETWORK AND MISSION PLAN	0	32,418			0	32,418
24	COMMS, NAV SURVEILLANCE	0	74,912			0	74,912

25	DEGRADED VISUAL ENVIRONMENT	0	16,838	0	16,838
26	AVIATION ASSURED PNT	0	67,383	0	67,383
27	GATM ROLLUP	0	8,924	0	8,924
29	UAS MODS	0	2,258	0	2,258
	GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS				
30	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	0	161,731	0	161,731
31	SURVIVABILITY CM	0	6,526	0	6,526
32	CMWS	0	72,041	0	72,041
33	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRC)	125	261,384	125	261,384
	OTHER SUPPORT				
34	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	0	25,752	0	25,752
35	AIRCREW INTEGRATED SYSTEMS	0	22,097	0	22,097
36	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	0	21,216	0	21,216
37	LAUNCHER, 2.75 ROCKET	0	2,125	0	2,125
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY	223	3,012,440	0	3,012,440
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
	SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM				
1	LOWER TIER AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AMD) SEN	0	6,625	0	6,625
3	M-SHORAD—PROCUREMENT	22	400,697	22	400,697
4	MSE MISSILE	230	1,212,832	230	1,212,832
6	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	110	384,071	110	384,071
7	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2-I	0	313,189	0	313,189
8	MID-RANGE CAPABILITY (MRC)	0	169,519	0	169,519
	AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM				
9	HELLFIRE SYS SUMMARY	0	21,976	0	21,976
10	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MSLS (JAGM)	901	303,409	901	303,409
12	LONG-RANGE HYPERSONIC WEAPON	0	156,821	0	156,821
	ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYS				
13	JAVELIN (AAWS-M) SYSTEM SUMMARY	541	199,509	541	199,509
14	TOW 2 SYSTEM SUMMARY	850	120,475	850	120,475
15	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	5,016	886,367	5,016	886,367

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
16	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	0	55,913			0	55,913
17	MLRS REDUCED RANGE PRACTICE ROCKETS (RRPR)	366	10,334			366	10,334
18	HIGH MOBILITY ARTILLERY ROCKET SYSTEM (HIMARS)	28	179,230			28	179,230
19	ARMY TACTICAL MSL SYS (ATACMS)—SYS SUM	0	7,307			0	7,307
	MODIFICATIONS						
21	PATRIOT MODS	0	212,247			0	212,247
22	STINGER MODS	0	36,484			0	36,484
23	AVENGER MODS	0	22,274			0	22,274
25	MLRS MODS	0	168,198			0	168,198
26	HIMARS MODIFICATIONS	0	76,266			0	76,266
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
27	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	6,573			0	6,573
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
28	AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	0	11,701			0	11,701
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY	8,064	4,962,017	0	0	8,064	4,962,017
	PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY						
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
1	ARMORED MULTI PURPOSE VEHICLE (AMPV)	91	554,777			91	554,777
3	MOBILE PROTECTED FIREPOWER	33	394,635			33	394,635
	MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
4	STRYKER UPGRADE	85	614,282			85	614,282
5	BRADLEY FIRE SUPPORT TEAM (BFST) VEHICLE	128	5,232			128	5,232
6	BRADLEY PROGRAM (MOD)	0	158,274			0	158,274
7	M109 FOV MODIFICATIONS	0	90,986			0	90,986
8	PALADIN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT (PIM)	24	469,152			24	469,152

9	IMPROVED RECOVERY VEHICLE (M88 HERCULES)	0	41,058	0	41,058
12	JOINT ASSAULT BRIDGE	24	159,804	24	159,804
13	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	34	697,883	34	697,883
14	ABRAMS UPGRADE PROGRAM	0	102,440	0	102,440
	WEAPONS & OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES				
16	PERSONAL DEFENSE WEAPON (ROLL)	100	510	100	510
17	M240 MEDIUM MACHINE GUN (7.62MM)	0	425	0	425
19	MACHINE GUN, CAL .50 M2 ROLL	0	3,420	0	3,420
20	MORTAR SYSTEMS	0	8,013	0	8,013
21	LOCATION & AZIMUTH DETERMINATION SYSTEM (LADS)	0	3,174	0	3,174
22	XM320 GRENADE LAUNCHER MODULE (GLM)	0	14,143	0	14,143
23	PRECISION SNIPER RIFLE	0	5,248	0	5,248
24	CARBINE	0	571	0	571
25	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON	0	292,850	0	292,850
26	HANDGUN	0	32	0	32
	MOD OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEH				
28	M777 MODS	0	18,920	0	18,920
31	M119 MODIFICATIONS	0	13,097	0	13,097
32	MORTAR MODIFICATION	0	423	0	423
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES				
33	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	0	1,148	0	1,148
34	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	0	115,024	0	115,024
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY	519	3,765,521	519	3,765,521
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY				
	SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION				
1	CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	0	90,853	0	90,853
2	CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	0	65,370	0	65,370
3	NEXT GENERATION SQUAD WEAPON AMMUNITION	0	191,244	0	191,244
4	CTG, HANDGUN, ALL TYPES	0	6,597	0	6,597
5	CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	0	41,534	0	41,534
6	CTG, 20MM, ALL TYPES	0	7,925	0	7,925

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
7	CTG, 25MM, ALL TYPES	0	38,760			0	38,760
8	CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	0	107,805			0	107,805
9	CTG, 40MM, ALL TYPES	0	148,970			0	148,970
10	CTG, 50MM, ALL TYPES	0	28,000			0	28,000
	MORTAR AMMUNITION						
11	60MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	35,160			0	35,160
12	81MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	40,562			0	40,562
13	120MM MORTAR, ALL TYPES	0	106,784			0	106,784
	TANK AMMUNITION						
14	CARTRIDGES, TANK, 105MM AND 120MM, ALL TYPES	0	300,368			0	300,368
	ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
15	ARTILLERY CARTRIDGES, 75MM & 105MM, ALL TYPES	0	21,298			0	21,298
16	ARTILLERY PROJECTILE, 155MM, ALL TYPES	0	150,839			0	150,839
18	PRECISION ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	0	96,406			0	96,406
19	ARTILLERY PROPELLANTS, FUZES AND PRIMERS, ALL	0	172,947			0	172,947
	MINES						
20	MINES & CLEARING CHARGES, ALL TYPES	0	71,182			0	71,182
21	CLOSE TERRAIN SHAPING OBSTACLE	0	55,374			0	55,374
	ROCKETS						
22	SHOULDER LAUNCHED MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	18,630			0	18,630
23	ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ALL TYPES	0	87,293			0	87,293
	OTHER AMMUNITION						
24	CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES	0	6,564			0	6,564
25	DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	0	24,238			0	24,238
26	GRENADES, ALL TYPES	0	48,374			0	48,374
27	SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	0	23,252			0	23,252

28	SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	0	11,309	0	11,309
	MISCELLANEOUS				
30	AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	0	3,976	0	3,976
31	NON-LETHAL AMMUNITION, ALL TYPES	0	3,281	0	3,281
32	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION (AMMO)	0	17,436	0	17,436
33	AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	0	13,133	0	13,133
34	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AMMO)	0	18,068	0	18,068
35	CLOSEOUT LIABILITIES	0	102	0	102
	PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT				
36	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	726,135	0	726,135
37	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS DEMILITARIZATION	0	183,752	0	183,752
38	ARMS INITIATIVE	0	4,057	0	4,057
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY	0	2,967,578	0	2,967,578
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY				
	TACTICAL VEHICLES				
1	SEMITRAILERS, FLATBED:	0	22,751	0	22,751
2	SEMITRAILERS, TANKERS	0	40,359	0	40,359
3	HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)	0	25,904	0	25,904
4	GROUND MOBILITY VEHICLES (GMV)	0	36,223	0	36,223
6	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLE	0	839,413	0	839,413
7	TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)	0	20,075	0	20,075
8	FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (FMTV)	0	110,734	0	110,734
9	FAMILY OF COLD WEATHER ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (C	0	28,745	0	28,745
10	FIRETRUCKS & ASSOCIATED FIREFIGHTING EQUIP	0	55,340	0	55,340
11	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES (FHTV)	0	66,428	0	66,428
12	PLS ESP	0	51,868	0	51,868
14	TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLE PROTECTION KITS	0	3,792	0	3,792
15	MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	0	80,326	0	80,326
	NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES				
16	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	2,203	0	2,203
17	NONTACTICAL VEHICLES, OTHER	0	8,246	0	8,246

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	COMM—JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
18	SIGNAL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	0	161,585			0	161,585
19	TACTICAL NETWORK TECHNOLOGY MOD IN SVC	0	358,646			0	358,646
20	DISASTER INCIDENT RESPONSE COMMS TERMINAL (DI)	0	254			0	254
21	JOSE EQUIPMENT (USRDECOM)	0	5,097			0	5,097
	COMM—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
24	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE WIDEBAND SATCOM SYSTEMS	0	101,181			0	101,181
25	TRANSPORTABLE TACTICAL COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS	0	54,849			0	54,849
26	SHF TERM	0	41,634			0	41,634
27	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING	0	202,370			0	202,370
28	EHF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION	0	19,122			0	19,122
30	GLOBAL BRODCAST SVC—GBS	0	531			0	531
	COMM—C3 SYSTEM						
31	COE TACTICAL SERVER INFRASTRUCTURE (TSI)	0	77,999			0	77,999
	COMM—COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS						
32	HANDHELD MANPACK SMALL FORM FIT (HMS)	0	765,109			0	765,109
33	ARMY LINK 16 SYSTEMS	0	60,767			0	60,767
35	UNIFIED COMMAND SUITE	0	18,999			0	18,999
36	COTS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	0	492,001			0	492,001
37	FAMILY OF MED COMM FOR COMBAT CASUALTY CARE	0	1,374			0	1,374
38	ARMY COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS	0	52,485			0	52,485
	COMM—INTELLIGENCE COMM						
39	CI AUTOMATION ARCHITECTURE-INTEL	0	16,767			0	16,767
41	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	0	119,989			0	119,989
	INFORMATION SECURITY						
42	INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY PROGRAM-ISSP	0	701			0	701

43	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)	0	159,712	0	159,712
44	DEFENSIVE CYBER OPERATIONS	0	13,848	0	13,848
45	INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM—UNIT ACTIVITY MONITO	0	1,502	0	1,502
47	BIOMETRIC ENABLING CAPABILITY (BEC)	0	453	0	453
	COMM—LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS				
49	BASE SUPPORT COMMUNICATIONS	0	23,278	0	23,278
	COMM—BASE COMMUNICATIONS				
50	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	0	32,608	0	32,608
51	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	0	4,949	0	4,949
52	INSTALLATION INFO INFRASTRUCTURE MOD PROGRAM	0	243,011	0	243,011
	ELECT EQUIP—TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)				
55	JTT/CIBS-M	0	8,543	0	8,543
56	TERRESTRIAL LAYER SYSTEMS (TLS)	0	85,486	0	85,486
58	DCGS-A-INTEL	0	2,980	0	2,980
60	TROJAN	0	30,649	0	30,649
61	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT)	0	4,169	0	4,169
62	BIOMETRIC TACTICAL COLLECTION DEVICES	0	932	0	932
	ELECT EQUIP—ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)				
63	EW PLANNING & MANAGEMENT TOOLS (EMPMT)	0	21,278	0	21,278
64	AIR VIGILANCE (AV)	0	6,641	0	6,641
65	MULTI-FUNCTION ELECTRONIC WARFARE (MFEW) SYST	0	15,941	0	15,941
67	COUNTERINTELLIGENCE/SECURITY COUNTERMEASURES	0	22,833	0	22,833
68	CI MODERNIZATION	0	434	0	434
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)				
69	SENTINEL MODS	0	161,886	0	161,886
70	NIGHT VISION DEVICES	0	141,143	0	141,143
71	SMALL TACTICAL OPTICAL RIFLE MOUNTED MILRF	0	15,484	0	15,484
73	FAMILY OF WEAPON SIGHTS (FWS)	0	185,634	0	185,634
74	ENHANCED PORTABLE INDUCTIVE ARTILLERY FUZE SE	0	3,652	0	3,652
75	FORWARD LOOKING INFRARED (IFLIR)	0	20,438	0	20,438
76	COUNTER SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM (C-SUAS)	0	365,376	0	365,376
77	JOINT BATTLE COMMAND—PLATFORM (JBC-P)	0	215,290	0	215,290

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
78	JOINT EFFECTS TARGETING SYSTEM (JETS)	0	8,932			0	8,932
79	COMPUTER BALLISTICS: LHMC XM32	0	2,965			0	2,965
80	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	0	8,024			0	8,024
81	MORTAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS MODIFICATIONS	0	7,399			0	7,399
82	COUNTERFIRE RADARS	0	99,782			0	99,782
	ELECT EQUIP—TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
83	ARMY COMMAND POST INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE (.....	0	78,512			0	78,512
84	FIRE SUPPORT C2 FAMILY	0	10,052			0	10,052
85	AIR & MSL DEFENSE PLANNING & CONTROL SYS	0	68,892			0	68,892
86	IAMD BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM	0	412,556			0	412,556
87	LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	0	4,270			0	4,270
88	NETWORK MANAGEMENT INITIALIZATION AND SERVICE	0	37,194			0	37,194
89	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-A)	0	1,987			0	1,987
90	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (IPP)	0	5,318			0	5,318
91	MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (ENFIRE)	0	4,997			0	4,997
	ELECT EQUIP—AUTOMATION						
92	ARMY TRAINING MODERNIZATION	0	10,130			0	10,130
93	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	0	61,489			0	61,489
94	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	0	4,198			0	4,198
96	HIGH PERF COMPUTING MOD PGM (HPCMP)	0	76,053			0	76,053
97	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	0	6,061			0	6,061
98	CSS COMMUNICATIONS	0	56,804			0	56,804
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	1,781			0	1,781
	CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
102	BASE DEFENSE SYSTEMS (BDS)	0	70,781			0	70,781

103	CBRN DEFENSE	0	63,198	0	63,198
	BRIDGING EQUIPMENT				
104	TACTICAL BRIDGING	0	1,157	0	1,157
105	TACTICAL BRIDGE, FLOAT-RIBBON	0	82,228	0	82,228
106	BRIDGE SUPPLEMENTAL SET	0	4,414	0	4,414
	ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT				
110	ROBOTICS AND APPLIQUE SYSTEMS	0	68,893	0	68,893
112	FAMILY OF BOATS AND MOTORS	0	4,785	0	4,785
	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
113	HEATERS AND ECU'S	0	7,617	0	7,617
115	PERSONNEL RECOVERY SUPPORT SYSTEM (PRSS)	0	5,356	0	5,356
116	GROUND SOLDIER SYSTEM	0	167,129	0	167,129
117	MOBILE SOLDIER POWER	0	15,967	0	15,967
118	FORCE PROVIDER	0	34,200	0	34,200
120	CARGO AERIAL DEL & PERSONNEL PARACHUTE SYSTEM	0	45,792	0	45,792
121	FAMILY OF ENGR COMBAT AND CONSTRUCTION SETS	0	12,118	0	12,118
	PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT				
123	QUALITY SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	0	2,507	0	2,507
124	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS, PETROLEUM & WATER	0	40,989	0	40,989
	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT				
125	COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	0	86,829	0	86,829
	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT				
126	MOBILE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS	0	17,287	0	17,287
	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT				
128	TRACTOR, FULL TRACKED	0	29,878	0	29,878
129	ALL TERRAIN CRANES	0	27,725	0	27,725
131	FAMILY OF DIVER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	1,811	0	1,811
132	CONST EQUIP ESP	0	8,898	0	8,898
	RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT				
133	ARMY WATERCRAFT ESP	0	30,592	0	30,592
134	MANEUVER SUPPORT VESSEL (MSV)	0	149,449	0	149,449
	GENERATORS				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
136	GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	0	78,364			0	78,364
137	TACTICAL ELECTRIC POWER RECAPITALIZATION	0	11,088			0	11,088
	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
138	FAMILY OF FORKLIFTS	0	12,982			0	12,982
	TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
139	COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	0	56,619			0	56,619
140	TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	0	226,379			0	226,379
141	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (STE)	0	234,965			0	234,965
142	GAMING TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF ARMY TRAINING	0	9,698			0	9,698
	TEST MEASURE AND DIG EQUIPMENT (TMD)						
143	INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIPMENT (IFTE)	0	36,149			0	36,149
144	TEST EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION (TEMOD)	0	32,623			0	32,623
	OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
145	PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS (OPA3)	0	132,739			0	132,739
146	BASE LEVEL COMMON EQUIPMENT	0	34,460			0	34,460
147	MODIFICATION OF IN-SVC EQUIPMENT (OPA-3)	0	35,239			0	35,239
148	BUILDING, PRE-FAB, RELOCATABLE	0	31,011			0	31,011
149	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR TEST AND EVALUATION	0	52,481			0	52,481
	OPA2						
151	INITIAL SPARES—C&E	0	9,169			0	9,169
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY	0	8,672,979	0	0	0	8,672,979
	AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
	COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
1	F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET	0	41,329			0	41,329
2	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	19	2,410,569			19	2,410,569

3	JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER CV	0	189,425	0	189,425
4	JSF STOVL	16	2,126,317	16	2,126,317
5	JSF STOVL	0	193,125	0	193,125
6	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT)	15	1,698,050	15	1,698,050
7	CH-53K (HEAVY LIFT)	0	456,567	0	456,567
8	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	0	27,216	0	27,216
9	H-1 UPGRADES (UH-1Y/AH-1Z)	0	4,292	0	4,292
10	P-8A POSEIDON	0	31,257	0	31,257
11	E-2D ADV HAWKEYE	0	182,817	0	182,817
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
13	MULTI-ENGINE TRAINING SYSTEM (METS)	26	289,141	26	289,141
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
15	KC-130J	2	241,291	2	241,291
17	MQ-4 TRITON	2	416,010	2	416,010
19	MQ-8 UAV	0	1,546	0	1,546
21	MQ-25	3	545,697	3	545,697
22	MQ-25	0	50,576	0	50,576
23	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS	5	89,563	5	89,563
	MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT				
24	F-18 A-D UNIQUE	0	116,551	0	116,551
25	F-18E/F AND EA-18G MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINM	0	605,416	0	605,416
26	MARINE GROUP 5 UAS SERIES	0	98,063	0	98,063
27	AEA SYSTEMS	0	24,110	0	24,110
28	AV-8 SERIES	0	22,829	0	22,829
29	INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	0	179,193	0	179,193
30	ADVERSARY	0	69,336	0	69,336
31	F-18 SERIES	0	640,236	0	640,236
32	H-53 SERIES	0	41,414	0	41,414
33	MH-60 SERIES	0	106,495	0	106,495
34	H-1 SERIES	0	114,284	0	114,284
35	EP-3 SERIES	0	8,548	0	8,548
36	E-2 SERIES	0	183,246	0	183,246

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
37	TRAINER A/C SERIES	0	16,376			0	16,376
39	C-130 SERIES	0	198,220			0	198,220
40	FEWSG	0	651			0	651
41	CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	0	13,930			0	13,930
42	E-6 SERIES	0	164,571			0	164,571
43	EXECUTIVE HELICOPTERS SERIES	0	60,498			0	60,498
44	T-45 SERIES	0	170,357			0	170,357
45	POWER PLANT CHANGES	0	21,079			0	21,079
46	JPATS SERIES	0	28,005			0	28,005
48	COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	0	53,614			0	53,614
49	COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	0	136,199			0	136,199
50	COMMON DEFENSIVE WEAPON SYSTEM	0	6,585			0	6,585
51	ID SYSTEMS	0	13,085			0	13,085
52	P-8 SERIES	0	316,168			0	316,168
53	MAGTF EW FOR AVIATION	0	24,901			0	24,901
54	MQ-8 SERIES	0	14,700			0	14,700
55	V-22 (TILT/ROTOR ACFT) OSPREY	0	215,997			0	215,997
56	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	0	426,396			0	426,396
57	F-35 STOVL SERIES	0	311,921			0	311,921
58	F-35 CV SERIES	0	166,909			0	166,909
59	QRC	0	28,206			0	28,206
60	MQ-4 SERIES	0	93,951			0	93,951
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
62	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	2,451,244			0	2,451,244
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIP & FACILITIES						
63	COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	0	566,156			0	566,156

64	AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	133,815	0	133,815
65	WAR CONSUMABLES	0	44,632	0	44,632
66	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	49,907	0	49,907
67	SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	404,178	0	404,178
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY	88	17,336,760	0	17,336,760
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
BALLISTIC MISSILES					
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES					
1	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE	8	341,434	8	341,434
2	TRIDENT II MODS	0	1,284,705	0	1,284,705
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES					
3	MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	7,954	0	7,954
STRATEGIC MISSILES					
4	TOMAHAWK	0	72,908	0	72,908
TACTICAL MISSILES					
5	AMRAAM	374	439,153	374	439,153
6	SIDEWINDER	147	78,165	147	78,165
7	STANDARD MISSILE	125	969,525	125	969,525
8	STANDARD MISSILE	0	227,320	0	227,320
9	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	250	65,863	250	65,863
10	RAM	120	114,896	120	114,896
11	JOINT AIR GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	264	79,292	264	79,292
12	HELLFIRE	40	6,923	40	6,923
13	AERIAL TARGETS	0	176,588	0	176,588
14	OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	0	3,687	0	3,687
15	LRASM	91	639,636	91	639,636
16	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	13	29,925	13	29,925
17	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	0	5,755	0	5,755
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES					
18	TOMAHAWK MODS	0	540,944	0	540,944
19	ESSM	147	290,129	147	290,129

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
20	AARGM-ER	83	162,429			83	162,429
21	AARGM-ER	0	33,273			0	33,273
22	STANDARD MISSILES MODS	0	89,255			0	89,255
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT & FACILITIES						
23	WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	0	2,037			0	2,037
	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
25	ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	208,154			0	208,154
	TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
26	SSTD	0	4,830			0	4,830
27	MK-48 TORPEDO	78	308,497			78	308,497
28	ASW TARGETS	0	14,817			0	14,817
	MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
29	MK-54 TORPEDO MODS	0	104,086			0	104,086
30	MK-48 TORPEDO ADCAP MODS	0	20,714			0	20,714
31	MARITIME MINES	0	58,800			0	58,800
	SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
32	TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	133,187			0	133,187
33	ASW RANGE SUPPORT	0	4,146			0	4,146
	DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION						
34	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	5,811			0	5,811
	GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
35	SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	0	14,165			0	14,165
	MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
36	CIWS MODS	0	4,088			0	4,088
37	COAST GUARD WEAPONS	0	55,172			0	55,172
38	GUN MOUNT MODS	0	82,682			0	82,682

39	LCS MODULE WEAPONS	18	3,264		18	3,264
40	AIRBORNE MINE NEUTRALIZATION SYSTEMS	0	14,357		0	14,357
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS					
42	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	177,819		0	177,819
	TOTAL WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY	1,758	6,876,385	0	1,758	6,876,385
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC					
	NAVY AMMUNITION					
1	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	43,519		0	43,519
2	JDAM	1,464	73,689		1,464	73,689
3	AIRBORNE ROCKETS, ALL TYPES	0	67,423		0	67,423
4	MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	0	11,862		0	11,862
5	PRACTICE BOMBS	0	52,481		0	52,481
6	CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVICES	0	72,426		0	72,426
7	AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	0	104,529		0	104,529
8	JATOS	0	7,433		0	7,433
9	5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	0	30,871		0	30,871
10	INTERMEDIATE CALIBER GUN AMMUNITION	0	41,261		0	41,261
11	OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	0	44,044		0	44,044
12	SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMO	0	48,478		0	48,478
13	PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	0	9,521		0	9,521
14	AMMUNITION LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	1,679		0	1,679
15	EXPEDITIONARY LOITERING MUNITIONS	0	249,575		0	249,575
	MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION					
16	MORTARS	0	61,274		0	61,274
17	DIRECT SUPPORT MUNITIONS	0	73,338		0	73,338
18	INFANTRY WEAPONS AMMUNITION	0	178,240		0	178,240
19	COMBAT SUPPORT MUNITIONS	0	15,897		0	15,897
20	AMMO MODERNIZATION	0	17,941		0	17,941
21	ARTILLERY MUNITIONS	0	82,452		0	82,452
22	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	5,340		0	5,340
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMO, NAVY & MC	1,464	1,293,273	0	1,464	1,293,273

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY							
FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS							
1	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE	1	2,443,598			1	2,443,598
2	OHIO REPLACEMENT SUBMARINE	0	3,390,734			0	3,390,734
OTHER WARSHIPS							
3	CARRIER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	0	1,115,296			0	1,115,296
4	CVN-81	0	800,492			0	800,492
5	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	2	7,129,965			2	7,129,965
6	VIRGINIA CLASS SUBMARINE	0	3,215,539			0	3,215,539
8	CVN REFUELING OVERHAULS	0	817,646			0	817,646
9	DDG 1000	0	410,400			0	410,400
10	DDG-51	2	4,199,179			2	4,199,179
11	DDG-51	0	284,035			0	284,035
13	FFG-FRIGATE	2	2,173,698			2	2,173,698
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS							
14	LPD FLIGHT II	0	0	1	1,863,000	1	1,863,000
	Program increase for LPD-33—USMC UFR			[1]	[1,863,000]		
18	LHA REPLACEMENT	0	1,830,149			0	1,830,149
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT AND PRIOR YR PROGRAM COST							
21	AS SUBMARINE TENDER	1	1,733,234			1	1,733,234
22	TAO FLEET OILER	1	815,420			1	815,420
25	LCU 1700	2	62,532			2	62,532
26	OUTFITTING	0	557,365			0	557,365
28	SERVICE CRAFT	0	63,815			0	63,815
29	AUXILIARY PERSONNEL LIGHTER	0	0	1	72,000	1	72,000

30	Additional APL-67 class berthing barge					
	LCAC SLEP	1	15,286	[1]	[72,000]	1
31	AUXILIARY VESSELS (USED SEALIFT)	2	142,008			2
32	COMPLETION OF PY SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMS	0	1,648,559			0
	TOTAL SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY	14	32,848,950	2	1,935,000	16
						34,783,950
	OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY					
	SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT					
1	SURFACE POWER EQUIPMENT	0	14,003			0
	GENERATORS					
2	SURFACE COMBATANT HM&E	0	105,441			0
	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT					
3	OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	0	110,286			0
	OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT					
4	SUB PERISCOPE, IMAGING AND SUPT EQUIP PROG	0	262,951			0
5	DDG MOD	0	628,532			0
6	FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	0	34,782			0
7	COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	0	2,458			0
8	LHA/LHD MIDLIFE	0	104,369			0
9	LCC 19/20 EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE PROGRAM	0	10,529			0
10	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	23,272			0
11	SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	112,526			0
12	VIRGINIA CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	32,076			0
13	LCS CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	18,832			0
14	SUBMARINE BATTERIES	0	28,221			0
15	LPD CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	91,890			0
16	DDG 1000 CLASS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	232,124			0
17	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	0	25,058			0
18	DSSP EQUIPMENT	0	4,623			0
20	LCAC	0	10,794			0
21	UNDERWATER EOD EQUIPMENT	0	19,549			0
22	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	86,001			0

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
23	CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	0	3,288			0	3,288
	REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
24	SHIP MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MODERNIZATION	0	2,746,313			0	2,746,313
25	REACTOR POWER UNITS	0	2,016			0	2,016
26	REACTOR COMPONENTS	0	390,148			0	390,148
	OCEAN ENGINEERING						
27	DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	0	18,086			0	18,086
	SMALL BOATS						
28	STANDARD BOATS	0	74,963			0	74,963
	PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
29	OPERATING FORCES IPE	0	187,495			0	187,495
	OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
30	LCS COMMON MISSION MODULES EQUIPMENT	0	49,060			0	49,060
31	LCS MCM MISSION MODULES	0	93,961			0	93,961
33	LCS SUW MISSION MODULES	0	12,102			0	12,102
34	LCS IN-SERVICE MODERNIZATION	0	171,704			0	171,704
35	SMALL & MEDIUM UUV	0	61,951			0	61,951
	LOGISTIC SUPPORT						
36	LSD MIDLIFE & MODERNIZATION	0	7,594			0	7,594
	SHIP SONARS						
37	SPQ-9B RADAR	0	7,267			0	7,267
38	AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	0	138,065			0	138,065
39	SSN ACOUSTIC EQUIPMENT	0	463,577			0	463,577
40	UNDERSEA WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	23,452			0	23,452
	ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
41	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	0	46,726			0	46,726

42	SSTD	0	14,560	0	14,560
43	FIXED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	0	420,069	0	420,069
44	SURTASS	0	33,910	0	33,910
	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT				
45	AN/SQ-32	0	329,513	0	329,513
	RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT				
46	SHIPBOARD IW EXPLOIT	0	379,230	0	379,230
47	AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)	0	4,082	0	4,082
	OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
48	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY	0	37,677	0	37,677
49	NAVAL TACTICAL COMMAND SUPPORT SYSTEM (NTCSS)	0	15,374	0	15,374
50	ATDLS	0	50,148	0	50,148
51	NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NCCS)	0	3,918	0	3,918
52	MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	0	16,814	0	16,814
54	NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS (SPACE)	0	37,319	0	37,319
55	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TV SERVICE	0	2,750	0	2,750
56	STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIP	0	6,437	0	6,437
	AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
57	ASHORE ATC EQUIPMENT	0	89,237	0	89,237
58	AFLOAT ATC EQUIPMENT	0	90,487	0	90,487
59	ID SYSTEMS	0	59,234	0	59,234
60	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEM (.....	0	3,343	0	3,343
61	NAVAL MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	0	39,180	0	39,180
	OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT				
62	MARITIME INTEGRATED BROADCAST SYSTEM	0	6,994	0	6,994
63	TACTICAL/MOBILE C4I SYSTEMS	0	52,026	0	52,026
64	DCGS-N	0	16,579	0	16,579
65	CANES	0	467,587	0	467,587
66	RADIAC	0	16,475	0	16,475
67	CANES-INTELL	0	48,207	0	48,207
68	GPETE	0	25,761	0	25,761
69	MAF	0	16,475	0	16,475

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
70	INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	0	6,345			0	6,345
71	EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	0	4,282			0	4,282
73	IN-SERVICE RADARS AND SENSORS	0	255,256			0	255,256
	SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
74	BATTLE FORCE TACTICAL NETWORK	0	74,180			0	74,180
75	SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	0	29,776			0	29,776
76	SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	0	96,916			0	96,916
77	COMMUNICATIONS ITEMS UNDER \$5M	0	14,107			0	14,107
	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
78	SUBMARINE BROADCAST SUPPORT	0	73,791			0	73,791
79	SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	0	83,178			0	83,178
	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
80	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	0	72,871			0	72,871
81	NAVY MULTIBAND TERMINAL (NMT)	0	37,921			0	37,921
	SHORE COMMUNICATIONS						
82	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	0	5,065			0	5,065
	CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
83	INFO SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM (ISSP)	0	154,890			0	154,890
84	MIO INTEL EXPLOITATION TEAM	0	1,079			0	1,079
	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT						
85	CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP	0	17,483			0	17,483
	OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT						
86	COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT	0	77,458			0	77,458
	SONOBUOYS						
88	SONOBUOYS—ALL TYPES	0	311,177			0	311,177
	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						

89	MINOTAUR	0	5,396	0	5,396
90	WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	147,556	0	147,556
91	AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	162,273	0	162,273
92	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	0	11,930	0	11,930
93	ELECTROMAGNETIC AIRCRAFT LAUNCH SYSTEM (EMALS)	0	17,836	0	17,836
94	METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	0	19,703	0	19,703
95	LEGACY AIRBORNE MCM	0	12,202	0	12,202
97	AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	82,115	0	82,115
98	UMCS-UNMAN CARRIER AVIATION(UCA)MISSION CNTRL	0	152,687	0	152,687
99	ARCHITECT & CAP FOR AUTONOMY IN NAV ENTER (AR)	0	1,612	0	1,612
100	SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT				
	SHIP GUN SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	0	6,404	0	6,404
101	SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT				
	HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	227	0	227
102	SHIP MISSILE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	294,511	0	294,511
103	TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	92,432	0	92,432
104	FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
	STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIP	0	325,318	0	325,318
105	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
	SSN COMBAT CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	133,063	0	133,063
106	ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	27,469	0	27,469
107	OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIP	0	27,864	0	27,864
108	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	6,171	0	6,171
109	OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE				
	ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	0	56,630	0	56,630
110	SUBMARINE TRAINING DEVICE MODS	0	76,954	0	76,954
111	SURFACE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	209,487	0	209,487
112	CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT				
	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	3,827	0	3,827
113	GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	0	4,570	0	4,570
114	CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIP	0	56,829	0	56,829

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
115	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	0	16,583			0	16,583
116	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	24,236			0	24,236
117	AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	0	4,504			0	4,504
118	POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0	3,898			0	3,898
119	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	67,286			0	67,286
120	PHYSICAL SECURITY VEHICLES	0	1,286			0	1,286
	SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
121	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	0	33,258			0	33,258
122	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	6,977			0	6,977
123	SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	0	659,529			0	659,529
	TRAINING DEVICES						
124	TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	2,083			0	2,083
125	TRAINING AND EDUCATION EQUIPMENT	0	106,542			0	106,542
	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
126	COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	44,448			0	44,448
127	MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	12,529			0	12,529
129	NAVAL MIP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	5,408			0	5,408
130	OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	12,105			0	12,105
131	C4ISR EQUIPMENT	0	7,670			0	7,670
132	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	52,597			0	52,597
133	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	108,901			0	108,901
134	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	42,154			0	42,154
	OTHER						
139	NEXT GENERATION ENTERPRISE SERVICE	0	177,585			0	177,585
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	0	23,176			0	23,176
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						

9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	16,290		0	16,290
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS					
142	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	645,900		0	645,900
143	VIRGINIA CLASS (VACL) SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	470,000		0	470,000
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY	0	14,535,257	0	0	14,535,257
	PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS					
	TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES					
1	AAV7A1 PIP	0	3,353		0	3,353
2	AMPHIBIOUS COMBAT VEHICLE FAMILY OF VEHICLES	80	557,564		80	557,564
3	LAV PIP	0	42,052		0	42,052
	ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS					
4	155MM LIGHTWEIGHT TOWED HOWITZER	0	489		0	489
5	ARTILLERY WEAPONS SYSTEM	0	165,268		0	165,268
6	WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES UNDER \$5 MILLION	0	14,004		0	14,004
	GUIDED MISSILES					
7	TOMAHAWK	34	105,192		34	105,192
8	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	90	169,726		90	169,726
9	NAVAL STRIKE MISSILE (NSM)	0	39,244		0	39,244
10	GROUND BASED AIR DEFENSE	0	249,103		0	253,603
	Program increase			0		4,500
				[0]		[4,500]
11	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-JAVELIN	0	54,883		0	54,883
12	FAMILY ANTI-ARMOR WEAPON SYSTEMS (FOAAWS)	0	23,627		0	23,627
13	ANTI-ARMOR MISSILE-TOW	0	2,007		0	2,007
14	GUIDED MLRS ROCKET (GMLRS)	48	8,867		48	8,867
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS					
15	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (C)	0	75,382		0	75,382
	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT					
16	REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT	0	53,590		0	53,590
	OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)					
17	MODIFICATION KITS	0	1,782		0	1,782
	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (NON-TEL)					

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
18	ITEMS UNDER \$5 MILLION (COMM & ELEC)	0	122,917			0	122,917
19	AIR OPERATIONS C2 SYSTEMS	0	23,744			0	23,744
	RADAR + EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
20	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	0	66,291			0	66,291
	INTEL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
21	ELECTRO MAGNETIC SPECTRUM OPERATIONS (EMSO)	0	177,270			0	177,270
22	GCSS-MC	0	4,144			0	4,144
23	FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM	0	58,483			0	58,483
24	INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	148,062			0	148,062
26	UNMANNED AIR SYSTEMS (INTEL)	0	52,273			0	52,273
27	DCGS-MC	0	68,289			0	68,289
28	UAS PAYLOADS	0	19,088			0	19,088
	OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
31	EXPEDITIONARY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	2,010			0	2,010
32	MARINE CORPS ENTERPRISE NETWORK (MCEN)	0	259,044			0	259,044
33	COMMON COMPUTER RESOURCES	0	27,966			0	27,966
34	COMMAND POST SYSTEMS	0	71,109			0	71,109
35	RADIO SYSTEMS	0	544,059			0	544,059
36	COMM SWITCHING & CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	46,276			0	46,276
37	COMM & ELEC INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	0	27,111			0	27,111
38	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	0	27,583			0	27,583
40	UNMANNED EXPEDITIONARY SYSTEMS	0	13,564			0	13,564
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	2,799			0	2,799
	ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
43	COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	0	34,169			0	34,169

TACTICAL VEHICLES					
44	MOTOR TRANSPORT MODIFICATIONS	0	17,299	0	17,299
45	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	396	232,501	396	232,501
46	TRAILERS	0	2,034	0	2,034
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT					
47	TACTICAL FUEL SYSTEMS	0	12,956	0	12,956
48	POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	0	28,899	0	28,899
49	AMPHIBIOUS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	15,691	0	15,691
50	EOD SYSTEMS	0	41,200	0	41,200
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT					
51	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	0	53,949	0	53,949
GENERAL PROPERTY					
52	FIELD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	0	5,457	0	5,457
53	TRAINING DEVICES	0	96,577	0	96,577
54	FAMILY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	0	29,883	0	29,883
55	ULTRA-LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (ULTV)	0	17,034	0	17,034
OTHER SUPPORT					
56	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	27,691	0	27,691
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS					
57	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	35,657	0	35,657
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS	648	3,979,212	0	4,500
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE					
STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE					
1	B-21 RAIDER	0	1,617,093	0	1,617,093
2	B-21 RAIDER	0	708,000	0	708,000
TACTICAL FORCES					
3	F-35	48	4,877,121	48	4,877,121
4	F-35	0	402,000	0	402,000
5	F-15EX	24	2,670,039	24	2,469,591
	DAF requested realignment of funds			0	-200,448
6	F-15EX	0	228,000	[0]	[-200,448]
				0	228,000

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)									
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized		Qty	Cost
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost		
	TACTICAL AIRLIFT								
7	KC-46A MDAP	15	2,882,590					15	2,882,590
	OTHER AIRLIFT								
8	C-130J	0	34,921					0	34,921
	HELICOPTERS								
11	MH-139A	7	228,807					7	228,807
12	COMBAT RESCUE HELICOPTER	0	282,533					0	282,533
	MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT								
13	CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	0	3,013					0	3,013
	OTHER AIRCRAFT								
15	TARGET DRONES	20	42,226					20	42,226
17	E-11 BACN/HAG	1	67,367					1	67,367
	STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT								
19	B-2A	0	107,980					0	107,980
20	B-1B	0	12,757					0	9,782
	DAF requested realignment of funds			0	-2,975			0	
21	B-52	0	65,815					0	51,798
	DAF requested realignment of funds			0	-14,017			0	
22	LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES	0	21,723					0	21,723
	TACTICAL AIRCRAFT								
24	E-11 BACN/HAG	0	58,923					0	58,923
25	F-15	0	34,830					0	155,278
	DAF requested realignment of funds			0	120,448			0	
26	F-16	0	297,342					0	297,342
27	F-22A	0	794,676					0	794,676
28	F-35 MODIFICATIONS	0	451,798					0	451,798

29	F-15 EPAW	0	280,658	0	280,658
	AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT				
31	C-5	0	24,377	0	24,377
32	C-17A	0	140,560	0	140,560
33	C-32A	0	19,060	0	19,060
34	C-37A	0	13,454	0	13,454
	TRAINER AIRCRAFT				
35	GLIDER MODS	0	5,270	0	5,270
36	T-6	0	2,942	0	2,942
37	T-1	0	10,950	0	10,950
38	T-38	0	125,340	0	125,340
	OTHER AIRCRAFT				
40	U-2 MODS	0	54,727	0	54,727
42	C-12	0	446	0	446
44	VC-25A MOD	0	29,707	0	29,707
45	C-40	0	8,921	0	8,921
46	C-130	0	71,177	0	71,177
47	C-130J MODS	0	121,258	0	121,258
48	C-135	0	153,595	0	153,595
49	COMPASS CALL	0	144,686	0	144,686
50	COMBAT FLIGHT INSPECTION—CFIN	0	446	0	446
51	RC-135	0	220,138	0	220,138
	RC-135 alternate PNT upgrades	0		0	20,000
52	E-3	0		[0]	[20,000]
53	E-4	0	1,350	0	1,350
56	H-1	0	13,055	0	13,055
57	H-60	0	816	0	816
60	HC/MC-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	4,207	0	4,207
61	OTHER AIRCRAFT	0	101,055	0	101,055
	DAF requested realignment of funds	0	54,134	0	54,134
	DAF requested realignment of funds for SLPA-A	[0]		[0]	19,269
		[0]		[0]	[11,619]
		[0]		[0]	[7,650]
62	MQ-9 MODS	0	98,063	0	98,063

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
64	SENIOR LEADER C3 SYSTEM—AIRCRAFT	0	24,847			0	24,847
65	CV-22 MODS	0	153,006			0	153,006
	AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
66	INITIAL SPARES/REPAIR PARTS	0	781,521	0	-8,644	0	772,877
	DAF requested realignment of funds			[0]	[-8,644]		
	COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
67	AIRCRAFT REPLACEMENT SUPPORT EQUIP	0	157,664			0	157,664
	POST PRODUCTION SUPPORT						
68	B-2A	0	1,838			0	1,838
69	B-2B	0	15,207			0	15,207
72	MC-130J	0	10,117			0	10,117
74	F-16	0	1,075			0	1,075
75	F-22A	0	38,418			0	38,418
	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS						
79	INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	0	18,874			0	18,874
	WAR CONSUMABLES						
80	WAR CONSUMABLES	0	27,482			0	27,482
	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES						
81	OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	0	1,478,044	0	80,000	0	1,558,044
	DAF requested realignment of funds			[0]	[80,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	17,165			0	17,165
	TOTAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	115	20,315,204	0	13,633	115	20,328,837
	MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT—BALLISTIC						

1	MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	0	69,319	0	69,319
	BALLISTIC MISSILES				
3	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT	0	539,300	0	539,300
	STRATEGIC				
	TACTICAL				
4	LONG RANGE STAND-OFF WEAPON	0	66,816	0	66,816
5	REPLAC EQUIP & WAR CONSUMABLES	0	37,318	0	37,318
6	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	550	915,996	550	915,996
7	JOINT AIR-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE	0	769,672	0	769,672
8	JOINT STRIKE MISSILE	48	161,011	48	161,011
9	LRASMO	27	87,796	27	87,796
10	LRASMO	0	99,871	0	99,871
11	SIDEWINDER (AIM-9X)	192	95,643	192	95,643
12	AMRAAM	457	489,049	457	489,049
13	AMRAAM	0	212,410	0	212,410
14	PREDATOR HELLFIRE MISSILE	0	1,049	0	1,049
15	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB	874	48,734	874	48,734
16	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB II	920	291,553	920	291,553
17	STAND-IN ATTACK WEAPON (SIAW)	14	41,947	14	41,947
	INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES				
18	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS/POL PREVENTION	0	793	0	793
	CLASS IV				
19	ICBM FUZE MOD	0	115,745	0	115,745
20	ICBM FUZE MOD	0	43,044	0	43,044
21	MM III MODIFICATIONS	0	48,639	0	48,639
22	AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	0	41,494	0	41,494
	MISSILE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
23	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (INITIAL)	0	6,840	0	6,840
24	MSL SPRS/REPAIR PARTS (REPLEN)	0	75,191	0	75,191
	SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
29	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	0	419,498	0	419,498
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	851,718			0	851,718
	TOTAL MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	3,082	5,530,446	0	0	3,082	5,530,446
	PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE						
	ROCKETS						
1	ROCKETS	0	18,483			0	18,483
	CARTRIDGES						
2	CARTRIDGES	0	101,104			0	101,104
	BOMBS						
4	GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	0	142,118			0	142,118
5	MASSIVE ORDNANCE PENETRATOR (MOP)	0	14,074			0	14,074
6	JOINT DIRECT ATTACK MUNITION	1,772	132,364			1,772	132,364
7	B-61	0	68			0	68
8	B61-12 TRAINER	0	10,100			0	10,100
	OTHER ITEMS						
9	CAD/PAD	0	51,487			0	51,487
10	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)	0	6,707			0	6,707
11	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	585			0	585
13	FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	0	2,299			0	2,299
14	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5,000,000	0	5,115			0	5,115
	FLARES						
15	EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	0	79,786			0	79,786
	FUZES						
16	FUZES	0	109,562			0	109,562
	SMALL ARMS						
17	SMALL ARMS	0	29,306			0	29,306

TOTAL PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE		1,772	703,158	0	0	1,772	703,158
PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE							
SPACE PROCUREMENT, SF							
1	AF SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM	0	64,345			0	64,345
3	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	0	52,665			0	52,665
4	FAMILY OF BEYOND LINE-OF-SIGHT TERMINALS	0	25,057			0	25,057
5	FABT FORCE ELEMENT TERMINAL	0	121,634			0	121,634
7	GENERAL INFORMATION TECH—SPACE	0	3,451			0	3,451
8	GPSIII FOLLOW ON	0	119,700			0	119,700
9	GPS III SPACE SEGMENT	0	121,770			0	121,770
10	GLOBAL POSITIONING (SPACE)	0	893			0	893
11	HERITAGE TRANSITION	0	6,110			0	6,110
12	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND STATIONS	0	580			0	580
13	SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	0	83,168			0	83,168
14	MILSATCOM	0	44,672			0	44,672
15	SBIR HIGH (SPACE)	0	39,438			0	39,438
16	SPECIAL SPACE ACTIVITIES	0	840,913	0	-460,700	0	380,213
	Space Force realignment of funds			[0]	[-497,000]		
	Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program A			[0]	[36,300]		
17	MOBILE USER OBJECTIVE SYSTEM	0	101,147			0	101,147
18	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH	10	2,142,846			10	2,142,846
20	PTES HUB	12	56,482			12	56,482
21	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM	0	74,848			0	74,848
22	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LAUNCH	5	529,468			5	529,468
23	SPACE MODS	0	166,596			0	166,596
24	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM SPACE	0	114,505			0	114,505
SPARES							
25	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	906			0	906
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT							
26	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	0	3,100			0	3,100
TOTAL PROCUREMENT, SPACE FORCE		27	4,714,294	0	-460,700	27	4,253,594

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE							
1	PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	0	6,123			0	6,123
2	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	0	3,961			0	3,961
3	CAP VEHICLES	0	1,027			0	1,027
4	CARGO AND UTILITY VEHICLES	0	45,036	0	2,302	0	47,338
	DAF requested realignment of funds			[0]	[328]		
	DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11R			[0]	[1,974]		
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES							
5	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE	0	57,780			0	57,780
6	SECURITY AND TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	390			0	390
7	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	0	79,023	0	3,780	0	82,803
	DAF requested realignment of funds			[0]	[340]		
	DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11R			[0]	[3,440]		
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT							
8	FIRE FIGHTING/CRASH RESCUE VEHICLES	0	70,252			0	70,252
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT							
9	MATERIALS HANDLING VEHICLES	0	73,805	0	2,090	0	75,895
	DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11R			[0]	[1,805]		
	DAF requested realignment of funds from OPAF line 11			[0]	[285]		
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT							
10	RUNWAY SNOW REMOV AND CLEANING EQU	0	22,030			0	22,030
11	BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT VEHICLES	0	223,354	0	17,280	0	240,634
	DAF requested realignment of funds			[0]	[−953]		

	DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11R				
	COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)				
13	COMSEC EQUIPMENT	0	98,600	[0]	[18,233]
	INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS				
15	INTERNATIONAL INTEL TECH & ARCHITECTURES	0	5,393	0	5,393
16	INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	0	5,012	0	5,012
17	INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIPMENT	0	40,042	0	40,042
	ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS				
18	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & LANDING SYS	0	67,581	0	67,581
19	NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM	0	3,841	0	3,841
20	BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM—FIXED	0	1,867	0	1,867
22	3D EXPEDITIONARY LONG-RANGE RADAR	0	83,735	0	83,735
23	WEATHER OBSERVATION FORECAST	0	28,530	0	28,530
24	STRATEGIC COMMAND AND CONTROL	0	73,593	0	73,593
25	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	0	8,221	0	8,221
26	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	0	17,078	0	17,078
29	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM	0	3,861	0	3,861
	SPCL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS				
30	GENERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	206,142	0	237,093
	DAF requested realignment of funds			0	30,951
31	AF GLOBAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	0	2,582	[0]	[30,951]
32	BATTLEFIELD AIRBORNE CONTROL NODE (BACN)	0	30	0	2,582
33	MOBILITY COMMAND AND CONTROL	0	3,768	0	30
34	AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	0	208,704	0	3,768
35	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	0	346,340	0	208,704
36	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMM N	0	84,102	0	346,340
37	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE (WAS)	0	11,594	0	84,102
38	C3 COUNTERMEASURES	0	148,818	0	11,594
44	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	0	5,032	0	148,818
	AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS				
46	BASE INFORMATION TRANSPRT INFRAST (BITI) WIRED	0	108,532	0	5,032
	DAF requested realignment of funds			[0]	214,172
					[214,172]

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
47	AFNET	0	154,911			0	154,911
48	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (JCSE)	0	5,381			0	5,381
49	USCENTCOM	0	18,025			0	18,025
50	USSTRATCOM	0	4,436			0	4,436
51	USSPACECOM	0	27,073			0	27,073
	ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
52	TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	0	226,819			0	226,819
53	RADIO EQUIPMENT	0	30,407			0	30,407
54	BASE COMM INFRASTRUCTURE	0	113,563			0	113,563
	MODIFICATIONS						
55	COMM ELECT MODS	0	98,224			0	98,224
	PERSONAL SAFETY & RESCUE EQUIP						
56	PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	0	60,473			0	60,473
	DEPOT PLANT+MTRLS HANDLING EQ						
57	POWER CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT	0	9,235			0	9,235
58	MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	0	15,662			0	15,662
	BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
59	BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	0	77,875			0	77,875
60	ENGINEERING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	0	280,734	0	8,234	0	288,968
	DAF requested realignment of funds			[0]	[2,284]		
	DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11R			[0]	[5,950]		
61	MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	0	207,071	0	25,200	0	232,271
	DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11R			[0]	[25,200]		
62	FUELS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FSE)	0	218,790			0	218,790
63	BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	0	51,914			0	51,914
	SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						

65	DARP RC135	0	28,882	0	28,882
66	DCGS-AF	0	129,655	0	129,655
70	SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	0	1,042,833	0	1,042,833
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS				
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	25,456,490	0	25,456,490
	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS				
71	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS (CYBER)	0	1,032	0	1,032
72	SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	0	12,628	0	12,628
	TOTAL OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE	0	30,417,892	0	30,417,901
					304,009
					0
	PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE				
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCSA				
29	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	2,135	0	2,135
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DHRA				
43	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	0	3,704	0	3,704
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DISA				
11	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY	0	12,275	0	12,275
12	TELEPORT PROGRAM	0	42,399	0	42,399
14	ITEMS LESS THAN \$5 MILLION	0	47,538	0	47,538
15	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK	0	39,472	0	39,472
16	WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATION AGENCY	0	118,523	0	118,523
17	SENIOR LEADERSHIP ENTERPRISE	0	94,591	0	94,591
18	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	0	22,714	0	15,714
	Program reduction			0	-7,000
				[0]	[-7,000]
19	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER	0	107,637	0	107,637
20	FOURTH ESTATE NETWORK OPTIMIZATION (4ENO)	0	33,047	0	33,047
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA				
28	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	30,355	0	30,355
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMACT				
50	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	13,012	0	13,012
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DODEA				
49	AUTOMATION/EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT & LOGISTICS	0	1,358	0	1,358

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DPAA						
1	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DPAA	10	516			10	516
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY						
46	VEHICLES	0	366			0	366
47	OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	0	12,787			0	12,787
48	DTRA CYBER ACTIVITIES	0	21,413			0	21,413
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY						
31	THAAD	11	216,782			11	216,782
33	AEGIS BMD	27	374,756			27	374,756
35	BMDs AN/TPY-2 RADARS	0	29,108			0	29,108
36	SM-3 IIRAS	12	432,824			12	432,824
37	ARROW 3 UPPER TIER SYSTEMS	1	80,000			1	80,000
38	SHORT RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE (SRBMD)	1	40,000			1	40,000
39	DEFENSE OF GUAM PROCUREMENT	1	169,627			1	169,627
40	AEGIS ASHORE PHASE III	0	2,390			0	2,390
41	IRON DOME	1	80,000			1	80,000
42	AEGIS BMD HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE	9	27,825			9	27,825
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD						
2	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD	0	186,006			0	186,006
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS						
30	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, TJS	0	3,747			0	3,747
	MAJOR EQUIPMENT, USCYBERCOM						
51	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	0	129,082	0	31,000	0	160,082
	Modernization of Department of Defense Internet Gateway Cyber Defense			[0]	[31,000]		
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS						
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	0	658,529			0	658,529

AVIATION PROGRAMS			
53	ARMED OVERWATCH/TARGETING	12	266,846
54	MANNED ISR	0	7,000
55	MC-12	0	600
57	ROTARY WING UPGRADES AND SUSTAINMENT	0	261,012
58	UNMANNED ISR	0	26,997
59	NON-STANDARD AVIATION	0	25,782
60	U-28	0	7,198
61	MH-47 CHINOOK	0	149,883
62	CV-22 MODIFICATION	0	75,981
63	MQ-9 UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE	0	17,684
64	PRECISION STRIKE PACKAGE	0	108,497
65	AC/MC-130J	0	319,754
66	C-130 MODIFICATIONS	0	18,796
SHIPBUILDING			
67	UNDERWATER SYSTEMS	0	66,111
	Seal Delivery Vehicle (SDV) Sonar Payload for Subsea Seabed Acceleration	[0]	12,060
AMMUNITION PROGRAMS			
68	ORDNANCE ITEMS <\$5M	0	147,831
OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS			
69	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS	0	203,400
70	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	0	5,718
71	OTHER ITEMS <\$5M	0	108,816
72	COMBATANT CRAFT SYSTEMS	0	55,064
73	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	0	20,412
74	TACTICAL VEHICLES	0	56,561
75	WARRIOR SYSTEMS <\$5M	0	329,837
	Counter Uncrewed Aerial Systems (CUAS) Group 3 Defeat Acceleration	[0]	14,800
76	COMBAT MISSION REQUIREMENTS	0	4,987
77	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	0	23,639
78	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	0	322,341
C8BDP			
		0	14,800
		[0]	[14,800]
		0	4,987
		0	23,639
		0	322,341

SEC. 4101. PROCUREMENT (In Thousands of Dollars)							
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request		Senate Change		Senate Authorized	
		Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost	Qty	Cost
79	CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL SITUATIONAL AWARENESS	0	159,884			0	159,884
80	CB PROTECTION & HAZARD MITIGATION	0	231,826	0	5,000	0	236,826
	Chemical nerve agent countermeasures			[0]	[5,000]		
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE	85	6,056,975	0	55,860	85	6,112,835
	TOTAL PROCUREMENT	17,859	167,988,341	2	1,852,302	17,861	169,840,643

**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 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY					
BASIC RESEARCH					
1	0601102A	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	296,670		296,670
2	0601103A	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	75,672		75,672
3	0601104A	UNIVERSITY AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTERS	108,946		108,946
4	0601121A	CYBER COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ALLIANCE	5,459		5,459
5	0601601A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING BASIC RESEARCH	10,708		10,708
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	497,455	0	497,455
446					
APPLIED RESEARCH					
6	0602002A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT-APPLIED RESEARCH	5,613		5,613
8	0602134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT ADVANCED STUDIES	6,242		6,242
9	0602141A	LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	85,578		85,578
10	0602142A	ARMY APPLIED RESEARCH	34,572		34,572
11	0602143A	SOLDIER LETHALITY TECHNOLOGY	104,470	10,000	114,470
		Airborne Pathfinder		[10,000]	
		GROUND TECHNOLOGY		20,000	
12	0602144A	Critical hybrid advanced materials processing	60,005		80,005
		Engineered repair materials for roadways		[7,000]	
				[3,000]	

13	0602145A	Polar proving ground and training program		[5,000]	
		Titanium metal powder production technology		[5,000]	
		NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	166,500	15,000	181,500
		Fuel cells for next generation combat vehicles		[5,000]	
		Hydrogen fuel source research and development		[10,000]	
14	0602146A	NETWORK C3I TECHNOLOGY	81,618		81,618
15	0602147A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES TECHNOLOGY	34,683		34,683
16	0602148A	FUTURE VERTICLE LIFT TECHNOLOGY	73,844		73,844
17	0602150A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY	33,301	5,000	38,301
		Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems technology		[5,000]	
18	0602180A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES	24,142		24,142
19	0602181A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE APPLIED RESEARCH	14,297		14,297
20	0602182A	C3I APPLIED RESEARCH	30,659		30,659
21	0602183A	AIR PLATFORM APPLIED RESEARCH	48,163		48,163
22	0602184A	SOLDIER APPLIED RESEARCH	18,986		18,986
23	0602213A	C3I APPLIED CYBER	22,714		22,714
24	0602386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—APPLIED RESEARCH	16,736		16,736
25	0602785A	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	19,969		19,969
26	0602787A	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	66,266	5,000	71,266
		Preventing trauma-related stress disorder		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	948,358	55,000	1,003,358
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT					
27	0603002A	MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,147		4,147
28	0603007A	MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	16,316		16,316
29	0603025A	ARMY AGILE INNOVATION AND DEMONSTRATION	23,156		23,156
30	0603040A	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES	13,187	5,000	18,187
		Tactical artificial intelligence and machine learning		[5,000]	
31	0603041A	ALL DOMAIN CONVERGENCE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,332		33,332
32	0603042A	C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,225		19,225
33	0603043A	AIR PLATFORM ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	14,165		14,165
34	0603044A	SOLDIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	1,214		1,214

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36	0603116A	LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,582		20,582
37	0603117A	ARMY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	136,280		136,280
38	0603118A	SOLDIER LETHALITY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	102,778		102,778
39	0603119A	GROUND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	40,597	5,000	45,597
		Advanced composites and multi-material protective systems		[5,000]	
40	0603134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT SIMULATION	21,672		21,672
41	0603386A	BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR MATERIALS—ADVANCED RESEARCH	59,871		59,871
42	0603457A	C3I CYBER ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	28,847		28,847
43	0603461A	HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	255,772	10,000	265,772
		High Performance Computing Modernization Program increase		[10,000]	
44	0603462A	NEXT GENERATION COMBAT VEHICLE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	217,394	7,000	224,394
		Advanced Manufacturing Center of Excellence		[7,000]	
45	0603463A	NETWORK C3I ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	105,549		105,549
46	0603464A	LONG RANGE PRECISION FIRES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	153,024	5,000	158,024
		Aluminum-Lithium Alloy Solid Rocket Motor		[5,000]	
47	0603465A	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	158,795		158,795
48	0603466A	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	21,015	5,000	26,015
		Rapid Assurance Modernization Program-Test		[5,000]	
49	0603920A	HUMANITARIAN DEMINING	9,068		9,068
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,455,986	37,000	1,492,986
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
51	0603305A	ARMY MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	12,904		12,904
52	0603308A	ARMY SPACE SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	19,120		19,120
54	0603619A	LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER—ADV DEV	47,537		47,537
55	0603639A	TANK AND MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION	91,323		91,323
56	0603645A	ARMORED SYSTEM MODERNIZATION—ADV DEV	43,026		43,026

57	0603747A	SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	3,550	3,550
58	0603766A	TACTICAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM—ADV DEV	65,567	65,567
59	0603774A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	73,675	73,675
60	0603779A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—DE/MVAL	31,720	31,720
61	0603790A	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	4,143	4,143
62	0603801A	AVIATION—ADV DEV	1,502,160	1,502,160
63	0603804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ADV DEV	7,604	7,604
64	0603807A	MEDICAL SYSTEMS—ADV DEV	1,602	1,602
65	0603827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	27,681	27,681
66	0604017A	ROBOTICS DEVELOPMENT	3,024	3,024
67	0604019A	EXPANDED MISSION AREA MISSILE (EMAM)	97,018	97,018
68	0604020A	CROSS FUNCTIONAL TEAM (CFT) ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	117,557	117,557
69	0604035A	LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO) SATELLITE CAPABILITY	38,851	38,851
70	0604036A	MULTI-DOMAIN SENSING SYSTEM (MDSS) ADV DEV	191,394	191,394
71	0604037A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) ADV DEV	10,626	10,626
72	0604100A	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES	11,095	11,095
73	0604101A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.4)	5,144	5,144
74	0604103A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT TOOL (EWPMT)	2,260	2,260
75	0604113A	FUTURE TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (FTUAS)	53,143	53,143
76	0604114A	LOWER TIER AIR MISSILE DEFENSE (LTAMD) SENSOR	816,663	816,663
77	0604115A	TECHNOLOGY MATURATION INITIATIVES	281,314	281,314
78	0604117A	MANEUVER—SHORT RANGE AIR DEFENSE (M-SHORAD)	281,239	281,239
79	0604119A	ARMY ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	204,914	204,914
80	0604120A	ASSURED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION AND TIMING (PNT)	40,930	40,930
81	0604121A	SYNTHETIC TRAINING ENVIRONMENT REFINEMENT & PROTOTYPING	109,714	109,714
82	0604134A	COUNTER IMPROVISED-THREAT DEMONSTRATION, PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING	16,426	16,426
83	0604135A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE FIRES	31,559	31,559
84	0604182A	HYPERSONICS	43,435	43,435
85	0604403A	FUTURE INTERCEPTOR	8,040	8,040
86	0604531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	64,242	64,242
87	0604541A	UNIFIED NETWORK TRANSPORT	40,915	40,915
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	19,200	19,200

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		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	4,420,315	0	4,420,315
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
91	0604201A	AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	13,673		13,673
92	0604270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	12,789		12,789
93	0604601A	INFANTRY SUPPORT WEAPONS	64,076		64,076
94	0604604A	MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	28,226		28,226
95	0604611A	JAVELIN	7,827		7,827
96	0604622A	FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEHICLES	44,197		44,197
97	0604633A	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	1,134		1,134
98	0604641A	TACTICAL UNMANNED GROUND VEHICLE (TUGV)	142,125		142,125
99	0604642A	LIGHT TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES	53,564		53,564
100	0604645A	ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)—ENG DEV	102,201		102,201
101	0604710A	NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	48,720	7,500	56,220
		Enhanced Night Vision Goggle—Binocular capability enhancements		[7,500]	
102	0604713A	COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	2,223		2,223
103	0604715A	NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES—ENG DEV	21,441		21,441
104	0604741A	AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE—ENG DEV	74,738		74,738
105	0604742A	CONSTRUCTIVE SIMULATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	30,985		30,985
106	0604746A	AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	13,626		13,626
107	0604760A	DISTRIBUTIVE INTERACTIVE SIMULATIONS (DIS)—ENG DEV	8,802		8,802
108	0604798A	BRIGADE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND EVALUATION	20,828		20,828
109	0604802A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS—ENG DEV	243,851		243,851
110	0604804A	LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	37,420	5,000	42,420
		Ultra-Lightweight Camouflage Net System		[5,000]	
111	0604805A	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	34,214		34,214
112	0604807A	MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT—ENG DEV	6,496		6,496

113	0604808A	LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENG DEV	13,581	13,581
114	0604818A	ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL HARDWARE & SOFTWARE	168,574	168,574
115	0604820A	RADAR DEVELOPMENT	94,944	94,944
116	0604822A	GENERAL FUND ENTERPRISE BUSINESS SYSTEM (GFEBS)	2,965	2,965
117	0604827A	SOLDIER SYSTEMS—WARRIOR DEMVAL	11,333	11,333
118	0604852A	SUITE OF SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS—EMD	79,250	79,250
119	0604854A	ARTILLERY SYSTEMS—EMD	42,490	42,490
120	0605013A	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	104,024	104,024
121	0605018A	INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM-ARMY (PPS-A)	102,084	102,084
123	0605030A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JINC)	18,662	18,662
124	0605031A	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	30,328	30,328
125	0605035A	COMMON INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (CIRCM)	11,509	11,509
126	0605036A	COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (CWMD)	1,050	1,050
128	0605041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER TOOL DEVELOPMENT	27,714	27,714
129	0605042A	TACTICAL NETWORK RADIO SYSTEMS (LOW-TIER)	4,318	4,318
130	0605047A	CONTRACT WRITING SYSTEM	16,355	16,355
131	0605049A	MISSILE WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION (MWSM)	27,571	27,571
132	0605051A	AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY DEVELOPMENT	24,900	24,900
133	0605052A	INDIRECT FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY INC 2—BLOCK 1	196,248	196,248
134	0605053A	GROUND ROBOTICS	35,319	35,319
135	0605054A	EMERGING TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES	201,274	201,274
137	0605144A	NEXT GENERATION LOAD DEVICE—MEDIUM	36,970	36,970
139	0605148A	TACTICAL INTEL TARGETING ACCESS NODE (TITAN) EMD	132,136	132,136
140	0605203A	ARMY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	81,657	81,657
141	0605205A	SMALL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (SUAV) (6.5)	31,284	31,284
142	0605206A	CI AND HUMINT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM-ARMY (CHEP-A)	2,170	2,170
143	0605216A	JOINT TARGETING INTEGRATED COMMAND AND COORDINATION SUITE (JIC2S)	9,290	9,290
144	0605224A	MULTI-DOMAIN INTELLIGENCE	41,003	41,003
146	0605231A	PRECISION STRIKE MISSILE (PRSM)	272,786	272,786
147	0605232A	HYPERSONICS EMD	900,920	900,920
148	0605233A	ACCESSIONS INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT (AIE)	27,361	27,361
149	0605235A	STRATEGIC MID-RANGE CAPABILITY	348,855	348,855

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150	0605236A	INTEGRATED TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	22,901		22,901
151	0605450A	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	3,014		3,014
152	0605457A	ARMY INTEGRATED AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE (AIAMD)	284,095		284,095
153	0605531A	COUNTER—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS SYS DEV & DEMONSTRATION	36,016		36,016
154	0605625A	MANNED GROUND VEHICLE	996,653		996,653
155	0605766A	NATIONAL CAPABILITIES INTEGRATION (MIP)	15,129		15,129
156	0605812A	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT PH ..	27,243		27,243
157	0605830A	AVIATION GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	1,167		1,167
158	0303032A	TROJAN—RH12	3,879		3,879
159	0304270A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	137,186		137,186
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	5,639,364	12,500	5,651,864
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
160	0604256A	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	38,492		38,492
161	0604258A	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,873		11,873
162	0604759A	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	76,167		76,167
163	0605103A	RAND ARROYO CENTER	37,078		37,078
164	0605301A	ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	314,872		314,872
165	0605326A	CONCEPTS EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM	95,551		95,551
167	0605601A	ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	439,118	10,000	449,118
		Radar Range Replacement Program		[10,000]	
168	0605602A	ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	42,220		42,220
169	0605604A	SURVIVABILITY/LETHALITY ANALYSIS	37,518		37,518
170	0605606A	AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION	2,718		2,718
172	0605706A	MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	26,902		26,902
173	0605709A	EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	7,805		7,805
174	0605712A	SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	75,133		75,133

175	0605716A	ARMY EVALUATION CENTER	71,118	71,118
176	0605718A	ARMY MODELING & SIM X-CMD COLLABORATION & INTEG	11,204	11,204
177	0605801A	PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	93,895	93,895
178	0605803A	TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	31,327	31,327
179	0605805A	MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	50,409	50,409
180	0605857A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY MGMT SUPPORT	1,629	1,629
181	0605898A	ARMY DIRECT REPORT HEADQUARTERS—R&D - IMHA	55,843	55,843
182	0606002A	RONALD REAGAN BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST SITE	91,340	91,340
183	0606003A	COUNTERINTEL AND HUMAN INTEL MODERNIZATION	6,348	6,348
185	0606942A	ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CYBER VULNERABILITIES	6,025	6,025
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	10,000	1,634,585
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				
187	0603778A	MLRS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	14,465	14,465
188	0605024A	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	7,472	7,472
189	0607131A	WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	8,425	8,425
190	0607136A	BLACKHAWK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,507	11,507
		Program increase	10,000	
191	0607137A	CHINOOK PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	[10,000]	
		Program increase	10,000	19,265
192	0607139A	IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE PROGRAM	[10,000]	
193	0607142A	AVIATION ROCKET SYSTEM PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	201,247	201,247
194	0607143A	UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM UNIVERSAL PRODUCTS	3,014	3,014
195	0607145A	APACHE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	25,393	25,393
		Apache future development program increase	10,547	20,547
196	0607148A	AN/TPQ-53 COUNTERFIRE TARGET ACQUISITION RADAR SYSTEM	10,000	
197	0607150A	INTEL CYBER DEVELOPMENT	[10,000]	
198	0607312A	ARMY OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	54,167	54,167
199	0607313A	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	4,345	4,345
200	0607315A	ENDURING TURBINE ENGINES AND POWER SYSTEMS	19,000	19,000
201	0607665A	FAMILY OF BIOMETRICS	6,389	6,389
202	0607865A	PATRIOT PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT	2,411	2,411
			797	797
				177,197

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203	0203728A	JOINT AUTOMATED DEEP OPERATION COORDINATION SYSTEM (JADOCs)	42,177		42,177
204	0203735A	COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	146,635		146,635
205	0203743A	155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENTS	122,902		122,902
207	0203752A	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	146		146
208	0203758A	DIGITIZATION	1,515		1,515
209	0203801A	MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	4,520		4,520
210	0203802A	OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	10,044		10,044
211	0205412A	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY—OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DEV	281		281
212	0205778A	GUIDED MULTIPLE-LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (GMLRS)	75,952		75,952
213	0208053A	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	203		203
216	0303028A	SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	301		301
217	0303140A	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	15,323		15,323
218	0303141A	GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM	13,082		13,082
219	0303142A	SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT (SPACE)	26,838		26,838
222	0305179A	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	9,456		9,456
225	0305219A	MQ-1C GRAY EAGLE UAS	6,629		6,629
227	0708045A	END ITEM INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES	75,317		75,317
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,786		8,786
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	1,105,748	30,000	1,135,748
		SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
228	0608041A	DEFENSIVE CYBER—SOFTWARE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT	83,570		83,570
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	83,570	0	83,570
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, ARMY	15,775,381	144,500	15,919,881
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY			

1	0601103N	BASIC RESEARCH			
		UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	96,355	96,355	
		DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	540,908	540,908	
2	0601153N	SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	637,263	637,263	0
3	0602114N	APPLIED RESEARCH			
		POWER PROJECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	23,982	23,982	
		FORCE PROTECTION APPLIED RESEARCH	142,148	142,148	
4	0602123N	MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	59,208	59,208	
5	0602131M	COMMON PICTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	52,090	52,090	
6	0602235N	WARFIGHTER SUSTAINMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	74,722	82,722	
7	0602236N	Research on foreign malign influence operations		8,000	
8	0602271N	ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS APPLIED RESEARCH	92,473	92,473	
9	0602435N	OCEAN WARFIGHTING ENVIRONMENT APPLIED RESEARCH	80,806	87,806	
10	0602651M	Intelligent Autonomous Systems for Seabed Warfare		7,000	
11	0602747N	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS APPLIED RESEARCH	7,419	7,419	
12	0602750N	UNDERSEA WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	61,503	61,503	
13	0602782N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	182,662	182,662	
14	0602792N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE APPLIED RESEARCH	30,435	30,435	
15	0602861N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) APPLIED RESEARCH	133,828	133,828	
		SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT—ONR FIELD ACTIVITIES	85,063	85,063	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	1,026,339	1,041,339	15,000
16	0603123N	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
		FORCE PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	29,512	29,512	
		ELECTROMAGNETIC SYSTEMS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,418	8,418	
17	0603271N	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	112,329	112,329	
18	0603273N	USMC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)	308,217	323,217	
19	0603640M	Adaptive Future Force		15,000	
		Hardware In the Loop capabilities		[5,000]	
		Next generation unmanned aerial system distribution platform		[5,000]	
		JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT		[5,000]	
20	0603651M		15,556	15,556	

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21	0603673N	FUTURE NAVAL CAPABILITIES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	264,700		264,700
22	0603680N	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	61,843		61,843
23	0603729N	WARFIGHTER PROTECTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	5,100	4,000	9,100
		Balloon catheter hemorrhage control device		[4,000]	
24	0603758N	NAVY WARFIGHTING EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	75,898		75,898
25	0603782N	MINE AND EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,048		2,048
26	0603801N	INNOVATIVE NAVAL PROTOTYPES (INP) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	132,931		132,931
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	1,016,552	19,000	1,035,552
ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES					
27	0603128N	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEM	108,225		108,225
28	0603178N	LARGE UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (LUSV)	117,400		117,400
29	0603207N	AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	40,653		40,653
30	0603216N	AVIATION SURVIVABILITY	20,874		20,874
31	0603239N	NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES	7,821		7,821
32	0603254N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,090		17,090
33	0603261N	TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	3,721		3,721
34	0603382N	ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	6,216		6,216
35	0603502N	SURFACE AND SHALLOW WATER MINE COUNTERMEASURES	34,690		34,690
36	0603506N	SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	730		730
37	0603512N	CARRIER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,095		6,095
38	0603525N	PILOT FISH	916,208		916,208
39	0603527N	RETRACT LARCH	7,545		7,545
40	0603536N	RETRACT JUNIPER	271,109		271,109
41	0603542N	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	811		811
42	0603553N	SURFACE ASW	1,189		1,189
43	0603561N	ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	88,415		88,415

44	0603562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	15,119	15,119
45	0603563N	SHIP CONCEPT ADVANCED DESIGN	89,939	89,939
46	0603564N	SHIP PRELIMINARY DESIGN & FEASIBILITY STUDIES	121,402	121,402
47	0603570N	ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	319,656	319,656
48	0603573N	ADVANCED SURFACE MACHINERY SYSTEMS	133,911	133,911
49	0603576N	CHALK EAGLE	116,078	116,078
50	0603581N	LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP (LCS)	32,615	32,615
51	0603582N	COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	18,610	18,610
52	0603595N	OHIO REPLACEMENT	257,076	262,076
		Advanced composites for wet submarine applications	5,000	
53	0603596N	LCS MISSION MODULES	31,464	31,464
54	0603597N	AUTOMATED TEST AND RE-TEST (ATRT)	10,809	10,809
55	0603599N	FRIGATE DEVELOPMENT	112,972	112,972
56	0603609N	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	9,030	9,030
57	0603635M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	128,782	128,782
58	0603654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	44,766	44,766
59	0603713N	OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	10,751	10,751
60	0603721N	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	24,457	24,457
61	0603724N	NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	72,214	72,214
62	0603725N	FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	10,149	10,149
63	0603734N	CHALK CORAL	687,841	687,841
64	0603739N	NAVY LOGISTIC PRODUCTIVITY	4,712	4,712
65	0603746N	RETRACT MAPLE	420,455	420,455
66	0603748N	LINK PLUMERIA	2,100,474	2,100,474
67	0603751N	RETRACT ELM	88,036	88,036
68	0603764M	LINK EVERGREEN	547,005	547,005
69	0603790N	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	6,265	6,265
70	0603795N	LAND ATTACK TECHNOLOGY	1,624	1,624
71	0603851M	JOINT NON-LETHAL WEAPONS TESTING	31,058	31,058
72	0603860N	JOINT PRECISION APPROACH AND LANDING SYSTEMS—DEM/VAL	22,590	22,590
73	0603925N	DIRECTED ENERGY AND ELECTRIC WEAPON SYSTEMS	52,129	52,129
74	0604014N	F/A -18 INFRARED SEARCH AND TRACK (IRST)	32,127	32,127

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
75	0604027N	DIGITAL WARFARE OFFICE	181,001		181,001
76	0604028N	SMALL AND MEDIUM UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	110,506		110,506
77	0604029N	UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLE CORE TECHNOLOGIES	71,156		71,156
78	0604030N	RAPID PROTOTYPING, EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION.	214,100		214,100
79	0604031N	LARGE UNMANNED UNDERSEA VEHICLES	6,900		6,900
80	0604112N	GERALD R. FORD CLASS NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER (CVN 78—80)	118,182		118,182
82	0604127N	SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	16,127		16,127
83	0604272N	TACTICAL AIR DIRECTIONAL INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES (TADIRCM)	34,684		34,684
84	0604289M	NEXT GENERATION LOGISTICS	5,991		5,991
85	0604292N	FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT (MARITIME STRIKE)	2,100		2,100
86	0604320M	RAPID TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY PROTOTYPE	131,763		131,763
87	0604454N	LX (R)	21,319		21,319
88	0604536N	ADVANCED UNDERSEA PROTOTYPING	104,328		104,328
89	0604636N	COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (C-UAS)	11,567		11,567
90	0604659N	PRECISION STRIKE WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	5,976	190,000	195,976
		Nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile		[190,000]	
91	0604707N	SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT	9,993		9,993
92	0604786N	OFFENSIVE ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE WEAPON DEVELOPMENT	237,655		237,655
93	0605512N	MEDIUM UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLES (MUSVS)	85,800		85,800
94	0605513N	UNMANNED SURFACE VEHICLE ENABLING CAPABILITIES	176,261		176,261
95	0605514M	GROUND BASED ANTI-SHIP MISSILE	36,383		36,383
96	0605516M	LONG RANGE FIRES	36,763		36,763
97	0605518N	CONVENTIONAL PROMPT STRIKE (CPS)	901,064		901,064
98	0303354N	ASW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT—MIP	10,167		10,167
99	0304240M	ADVANCED TACTICAL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	539		539
100	0304270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT—MIP	1,250		1,250
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	9,734,483	195,000	9,929,483

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
101	0603208N	TRAINING SYSTEM AIRCRAFT	44,120
102	0604038N	MARITIME TARGETING CELL	30,922
103	0604212M	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	101,209
104	0604212N	OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT	2,604
105	0604214M	AV-8B AIRCRAFT—ENG DEV	8,263
106	0604215N	STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT	4,039
107	0604216N	MULTI-MISSION HELICOPTER UPGRADE DEVELOPMENT	62,350
108	0604221N	P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	771
109	0604230N	WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	109,485
110	0604231N	COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	87,457
111	0604234N	ADVANCED HAWKEYE	399,919
112	0604245M	H-1 UPGRADES	29,766
113	0604261N	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	51,531
114	0604262N	V-22A	137,597
115	0604264N	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	42,155
116	0604269N	EA-18	172,507
117	0604270N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	171,384
118	0604273M	EXECUTIVE HELO DEVELOPMENT	35,376
119	0604274N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ)	40,477
120	0604280N	JOINT TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEM—NAVY (JTRS-NAVY)	451,397
121	0604282N	NEXT GENERATION JAMMER (NGJ) INCREMENT II	250,577
122	0604307N	SURFACE COMBATANT COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	453,311
124	0604329N	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	52,211
125	0604366N	STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	418,187
126	0604373N	AIRBORNE MCM	11,368
127	0604378N	NAVAL INTEGRATED FIRE CONTROL—COUNTER AIR SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	66,445
128	0604419N	ADVANCED SENSORS APPLICATION PROGRAM (ASAP)	13,000
		Program increase	0
		ADVANCED ABOVE WATER SENSORS	115,396
129	0604501N	SSN-688 AND TRIDENT MODERNIZATION	93,435
130	0604503N		
			13,000
			[13,000]

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
131	0604504N	AIR CONTROL	42,656		42,656
132	0604512N	SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	10,442		10,442
133	0604518N	COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	11,359		11,359
134	0604522N	AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE RADAR (AMDR) SYSTEM	90,307		90,307
135	0604530N	ADVANCED ARRESTING GEAR (AAG)	10,658		10,658
136	0604558N	NEW DESIGN SSN	234,356		234,356
137	0604562N	SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	71,516		71,516
138	0604567N	SHIP CONTRACT DESIGN/ LIVE FIRE T&E	22,462		22,462
139	0604574N	NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	4,279		4,279
140	0604601N	MINE DEVELOPMENT	104,731		104,731
141	0604610N	LIGHTWEIGHT TORPEDO DEVELOPMENT	229,668		229,668
142	0604654N	JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	9,064		9,064
143	0604657M	USMC GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS—ENG DEV	62,329		62,329
144	0604703N	PERSONNEL TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	9,319		9,319
145	0604727N	JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	1,964		1,964
146	0604755N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (DETECT & CONTROL)	158,426		158,426
147	0604756N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: HARD KILL)	47,492		47,492
148	0604757N	SHIP SELF DEFENSE (ENGAGE: SOFT KILL/EW)	125,206		125,206
149	0604761N	INTELLIGENCE ENGINEERING	19,969		19,969
150	0604771N	MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	6,061		6,061
151	0604777N	NAVIGATION/ID SYSTEM	45,262		45,262
154	0604850N	SSN(X)	361,582		361,582
155	0605013M	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	22,663		22,663
156	0605013N	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	282,138		282,138
157	0605024N	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	8,340		8,340
158	0605180N	TACAMO MODERNIZATION	213,743		213,743
159	0605212M	CH-53K RDTF	222,288		222,288

160	0605215N	MISSION PLANNING	86,448	86,448
161	0605217N	COMMON AVIONICS	81,076	81,076
162	0605220N	SHIP TO SHORE CONNECTOR (SSC)	1,343	1,343
163	0605327N	T-AO 205 CLASS	71	71
164	0605414N	UNMANNED CARRIER AVIATION (UCA)	220,404	220,404
165	0605450M	JOINT AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (JAGM)	384	384
166	0605500N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME AIRCRAFT (MMA)	36,027	36,027
167	0605504N	MULTI-MISSION MARITIME (MMA) INCREMENT III	132,449	132,449
168	0605611M	MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	103,236	103,236
169	0605813M	JOINT LIGHT TACTICAL VEHICLE (JLTV) SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	2,609	2,609
170	0204202N	DDG-1000	231,778	231,778
171	0301377N	COUNTERING ADVANCED CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (CACW)	17,531	17,531
172	0304785N	ISR & INFO OPERATIONS	174,271	174,271
173	0306250M	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	2,068	2,068
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	13,000	6,975,234
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
174	0604256N	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	22,918	22,918
175	0604258N	TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	18,623	18,623
176	0604759N	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	74,221	74,221
177	0605152N	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—NAVY	3,229	3,229
178	0605154N	CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	45,672	45,672
180	0605804N	TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	1,000	1,000
181	0605853N	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	124,328	124,328
182	0605856N	STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	4,053	4,053
183	0605863N	RD&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	203,447	203,447
184	0605864N	TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	3,000	3,000
		Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center Improvements	[3,000]	[3,000]
185	0605865N	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	29,399	29,399
186	0605866N	NAVY SPACE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE (SEW) SUPPORT	27,504	27,504
187	0605867N	SEW SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	9,183	9,183
188	0605873M	MARINE CORPS PROGRAM WIDE SUPPORT	34,976	34,976

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
189	0605898N	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	41,331		41,331
190	0606355N	WARFARE INNOVATION MANAGEMENT	37,340		37,340
191	0305327N	INSIDER THREAT	2,246		2,246
192	0902498N	MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES)	2,168		2,168
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,163,613	3,000	1,166,613
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
196	0604840M	F-35 C2D2	544,625		544,625
197	0604840N	F-35 C2D2	543,834		543,834
198	0605520M	MARINE CORPS AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS SYSTEMS	99,860		99,860
199	0607658N	COOPERATIVE ENGAGEMENT CAPABILITY (CEC)	153,440		153,440
200	0101221N	STRATEGIC SUB & WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT	321,648	10,000	331,648
		Fleet Ballistic Missile Strategic Weapon System		[10,000]	
201	0101224N	SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	62,694		62,694
202	0101226N	SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	92,869		92,869
203	0101402N	NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	51,919		51,919
204	0204136N	F/A-18 SQUADRONS	333,783		333,783
205	0204228N	SURFACE SUPPORT	8,619		8,619
206	0204229N	TOMAHAWK AND TOMAHAWK MISSION PLANNING CENTER (TMPC)	122,834		122,834
207	0204311N	INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	76,279		76,279
208	0204313N	SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	1,103		1,103
209	0204413N	AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS (DISPLACEMENT CRAFT)	1,991		1,991
210	0204460M	GROUND/AIR TASK ORIENTED RADAR (G/ATOR)	92,674		92,674
211	0204571N	CONSOLIDATED TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	115,894		115,894
212	0204575N	ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) READINESS SUPPORT	61,677		61,677
213	0205601N	ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE IMPROVEMENT	59,555		59,555
214	0205620N	SURFACE ASW COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	29,973		29,973

215	0205632N	MK-48 ADCAP	213,165
216	0205633N	AVIATION IMPROVEMENTS	143,277
217	0205675N	OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	152,546
218	0206313M	MARINE CORPS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	192,625
219	0206335M	COMMON AVIATION COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (CAC2S)	12,565
220	0206623M	MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	83,900
221	0206624M	MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	27,794
222	0206625M	USMC INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEMS (MIP)	47,762
223	0206629M	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE	373
224	0207161N	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	36,439
225	0207163N	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	29,198
226	0208043N	PLANNING AND DECISION AID SYSTEM (PDAS)	3,565
230	0303138N	AFLOAT NETWORKS	49,995
231	0303140N	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	33,390
232	0305197N	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (MIP) ACTIVITIES	7,304
233	0305204N	TACTICAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	11,235
234	0305205N	UAS INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY	16,409
235	0305208M	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	51,192
236	0305220N	MQ-4C TRITON	12,094
237	0305231N	MQ-8 UAV	29,700
238	0305232M	RQ-11 UAV	2,107
239	0305234N	SMALL (LEVEL 0) TACTICAL UAS (STUASLO)	2,999
240	0305241N	MULTI-INTELLIGENCE SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	49,460
241	0305242M	UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) PAYLOADS (MIP)	13,005
242	0305251N	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	2,000
243	0305421N	RQ-4 MODERNIZATION	300,378
244	0307577N	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	788
245	0308601N	MODELING AND SIMULATION SUPPORT	10,994
246	0702207N	DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	23,248
247	0708730N	MARITIME TECHNOLOGY (MARITECH)	3,284
9999	99999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,021,376
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	10,000
			6,359,438

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SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS					
249	0608013N	RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	11,748		11,748
250	0608231N	MARITIME TACTICAL COMMAND AND CONTROL (MTC2)—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	10,555		10,555
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	22,303	0	22,303
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, NAVY	26,922,225	255,000	27,177,225
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF					
BASIC RESEARCH					
1	0601102F	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	401,486		401,486
2	0601103F	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	182,372		182,372
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	583,858	0	583,858
APPLIED RESEARCH					
3	0602020F	FUTURE AF CAPABILITIES APPLIED RESEARCH	90,713		90,713
4	0602022F	UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED RESEARCH CENTER (UARC)—TACTICAL AUTONOMY	8,018		8,018
5	0602102F	MATERIALS	142,325	9,000	151,325
		Advanced materials science for manufacturing research		[9,000]	
6	0602201F	AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES	161,268		161,268
7	0602202F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS APPLIED RESEARCH	146,921		146,921
8	0602203F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION	184,867		184,867
9	0602204F	AEROSPACE SENSORS	216,269		216,269
11	0602298F	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT— MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES	10,303		10,303
12	0602602F	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	160,599		160,599
13	0602605F	DIRECTED ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	129,961	–11,509	118,452
		DAF requested realignment of funds to 6601SF		[–11,509]	

14	0602788F	DOMINANT INFORMATION SCIENCES AND METHODS	182,076	38,000	220,076
		Distributed quantum information sciences networking testbed		[5,000]	
		Future Flag experimentation testbed		[15,000]	
		Ion trapped quantum information sciences computer		[8,000]	
		Multi-domain radio frequency spectrum testing environment		[5,000]	
		Secure interference-avoiding connectivity of autonomous artificially intelligent machines		[5,000]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	1,433,320	35,491	1,468,811
		ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
15	0603032F	FUTURE AF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY DEMOS	255,855	—42,200	213,655
		Program reduction		[—42,200]	
16	0603112F	ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	30,372		30,372
17	0603199F	SUSTAINMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S&T)	10,478		10,478
18	0603203F	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SENSORS	48,046		48,046
19	0603211F	AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY DEV/DEMO	51,896	10,000	61,896
		Semiautonomous adversary air platform		[10,000]	
20	0603216F	AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	56,789		56,789
21	0603270F	ELECTRONIC COMBAT TECHNOLOGY	32,510		32,510
22	0603273F	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FOR NUCLEAR RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS	70,321		70,321
23	0603444F	MAUI SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (MSSS)	2		2
24	0603456F	HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,593		15,593
25	0603601F	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	132,311		132,311
26	0603605F	ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	102,997		102,997
27	0603680F	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	44,422	5,000	49,422
		Additive manufacturing for aerospace parts		[5,000]	
28	0603788F	BATTLESPACE KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	37,779		37,779
29	0207412F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	2,005		2,005
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	891,376	—27,200	864,176
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
30	0603036F	MODULAR ADVANCED MISSILE	105,238		105,238
31	0603260F	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	6,237		6,237

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
32	0603742F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	21,298		21,298
33	0603790F	NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,208		2,208
34	0603851F	INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE—DEW/VAL	45,319	30,000	75,319
		Enhanced ICBM guidance capability and testing		[30,000]	
35	0604001F	NC3 ADVANCED CONCEPTS	10,011		10,011
37	0604003F	ADVANCED BATTLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ABMS)	500,575		500,575
38	0604004F	ADVANCED ENGINE DEVELOPMENT	595,352		595,352
39	0604005F	NC3 COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPING	78,799		78,799
40	0604006F	DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE TECH ARCHITECTURE	2,620	-2,620	
		DAF requested realignment of funds to 64858F		[-2,620]	
41	0604007F	E-7	681,039		681,039
42	0604009F	AFWERX PRIME	83,336		83,336
43	0604015F	LONG RANGE STRIKE—BOMBER	2,984,143		2,984,143
44	0604025F	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	154,300		154,300
45	0604032F	DIRECTED ENERGY PROTOTYPING	1,246		1,246
46	0604033F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING	150,340	-150,340	
		Air-Launched Rapid Response Weapon reduction		[-150,340]	
47	0604183F	HYPERSONICS PROTOTYPING—HYPERSONIC ATTACK CRUISE MISSILE (HACM)	381,528		381,528
48	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	18,041		18,041
49	0604257F	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND SENSORS	27,650		27,650
50	0604288F	SURVIVABLE AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (SAOC)	888,829		888,829
51	0604317F	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	26,638		26,638
52	0604327F	HARD AND DEEPLY BURIED TARGET DEFEAT SYSTEM (HDBTDS) PROGRAM	19,266		19,266
53	0604414F	CYBER RESILIENCY OF WEAPON SYSTEMS-ACS	37,121		37,121
55	0604668F	JOINT TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JTMS)	37,026		37,026
56	0604776F	DEPLOYMENT & DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISE R&D	31,833		31,833
57	0604858F	TECH TRANSITION PROGRAM	210,806	24,670	235,476

		DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11R			[17,550]	
		DAF requested realignment of funds from OMAF SAG 11Z			[4,500]	
		DAF requested realignment of funds from RDAF 64006F			[2,620]	
58	0604860F	OPERATIONAL ENERGY AND INSTALLATION RESILIENCE	46,305			46,305
59	0605164F	AIR REFUELING CAPABILITY MODERNIZATION	19,400			19,400
61	0207110F	NEXT GENERATION AIR DOMINANCE	2,326,128			2,326,128
62	0207179F	AUTONOMOUS COLLABORATIVE PLATFORMS	118,826		-17,813	101,013
		DAF requested realignment of funds			[-17,813]	
63	0207420F	COMBAT IDENTIFICATION	1,902			1,902
64	0207455F	THREE DIMENSIONAL LONG-RANGE RADAR (3DELRR)	19,763			19,763
65	0207522F	AIRBASE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS (ABADS)	78,867			78,867
66	0208030F	WAR RESERVE MATERIEL—AMMUNITION	8,175			8,175
68	0305236F	COMMON DATA LINK EXECUTIVE AGENT (COL EA)	25,157			25,157
69	0305601F	MISSION PARTNER ENVIRONMENTS	17,727			17,727
72	0708051F	RAPID SUSTAINMENT MODERNIZATION (RSM)	43,431			43,431
73	0808737F	INTEGRATED PRIMARY PREVENTION	9,364			9,364
74	0901410F	CONTRACTING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM	28,294			28,294
75	1206415F	U.S. SPACE COMMAND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	14,892			14,892
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	9,859,030		-116,103	9,742,927
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION						
76	0604200F	FUTURE ADVANCED WEAPON ANALYSIS & PROGRAMS	9,757			9,757
77	0604201F	PNT RESILIENCY, MODS, AND IMPROVEMENTS	163,156			163,156
78	0604222F	NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	45,884			45,884
79	0604270F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	13,804			13,804
80	0604281F	TACTICAL DATA NETWORKS ENTERPRISE	74,023			79,023
		DAF requested realignment of funds			5,000	
81	0604287F	PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	10,605		[5,000]	10,605
82	0604602F	ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	5,918			5,918
83	0604604F	SUBMUNITIONS	3,345			3,345
84	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	21,967			21,967
85	0604706F	LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	39,301			39,301

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
86	0604735F	COMBAT TRAINING RANGES	152,569		152,569
87	0604932F	LONG RANGE STANDOFF WEAPON	911,406	-20,000	891,406
		DAF realignment of funds		[-20,000]	
88	0604933F	ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION	71,732		71,732
89	0605030F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK CENTER (JTNC)	2,256		2,256
90	0605031F	JOINT TACTICAL NETWORK (JTN)	452		452
91	0605056F	OPEN ARCHITECTURE MANAGEMENT	36,582		36,582
92	0605057F	NEXT GENERATION AIR-REFUELING SYSTEM	7,928		7,928
93	0605223F	ADVANCED PILOT TRAINING	77,252		77,252
94	0605229F	HH-60W	48,268		48,268
95	0605238F	GROUND BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT EMD	3,746,935	-7,650	3,739,285
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[-7,650]	
96	0207171F	F-15 EPAWSS	13,982		13,982
97	0207279F	ISOLATED PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY AND RECOVERY	56,225		56,225
98	0207328F	STAND IN ATTACK WEAPON	298,585		298,585
99	0207701F	FULL COMBAT MISSION TRAINING	7,597		7,597
100	0208036F	MEDICAL C-CBRNE PROGRAMS	2,006		2,006
102	0305205F	ENDURANCE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES	30,000		30,000
103	0401221F	KC-46A TANKER SQUADRONS	124,662		124,662
104	0401319F	VC-25B	490,701	-20,000	470,701
		5G interference mitigation for critical aircraft navigation and sensor systems on the Presidential Aircraft Fleet		[30,000]	
		Program reduction		[-50,000]	
105	0701212F	AUTOMATED TEST SYSTEMS	12,911		12,911
106	0804772F	TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS	1,922		1,922
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	6,481,731	-42,650	6,439,081

107	0604256F	MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
108	0604759F	THREAT SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	16,626	16,626	
109	0605101F	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT	31,143	31,143	
110	0605502F	RAND PROJECT AIR FORCE	38,398	38,398	
111	0605712F	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH	1,466	1,466	
112	0605807F	INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	13,736	13,736	
		TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	913,213	32,813	946,026
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[32,813]	
113	0605827F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL VIG & COMBAT SYS	317,901	317,901	
114	0605828F	ACQ WORKFORCE- GLOBAL REACH	541,677	541,677	
115	0605829F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CYBER, NETWORK, & BUS SYS	551,213	-14,700	536,513
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[-14,700]	
117	0605831F	ACQ WORKFORCE- CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	243,780	30,000	273,780
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[30,000]	
118	0605832F	ACQ WORKFORCE- ADVANCED PRGM TECHNOLOGY	109,030	-32,000	77,030
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[-32,000]	
119	0605833F	ACQ WORKFORCE- NUCLEAR SYSTEMS	336,788		336,788
120	0605898F	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	5,005	1,700	6,705
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[1,700]	
121	0605976F	FACILITIES RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	87,889		87,889
122	0605978F	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT—TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	35,065		35,065
123	0606017F	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS AND MATURATION	89,956		89,956
124	0606398F	MANAGEMENT HQ—T&E	7,453		7,453
126	0303255F	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION, AND COMPUTERS (C4)—STRATCOM	20,871	20,000	40,871
		NC3 network sensor demonstration		[10,000]	
		NC3 Rapid Engineering Architecture Collaboration Hub (REACH)		[10,000]	
127	0308602F	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION SERVICES (EIS)	100,357		100,357
128	0702806F	ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	20,478		20,478
129	0804731F	GENERAL SKILL TRAINING	796	6,000	6,796
		Security Work Readiness for Duty		[6,000]	
132	1001004F	INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	3,917		3,917
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	3,486,758	43,813	3,530,571

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT					
134	0604233F	SPECIALIZED UNDERGRADUATE FLIGHT TRAINING	41,464		41,464
135	0604283F	BATTLE MGMT COM & CTRL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT	40,000		40,000
136	0604445F	WIDE AREA SURVEILLANCE	8,018		8,018
137	0604617F	AGILE COMBAT SUPPORT	5,645		5,645
139	0604840F	F-35 C2D2	1,275,268	-5,000	1,270,268
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[-5,000]	
140	0605018F	AF INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM (AF-PPS)	40,203		40,203
141	0605024F	ANTI-TAMPER TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE AGENCY	49,613		49,613
142	0605117F	FOREIGN MATERIEL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	93,881		93,881
143	0605278F	HC/MC-130 RECAP RDT&E	36,536		36,536
144	0606018F	NC3 INTEGRATION	22,910		22,910
145	0101113F	B-52 SQUADRONS	950,815	14,017	964,832
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[14,017]	
146	0101122F	AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE (ALCM)	290		290
147	0101126F	B-1B SQUADRONS	12,619		12,619
148	0101127F	B-2 SQUADRONS	87,623		87,623
149	0101213F	MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	33,237		33,237
150	0101316F	WORLDWIDE JOINT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	24,653		24,653
151	0101318F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO STRATCOM—GLOBAL STRIKE	7,562		7,562
153	0101328F	ICBM REENTRY VEHICLES	475,415		475,415
155	0102110F	MH-139A	25,737		25,737
156	0102326F	REGION/SECTOR OPERATION CONTROL CENTER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	831		831
157	0102412F	NORTH WARNING SYSTEM (NWS)	102		102
158	0102417F	OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR	428,754		428,754
159	0202834F	VEHICLES AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT—GENERAL	15,498	4,000	19,498

160	0205219F	DAF requested realignment of funds	81,123	81,123
161	0205671F	MQ-9 UAV	2,303	2,303
162	0207040F	JOINT COUNTER RCIED ELECTRONIC WARFARE	7,312	7,312
164	0207133F	MULTI-PLATFORM ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT	98,633	98,633
165	0207134F	F-16 SQUADRONS	50,965	50,965
166	0207136F	F-15E SQUADRONS	16,543	16,543
167	0207138F	MANNED DESTRUCTIVE SUPPRESSION	725,889	725,889
168	0207142F	F-22A SQUADRONS	97,231	97,231
169	0207146F	F-35 SQUADRONS	100,006	100,006
170	0207161F	F-15EX	41,958	41,958
171	0207163F	TACTICAL AIM MISSILES	53,679	53,679
172	0207227F	ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	726	726
173	0207238F	COMBAT RESCUE—PARARESCUE	64,888	64,888
174	0207247F	E-11A	25,749	25,749
175	0207249F	AF TENCAP	11,872	11,872
176	0207253F	PRECISION ATTACK SYSTEMS PROCUREMENT	66,932	66,932
177	0207268F	COMPASS CALL	55,223	55,223
178	0207325F	AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	132,937	132,937
179	0207327F	JOINT AIR-TO-SURFACE STANDOFF MISSILE (JASSM)	37,518	37,518
180	0207410F	SMALL DIAMETER BOMB (SDB)	72,059	72,059
181	0207412F	AIR & SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)	17,498	17,498
183	0207418F	CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (CRC)	2,106	2,106
185	0207431F	AFSPECWAR—TACP	72,010	72,010
186	0207438F	COMBAT AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	6,467	6,467
187	0207439F	THEATER BATTLE MANAGEMENT (TBM) C4I	10,388	10,388
188	0207444F	ELECTRONIC WARFARE INTEGRATED REPROGRAMMING (EWIR)	10,060	10,060
189	0207452F	TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY-MOD	8,233	8,233
190	0207521F	DCAPES	2,172	2,172
192	0207573F	AIR FORCE CALIBRATION PROGRAMS	2,049	2,049
193	0207590F	NATIONAL TECHNICAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS	33,478	33,478
195	0207605F	SEEK EAGLE	11,894	11,894
		WARGAMING AND SIMULATION CENTERS		

[4,000]

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
197	0207697F	DISTRIBUTED TRAINING AND EXERCISES	3,811		3,811
198	0208006F	MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	96,272		96,272
199	0208007F	TACTICAL DECEPTION	26,533		26,533
201	0208087F	DISTRIBUTED CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS	50,122		50,122
202	0208088F	AF DEFENSIVE CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	113,064		113,064
208	0208288F	INTEL DATA APPLICATIONS	967		967
209	0301025F	GEODASE	1,514		1,514
211	0301113F	CYBER SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	8,476		8,476
218	0301401F	AF MULTI-DOMAIN NON-TRADITIONAL ISR BATTLESPACE AWARENESS	2,890	500	3,390
		Military Cyber Cooperation Activities with the Kingdom of Jordan		[500]	
219	0302015F	E-4B NATIONAL AIRBORNE OPERATIONS CENTER (NAOC)	39,868		39,868
220	0303004F	EIT CONNECT	32,900		32,900
221	0303089F	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS SYSTEMS	4,881		4,881
222	0303131F	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	33,567		33,567
223	0303133F	HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO SYSTEMS	40,000		40,000
224	0303140F	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	95,523		95,523
226	0303248F	ALL DOMAIN COMMON PLATFORM	71,296		71,296
227	0303260F	JOINT MILITARY DECEPTION INITIATIVE	4,682		4,682
228	0304100F	STRATEGIC MISSION PLANNING & EXECUTION SYSTEM (SMPES)	64,944		64,944
230	0304260F	AIRBORNE SIGINT ENTERPRISE	108,947		108,947
231	0304310F	COMMERCIAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	4,635		4,635
234	0305015F	C2 AIR OPERATIONS SUITE—C2 INFO SERVICES	13,751		13,751
235	0305020F	CCMD INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1,660		1,660
236	0305022F	ISR MODERNIZATION & AUTOMATION DVMT (IMAD)	18,680		18,680
237	0305099F	GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT (GATM)	5,031		5,031
238	0305103F	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	301		301
239	0305111F	WEATHER SERVICE	26,329	9,000	35,329

240	0305114F	Weather service data migration	8,751	8,751
241	0305116F	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (ATCALS)	6,915	6,915
244	0305128F	AERIAL TARGETS	352	352
245	0305146F	SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES	6,930	6,930
246	0305179F	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	21,588	21,588
247	0305202F	INTEGRATED BROADCAST SERVICE (IBS)	16,842	16,842
248	0305206F	DRAGON U-2	43,158	43,158
249	0305207F	AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	14,330	14,330
250	0305208F	MANNED RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEMS	88,854	88,854
251	0305220F	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	1,242	1,242
252	0305221F	RQ-4 UAV	12,496	12,496
253	0305238F	NETWORK-CENTRIC COLLABORATIVE TARGETING	2	2
254	0305240F	NATO AGS	31,589	31,589
255	0305600F	SUPPORT TO DCGS ENTERPRISE	15,322	15,322
256	0305881F	INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURES	8,830	8,830
257	0305984F	RAPID CYBER ACQUISITION	2,764	2,764
258	0307577F	PERSONNEL RECOVERY COMMAND & CTRL (PRC2)	7,090	7,090
259	0401115F	INTELLIGENCE MISSION DATA (IMD)	5,427	5,427
260	0401119F	C-130 AIRLIFT SQUADRON	29,502	29,502
261	0401130F	C-5 AIRLIFT SQUADRONS (IF)	2,753	2,753
262	0401132F	C-17 AIRCRAFT (IF)	19,100	19,100
263	0401134F	C-130J PROGRAM	5,982	5,982
264	0401218F	LARGE AIRCRAFT IR COUNTERMEASURES (LAIRCM)	51,105	51,105
265	0401318F	KC-135S	18,127	18,127
266	0408011F	CV-22	9,198	9,198
268	0708610F	SPECIAL TACTICS / COMBAT CONTROL	17,520	17,520
269	0801380F	LOGISTICS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (LOGIT)	25,144	25,144
270	0804743F	AF LVC OPERATIONAL TRAINING (LVC-OT)	2,265	2,265
272	0901202F	OTHER FLIGHT TRAINING	2,266	2,266
273	0901218F	JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY	4,006	4,006
274	0901220F	CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	3,078	3,078
		PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION		

[9,000]

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
275	0901226F	AIR FORCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS AGENCY	5,309		5,309
276	0901538F	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	4,279		4,279
277	0901554F	DEFENSE ENTERPRISE ACNTNG AND MGT SYS (DEAMS)	45,925		45,925
278	1202140F	SERVICE SUPPORT TO SPACECOM ACTIVITIES	9,778		9,778
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	16,814,245		16,814,245
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	23,829,283	22,517	23,851,800
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, AF	46,565,356	-84,132	46,481,224
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, SF			
4	1206601SF	APPLIED RESEARCH			
		SPACE TECHNOLOGY	206,196	144,467	350,663
		Advanced analog microelectronics		[8,600]	
		Advanced isotope power systems		[5,000]	
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[84,397]	
		Ground-based interferometry		[16,000]	
		Lunar surface-based domain awareness		[5,000]	
		Solar cruiser		[10,000]	
		Space modeling, simulation, and analysis hub		[15,470]	
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	206,196	144,467	350,663
5	1206310SF	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
		SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	472,493	5,000	477,493
		Human performance optimization		[5,000]	
6	1206616SF	SPACE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT/DEMO	110,033	48,000	158,033
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[40,000]	
		Modular multi-mode propulsion system		[8,000]	

		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	582,526	53,000	635,526
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
7	0604002SF	SPACE FORCE WEATHER SERVICES RESEARCH	849		849
8	1203010SF	SPACE FORCE IT, DATA ANALYTICS, DIGITAL SOLUTIONS	61,723		61,723
9	1203164SF	NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT) (SPACE)	353,807		353,807
10	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	95,541		95,541
11	1203710SF	EO/IR WEATHER SYSTEMS	95,615	16,500	112,115
		Weather satellite risk reduction		[16,500]	
13	1206410SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTOTYPING	2,081,307		2,081,307
16	1206427SF	SPACE SYSTEMS PROTOTYPE TRANSITIONS (SSPT)	145,948	—40,000	105,948
		DAF requested realignment of funds to 6616SF		[—40,000]	
17	1206438SF	SPACE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	58,374		58,374
18	1206458SF	TECH TRANSITION (SPACE)	164,649	15,000	179,649
		Encouraging the establishment of the outernet		[15,000]	
19	1206730SF	SPACE SECURITY AND DEFENSE PROGRAM	59,784		59,784
20	1206760SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL ENTERPRISE SERVICE (PTES)	76,554		76,554
21	1206761SF	PROTECTED TACTICAL SERVICE (PTS)	360,126		360,126
22	1206855SF	EVOLVED STRATEGIC SATCOM (ESS)	632,833		632,833
23	1206857SF	SPACE RAPID CAPABILITIES OFFICE	12,036		12,036
24	1206862SF	TACTICALLY RESPONSE SPACE	30,000		30,000
		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES	4,229,146	—8,500	4,220,646
		SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION			
25	1203269SF	GPS III FOLLOW-ON (GPS IIIF)	308,999		308,999
27	1206421SF	COUNTERSPACE SYSTEMS	36,537		36,537
28	1206422SF	WEATHER SYSTEM FOLLOW-ON	79,727		79,727
29	1206425SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS SYSTEMS	372,827		372,827
30	1206431SF	ADVANCED EHF MILSATCOM (SPACE)	4,068		4,068
31	1206432SF	POLAR MILSATCOM (SPACE)	73,757		73,757
32	1206433SF	WIDEBAND GLOBAL SATCOM (SPACE)	49,445		49,445
33	1206440SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GROUND	661,367		661,367

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
34	1206442SF	NEXT GENERATION OPIR	222,178		222,178
35	1206443SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—GEO	719,731		719,731
36	1206444SF	NEXT-GEN OPIR—POLAR	1,013,478		1,013,478
37	1206445SF	COMMERCIAL SATCOM (COMSATCOM) INTEGRATION	73,501		73,501
38	1206446SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—LOW EARTH ORBIT (LEO)	1,266,437	252,785	1,519,222
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[252,785]	
39	1206447SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—MEDIUM EARTH ORBIT (MEO)	538,208	252,784	790,992
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[252,784]	
40	1206448SF	RESILIENT MISSILE WARNING MISSILE TRACKING—INTEGRATED GROUND SEGMENT	505,569	—505,569	
		DAF requested realignment of funds to 6446SF		[—252,785]	
		DAF requested realignment of funds to 6447SF		[—252,784]	
41	1206853SF	NATIONAL SECURITY SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)—EMD	82,188		82,188
		SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	6,008,017	0	6,008,017
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT					
43	1203622SF	SPACE WARFIGHTING ANALYSIS	3,568		3,568
46	1206392SF	ACQ WORKFORCE—SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS	258,969	17,531	276,500
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[17,531]	
47	1206398SF	SPACE & MISSILE SYSTEMS CENTER—MHA	13,694	1,359	15,053
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[1,359]	
48	1206601SF	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	91,778	—91,778	
		DAF requested realignment of funds		[—91,778]	
49	1206759SF	MAJOR T&E INVESTMENT—SPACE	146,797		146,797
50	1206860SF	ROCKET SYSTEMS LAUNCH PROGRAM (SPACE)	18,023		18,023
52	1206864SF	SPACE TEST PROGRAM (STP)	30,192		30,192
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	563,021	—72,888	490,133

OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT			
55	1203001SF	FAMILY OF ADVANCED BLOS TERMINALS (FAB-T)	91,369
56	1203040SF	DCO-SPACE	76,003
57	1203109SF	NARROWBAND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	230,785
58	1203110SF	SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SPACE)	86,465
59	1203154SF	LONG RANGE KILL CHAINS	243,036
61	1203173SF	SPACE AND MISSILE TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER	22,039
62	1203174SF	SPACE INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	41,483
63	1203182SF	SPACELIFT RANGE SYSTEM (SPACE)	11,175
65	1203330SF	SPACE SUPERIORITY ISR	28,730
67	1203873SF	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE RADARS	8,000
		Perimeter Acquisition Radar Attack Characterization System (PARCS) radar	[8,000]
68	1203906SF	NCMC—TW/AA SYSTEM	25,545
69	1203913SF	NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (SPACE)	93,391
70	1203940SF	SPACE SITUATION AWARENESS OPERATIONS	264,966
71	1206423SF	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM III—OPERATIONAL CONTROL SEGMENT	317,309
75	1206770SF	ENTERPRISE GROUND SERVICES	155,825
76	1208053SF	JOINT TACTICAL GROUND SYSTEM	14,568
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	460,700
		Space Force realignment of funds for classified program	[270,000]
		Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program B	[83,000]
		Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program C	[53,000]
		Space Force Unfunded Priorities List Classified Program D	[54,700]
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	468,700
			7,956,808
SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
78	1208248SF	SPACE COMMAND & CONTROL—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	122,326
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	0
			122,326
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, SF	584,779
		RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	19,784,119

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Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
BASIC RESEARCH					
1	0601000BR	DTRA BASIC RESEARCH	14,761		14,761
2	0601101E	DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	311,531		311,531
3	0601108D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH INITIATIVES	16,329		16,329
4	0601110D8Z	BASIC RESEARCH INITIATIVES	71,783	25,000	96,783
		Defense Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (DEPSCoR)		[25,000]	
5	0601117E	BASIC OPERATIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENCE	50,430		50,430
6	0601120D8Z	NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM	159,549	10,000	169,549
		Enhanced civics education program		[10,000]	
7	0601228D8Z	HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES/MINORITY INSTITUTIONS	100,467		100,467
8	0601384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	36,235		36,235
		SUBTOTAL BASIC RESEARCH	761,085	35,000	796,085
APPLIED RESEARCH					
9	0602000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	19,157		19,157
10	0602115E	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	141,081		141,081
11	0602128D8Z	PROMOTION AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES	3,219		3,219
12	0602230D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	55,160		55,160
13	0602234D8Z	LINCOLN LABORATORY RESEARCH PROGRAM	46,858		46,858
14	0602251D8Z	APPLIED RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF S&T PRIORITIES	66,866		66,866
15	0602303E	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	333,029		333,029
17	0602384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	240,610		240,610
18	0602668D8Z	CYBER SECURITY RESEARCH	17,437	3,000	20,437
		Semiconductor industry cybersecurity research		[3,000]	
19	0602675D8Z	SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY	4,718		4,718
20	0602702E	TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY	234,549		234,549
21	0602715E	MATERIALS AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY	344,986		344,986

22	0602716E	ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	572,662	572,662
23	0602718BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION APPLIED RESEARCH	208,870	208,870
24	0602751D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE (SEI) APPLIED RESEARCH	11,168	11,168
25	0602890D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER RESEARCH	48,804	48,804
26	0602891D8Z	FSRM MODELLING	2,000	2,000
27	1160401BB	SOF TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	52,287	52,287
		SUBTOTAL APPLIED RESEARCH	3,000	2,406,461
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT				
28	0603000D8Z	JOINT MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	37,706	37,706
29	0603021D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION CAPITAL	15,085	15,085
30	0603121D8Z	SO/LIC ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	30,102	30,102
31	0603122D8Z	COMBATING TERRORISM TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	75,593	105,593
		Loitering munition development		30,000
		U.S.-Israel defense collaboration on emerging technologies		[5,000]
32	0603133D8Z	FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	27,078	27,078
33	0603160BR	COUNTER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	400,947	405,947
		Advanced manufacturing of energetic materials		[5,000]
34	0603176BR	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	7,990	7,990
35	0603176C	ADVANCED CONCEPTS AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	17,825	17,825
36	0603180C	ADVANCED RESEARCH	21,461	21,461
37	0603183D8Z	JOINT HYPERSONIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & TRANSITION	52,292	52,292
38	0603225D8Z	JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	19,567	19,567
39	0603260BR	INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	10,000	10,000
40	0603286E	ADVANCED AEROSPACE SYSTEMS	331,753	331,753
41	0603287E	SPACE PROGRAMS AND TECHNOLOGY	134,809	134,809
42	0603288D8Z	ANALYTIC ASSESSMENTS	24,328	24,328
43	0603289D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONCEPTS	55,626	55,626
44	0603330D8Z	QUANTUM APPLICATION	75,000	75,000
46	0603342D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION UNIT (DIU)	104,729	104,729
47	0603375D8Z	TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION	123,837	123,837
48	0603379D8Z	ADVANCED TECHNICAL INTEGRATION	11,000	11,000

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49	0603384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	267,073	25,000	292,073
50	0603527D8Z	Generative Unconstrained Intelligent Drug Engineering-Enhanced Biodefense		[25,000]	
51	0603618D8Z	RETRACT LARCH	57,401		57,401
53	0603662D8Z	JOINT ELECTRONIC ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,793		19,793
54	0603680D8Z	NETWORKED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES	11,197		11,197
		DEFENSE-WIDE MANUFACTURING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	252,965	12,000	264,965
		Additive manufacturing at scale		[7,000]	
		Digital manufacturing modernization		[5,000]	
55	0603680S	MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	46,404		46,404
56	0603712S	GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	16,580		16,580
57	0603716D8Z	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH PROGRAM	60,387		60,387
58	0603720S	MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	144,707		144,707
59	0603727D8Z	JOINT WARFIGHTING PROGRAM	2,749		2,749
60	0603739E	ADVANCED ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES	254,033		254,033
61	0603760E	COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	321,591		321,591
62	0603766E	NETWORK-CENTRIC WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	885,425		885,425
63	0603767E	SENSOR TECHNOLOGY	358,580		358,580
65	0603781D8Z	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	16,699		16,699
66	0603838D8Z	DEFENSE INNOVATION ACCELERATION (DIA)	257,110		257,110
67	0603924D8Z	HIGH ENERGY LASER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	111,799		111,799
68	0603941D8Z	TEST & EVALUATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	345,384		345,384
69	0603945D8Z	AUKUS INNOVATION INITIATIVES	25,000		25,000
70	0603950D8Z	NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION NETWORK	21,575	7,000	28,575
		National Security Innovation Network		[7,000]	
71	0604055D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	171,668	10,000	181,668
		Increase for tristructural-isotrophic fuel		[10,000]	
72	1160402BB	SOF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	156,097		156,097

		SUBTOTAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	5,380,945	89,000	5,469,945
		ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES			
		NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT RDT&E ADC&P			
74	0603161D8Z	WALKOFF	76,764		76,764
75	0603600D8Z	ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TECHNICAL CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	143,486		143,486
76	0603851D8Z	Sustainable Technology Evaluation and Demonstration program increase	117,196	6,000	123,196
			[6,000]	
77	0603881C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT	220,311		220,311
78	0603882C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE DEFENSE SEGMENT	903,633		903,633
79	0603884BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—DEM/VAL	316,853		316,853
80	0603884C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSORS	239,159		239,159
81	0603890C	BMD ENABLING PROGRAMS	597,720		597,720
82	0603891C	SPECIAL PROGRAMS—MDA	552,888		552,888
83	0603892C	AEGIS BMD	693,727		693,727
84	0603896C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL, BATTLE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATI.....	554,201		554,201
85	0603898C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE JOINT WARFIGHTER SUPPORT	48,248		48,248
86	0603904C	MISSILE DEFENSE INTEGRATION & OPERATIONS CENTER (MDIOC)	50,549		50,549
87	0603906C	REGARDING TRENCH	12,564	15,000	27,564
		Program increase—MDA UFR		[15,000]	
88	0603907C	SEA BASED X-BAND RADAR (SBX)	177,868		177,868
89	0603913C	ISRAELI COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	300,000	25,000	325,000
		U.S.-Israel cooperation on directed energy capabilities		[25,000]	
90	0603914C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TEST	360,455		360,455
91	0603915C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TARGETS	570,258	10,000	580,258
		Hypersonic Targets and Countermeasures Program		[10,000]	
92	0603923D8Z	COALITION WARFARE	12,103		12,103
93	0604011D8Z	NEXT GENERATION INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (5G)	179,278		179,278
94	0604016D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CORROSION PROGRAM	3,185		3,185
95	0604102C	GUAM DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT	397,578		397,578
97	0604124D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO)—MIP	34,350		34,350
98	0604181C	HYPERSONIC DEFENSE	208,997		208,997

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99	0604250D8Z	ADVANCED INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES	1,085,826		1,085,826
100	0604294D8Z	TRUSTED & ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS	810,839		810,839
101	0604331D8Z	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	110,291		110,291
102	0604331J	RAPID PROTOTYPING PROGRAM	9,880		9,880
104	0604400D8Z	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (ODD) UNMANNED SYSTEM COMMON DEVELOPMENT	2,643		2,643
105	0604551BR	CATAPULT INFORMATION SYSTEM	8,328		8,328
106	0604555D8Z	OPERATIONAL ENERGY CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT—NON S&T	53,726		53,726
108	0604682D8Z	WARGAMING AND SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC ANALYSIS (SSA)	3,206		3,206
109	0604790D8Z	RAPID DEFENSE EXPERIMENTATION RESERVE (RDER)	79,773		79,773
110	0604826J	JOINT C5 CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY ASSESSMENTS	28,517		28,517
111	0604873C	LONG RANGE DISCRIMINATION RADAR (LRDR)	103,517		103,517
112	0604874C	IMPROVED HOMELAND DEFENSE INTERCEPTORS	2,130,838		2,130,838
113	0604876C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE TERMINAL DEFENSE SEGMENT TEST	47,577		47,577
114	0604878C	AEGIS BMD TEST	193,484		193,484
115	0604879C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SENSOR TEST	111,049		111,049
116	0604880C	LAND-BASED SM-3 (LBSM3)	22,163		22,163
117	0604887C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE MIDCOURSE SEGMENT TEST	41,824		41,824
118	0202057C	SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,484		2,484
119	0208059JCY	CYBERCOM ACTIVITIES	65,484		65,484
120	0208085JCY	ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	170,182		170,182
121	0208086JCY	CYBER TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (CTE)	114,980		114,980
122	0300206R	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS	2,156		2,156
123	0305103C	CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	2,760		2,760
124	0305245D8Z	INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES AND INNOVATION INVESTMENTS	3,000		3,000
125	0305251JCY	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS FORCES AND FORCE SUPPORT	2,669		2,669
126	0901579D8Z	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC CAPITAL (OSC)	99,000		99,000
129	1206895C	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM SPACE PROGRAMS	109,483		109,483

SUBTOTAL ADVANCED COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT & PROTOTYPES		12,187,050	56,000	12,243,050
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION				
130	0604123D8Z			
131	0604161D8Z	615,246		615,246
132	0604384BP	6,229		6,229
133	0604771D8Z	382,977		382,977
134	0605000BR	9,775		9,775
135	0605013BL	14,414		14,414
136	0605021SE	6,953		6,953
137	0605022D8Z	9,292		9,292
138	0605027D8Z	18,981		18,981
140	0605080S	5,456		5,456
141	0605141BR	32,629		32,629
142	0605210D8Z	9,316		9,316
143	0605294D8Z	6,899		6,899
145	0605772D8Z	297,586		297,586
146	0305304D8Z	4,110		4,110
147	0305310D8Z	8,159		8,159
148	0505167D8Z	14,471		14,471
		3,770		3,770
	SUBTOTAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & DEMONSTRATION	1,446,263	0	1,446,263
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				
149	0603829J	12,402		12,402
150	0604774D8Z	12,746		12,746
151	0604875D8Z	8,426		8,426
152	0604940D8Z	833,792		833,792
153	0604942D8Z	5,810		5,810
154	0605001E	99,090		99,090
155	0605100D8Z	187,421		187,421
156	0605126J	61,477		61,477
158	0605142D8Z	39,949		39,949

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159	0605151D8Z	STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT—OSD	6,292		6,292
160	0605161D8Z	NUCLEAR MATTERS-PHYSICAL SECURITY	21,043		21,043
161	0605170D8Z	SUPPORT TO NETWORKS AND INFORMATION INTEGRATION	10,504		10,504
162	0605200D8Z	GENERAL SUPPORT TO OSD(INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY)	2,980		2,980
163	0605384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE PROGRAM	74,382		74,382
170	0605790D8Z	SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR)/ SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	3,831		3,831
171	0605797D8Z	MAINTAINING TECHNOLOGY ADVANTAGE	38,923		38,923
172	0605798D8Z	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	60,404		60,404
173	0605801KA	DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (OTIC)	65,715	-5,000	60,715
		Information Analysis Centers reduction		[-5,000]	
174	0605803SE	R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION	26,037		26,037
175	0605804D8Z	DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	37,353		37,353
176	0605898E	MANAGEMENT HQ—R&D	14,833		14,833
177	0605998KA	MANAGEMENT HQ—DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER (OTIC)	3,752		3,752
178	0606005D8Z	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	18,088		18,088
179	0606100D8Z	BUDGET AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS	14,427		14,427
180	0606114D8Z	ANALYSIS WORKING GROUP (AWG) SUPPORT	4,200		4,200
181	0606135D8Z	CHIEF DIGITAL AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER (CDAO) ACTIVITIES	17,247		17,247
182	0606225D8Z	ODNA TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS	3,386		3,386
183	0606300D8Z	DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD	2,352		2,352
184	0606301D8Z	AVIATION SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES	213		213
186	0606771D8Z	CYBER RESILIENCY AND CYBERSECURITY POLICY	45,194		45,194
187	0606853BR	MANAGEMENT, TECHNICAL & INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	11,919		11,919
188	0203345D8Z	DEFENSE OPERATIONS SECURITY INITIATIVE (DOSI)	3,112		3,112
189	0204571J	JOINT STAFF ANALYTICAL SUPPORT	4,916		4,916
190	0208045K	C4I INTEROPERABILITY	66,152		66,152
195	0305172K	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	5,366		5,366

197	0305208K	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	3,069	3,069	
199	0804768J	COCOM EXERCISE ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING TRANSFORMATION (CE2T2)—NON-MHA	101,319	101,319	
200	0808709SE	DEFENSE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (DEOMI)	740	740	
201	0901598C	MANAGEMENT HQ—MDA	28,363	28,363	
202	0903235K	JOINT SERVICE PROVIDER (JSP)	5,177	5,177	
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	36,315	63,315	
		All Domain Anomaly Resolution Office		27,000	
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	1,998,717	2,020,717	
203	0604130V	OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	42,482	42,482	
205	0607210D&Z	ENTERPRISE SECURITY SYSTEM (ESS)	1,017,141	1,045,141	
		INDUSTRIAL BASE ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT		28,000	
		Domestic advanced microelectronics packaging		[5,000]	
		Rapid Innovation Program		[20,000]	
		Shipbuilding and ship repair workforce development		[3,000]	
206	0607310D&Z	COUNTERPROLIFERATION SPECIAL PROJECTS: OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12,713	12,713	
207	0607327T	GLOBAL THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (G-TSCMIS) ..	8,503	8,503	
208	0607384BP	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT)	80,495	80,495	
209	0208097JCY	CYBER COMMAND AND CONTROL (CYBER C2)	95,733	95,733	
210	0208099JCY	DATA AND UNIFIED PLATFORM (D&UP)	138,558	138,558	
214	0302019K	DEFENSE INFO INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING AND INTEGRATION	19,299	19,299	
215	0303126K	LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS—DCS	37,726	37,726	
216	0303131K	MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (MEECN)	5,037	5,037	
218	0303140D&Z	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	97,171	97,171	
220	0303140K	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY PROGRAM	8,351	8,351	
222	0303153K	DEFENSE SPECTRUM ORGANIZATION	35,995	35,995	
223	0303171K	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION SERVICES	5,677	5,677	
224	0303228K	JOINT REGIONAL SECURITY STACKS (JRSS)	3,196	3,196	
228	0305104D&Z	DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE (DIB) CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVE	25,655	25,655	
232	0305133V	INDUSTRIAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES	2,134	2,134	
235	0305146V	DEFENSE JOINT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES	2,295	2,295	
236	0305172D&Z	COMBINED ADVANCED APPLICATIONS	52,736	52,736	

SEC. 4201. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Program Element	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
239	0305186D&Z	POLICY R&D PROGRAMS	6,263		6,263
240	0305199D&Z	NET CENTRICITY	23,275		23,275
242	0305208BB	DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND/SURFACE SYSTEMS	6,214		6,214
249	0305327V	INSIDER THREAT	2,971		2,971
250	0305387D&Z	HOMELAND DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM	1,879		1,879
257	0306250JC	CYBER OPERATIONS TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT	469,385	11,000	480,385
		Locked Shield Exercise		[4,000]	
		Modernization of Department of Defense Internet Gateway Cyber Defense		[7,000]	
261	0505167D&Z	DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION	1,760		1,760
262	0708012K	LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	1,420		1,420
263	0708012S	PACIFIC DISASTER CENTERS	1,905		1,905
264	0708047S	DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM	3,249		3,249
265	1105219BB	MQ-9 UAV	37,188		37,188
267	1160403BB	AVIATION SYSTEMS	216,174		216,174
268	1160405BB	INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	86,737		86,737
269	1160408BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS	216,135		216,135
270	1160431BB	WARRIOR SYSTEMS	263,374	17,140	280,514
		Counter Uncrewed Aerial Systems (CUAS) Group 3 Defeat Acceleration		[11,250]	
		Next-Generation Blue Force Tracker		[5,890]	
271	1160432BB	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	529		529
272	1160434BB	UNMANNED ISR	6,727		6,727
273	1160480BB	SOF TACTICAL VEHICLES	9,335		9,335
274	1160483BB	MARITIME SYSTEMS	158,231		158,231
275	1160490BB	OPERATIONAL ENHANCEMENTS INTELLIGENCE	15,749		15,749
9999	9999999999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	8,463,742		8,463,742
		SUBTOTAL OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	11,683,139	56,140	11,739,279

278	0608648D&Z	SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS			
279	0303150K	ACQUISITION VISIBILITY—SOFTWARE PILOT PROGRAM	21,355		21,355
9999	99999999999	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	33,166		33,166
		CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	270,653		270,653
		SUBTOTAL SOFTWARE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY PILOT PROGRAMS	325,174	0	325,174
		TOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST & EVAL, DW	36,185,834	261,140	36,446,974
		OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE			
		MANAGEMENT SUPPORT			
1	06051180TE	OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	169,544		169,544
2	06051310TE	LIVE FIRE TEST AND EVALUATION	103,252		103,252
3	06058140TE	OPERATIONAL TEST ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSES	58,693		58,693
		SUBTOTAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	331,489	0	331,489
		TOTAL OPERATIONAL TEST & EVAL, DEFENSE	331,489		331,489
		TOTAL RDT&E	144,979,625	1,161,287	146,140,912

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 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	MANEUVER UNITS	3,943,409		3,943,409
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	225,238		225,238
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	947,395		947,395
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	2,449,141		2,449,141
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,233,070		1,233,070
060	AVIATION ASSETS	2,046,144		2,046,144
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	7,149,427		7,149,427
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	475,435		475,435
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,423,560		1,423,560
100	MEDICAL READINESS	951,499		951,499
110	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	9,943,031		9,943,031
120	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	5,381,757		5,381,757
130	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	313,612		313,612
140	ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES	454,565		454,565
150	RESET	447,987		447,987
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	414,680		414,680
170	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	408,529		408,529
180	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	285,692		285,692
190	US FORCES KOREA	88,463		88,463

200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	507,845	507,845
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	704,667	704,667
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	0	39,795,146
MOBILIZATION			
230	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	470,143	470,143
240	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	433,909	433,909
250	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	4,244	4,244
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	0	908,296
TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
260	OFFICER ACQUISITION	178,428	178,428
270	RECRUIT TRAINING	78,235	78,235
280	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	114,777	114,777
290	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	551,462	551,462
300	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,147,431	1,147,431
310	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,398,415	1,398,415
320	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	200,779	200,779
330	TRAINING SUPPORT	682,896	682,896
340	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	690,280	833,336
	Army Enlisted Training Corps		143,056
	Recruiting and advertising increase		[5,000]
	EXAMINING		[138,056]
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	195,009	195,009
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	260,235	260,235
370	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	250,252	250,252
380	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,953,094	6,096,150
ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES			

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
400	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	718,323		718,323
410	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	900,624		900,624
420	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	828,059		828,059
430	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	464,029		464,029
440	ADMINISTRATION	537,837		537,837
450	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,962,059		1,962,059
460	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	361,553		361,553
470	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	829,248		829,248
480	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	2,370,107		2,370,107
490	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	203,323		203,323
500	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	286,682		286,682
510	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	455,928		455,928
520	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	39,867		39,867
530	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	610,201		610,201
540	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	38,948		38,948
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,291,229		2,291,229
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES	12,898,017	0	12,898,017
UNDISTRIBUTED				
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-337,600	-337,600
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-208,000]	
	Unobligated balances		[-129,600]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-337,600	-337,600
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	59,554,553	-194,544	59,360,009

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
OPERATING FORCES		
010	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	15,208
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	720,802
030	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	143,400
040	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	707,654
050	AVIATION ASSETS	134,346
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	451,178
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	97,564
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	45,711
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	608,079
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	495,435
110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	28,783
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	3,153
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	19,591
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	3,470,904
		0
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	19,155
150	ADMINISTRATION	21,668
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	44,118
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	7,127
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	67,976
	Recruiting and advertising increase	6,675
		[6,675]
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	166,719
		6,675
UNDISTRIBUTED		
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0
	Foreign currency fluctuations	-14,300
		[-10,900]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	Unobligated balances		[-3,400]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-14,300	-14,300
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	3,630,948	-7,625	3,623,323
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	925,071		925,071
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	201,781		201,781
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	840,373		840,373
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	107,392		107,392
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	62,908		62,908
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,113,908		1,113,908
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	832,946		832,946
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	50,696		50,696
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	231,784		231,784
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,249,066		1,249,066
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,081,561		1,081,561
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,468,857		1,468,857
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	9,566		9,566
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	15,710		15,710
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,191,619	0	8,191,619
	ADMIN & SRWWD ACTIVITIES			
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	7,251		7,251

160	ADMINISTRATION	66,025	66,025	
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	113,366	113,366	
180	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	8,663	8,663	
190	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	292,426	343,146	
	Recruiting and advertising increase		50,720	
	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	3,754	[50,720]	
200	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	491,485	50,720	542,205
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-52,400	-52,400
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-29,000]	
	Unobligated balances		[-23,400]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-52,400	-52,400
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	8,683,104	-1,680	8,681,424
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
	COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)			
010	IRAQ	241,950	241,950	
020	SYRIA	156,000	156,000	
	SUBTOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	397,950	0	397,950
	TOTAL COUNTER ISIS TRAIN AND EQUIP FUND (CTEF)	397,950	0	397,950
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	7,882,504	7,882,504	
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,773,957	2,773,957	
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	73,047	73,047	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	213,862		213,862
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	1,155,463	3,000	1,158,463
	Advanced nucleated foam engine performance and restoration program		[3,000]	
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,857,021		1,857,021
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	66,822		66,822
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	1,871,670		1,871,670
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS	7,015,796		7,015,796
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,301,108		1,301,108
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	11,164,249		11,164,249
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,728,712		2,728,712
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,776,881		1,776,881
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	389,915		389,915
150	WARFARE TACTICS	1,005,998		1,005,998
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	455,330		455,330
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	2,350,089	6,000	2,356,089
	Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School		[6,000]	
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	189,044		189,044
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	92,504		92,504
210	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	352,980		352,980
230	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	522,180		522,180
240	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,763,238		1,763,238
250	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	1,640,642		1,640,642
260	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	696,653		696,653
270	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,780,645		1,780,645
280	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	4,406,192		4,406,192
290	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	6,223,827	48,000	6,271,827
	Navy divestment of electrical utility operations at former Naval Air Station Barbers Point		[48,000]	

	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	61,750,329	57,000	61,807,329
	MOBILIZATION			
300	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	475,255		475,255
310	READY RESERVE FORCE	701,060		701,060
320	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	302,930		302,930
330	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	151,966		151,966
340	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	21,464		21,464
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,652,675	0	1,652,675
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
350	OFFICER ACQUISITION	201,555		201,555
360	RECRUIT TRAINING	16,521		16,521
370	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	175,171		175,171
380	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	1,238,894		1,238,894
390	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	335,603		335,603
400	TRAINING SUPPORT	390,931		390,931
410	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	269,483	85,845	355,328
	Navy Enlisted Training Corps		[5,000]	
	Recruiting and advertising increase		[80,845]	
420	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	90,452		90,452
430	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	73,406		73,406
440	JUNIOR ROTC	58,970		58,970
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,850,986	85,845	2,936,831
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
450	ADMINISTRATION	1,350,449		1,350,449
460	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	242,760		242,760
470	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	745,666		745,666

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
490	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	323,978		323,978
500	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	67,357		67,357
510	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	248,822		248,822
530	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	616,816		616,816
540	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	850,906		850,906
550	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	888,508		888,508
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	655,281		655,281
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	5,990,543	0	5,990,543
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-498,400	-498,400
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-236,300]	
	Unobligated balances		[-262,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-498,400	-498,400
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	72,244,533	-355,555	71,888,978
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	1,799,964		1,799,964
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,878,228		1,878,228
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	211,460		211,460
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	137,831		137,831
060	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	205,449		205,449
070	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	1,211,183		1,211,183

080	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	3,124,551		3,124,551
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	8,568,666	0	8,568,666
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
090	RECRUIT TRAINING	26,284		26,284
100	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,316		1,316
110	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	133,176		133,176
120	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	66,213		66,213
130	TRAINING SUPPORT	570,152		570,152
140	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	246,586	54,317	300,903
	Marine Corps Enlisted Training Corps		[5,000]	
	Recruiting and advertising increase		[49,317]	
150	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	55,230		55,230
160	JUNIOR ROTC	29,616		29,616
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	1,128,573	54,317	1,182,890
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
180	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	90,366		90,366
190	ADMINISTRATION	428,650		428,650
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	65,658		65,658
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	584,674	0	584,674
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-108,900	-108,900
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-33,800]	
	Unobligated balances		[-75,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-108,900	-108,900

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	10,281,913	-54,583	10,227,330
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	731,113		731,113
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	10,122		10,122
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	167,811		167,811
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	103		103
050	AVIATION LOGISTICS	29,185		29,185
060	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	20,806		20,806
070	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	186,590		186,590
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	296		296
090	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	32,467		32,467
100	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	63,726		63,726
110	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	121,064		121,064
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	1,363,283	0	1,363,283
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
120	ADMINISTRATION	2,025		2,025
130	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	13,401		13,401
140	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2,101		2,101
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	17,527	0	17,527
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-8,100	-8,100

	Foreign currency fluctuations	Unobligated balances	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED
	[−3,900]	[−4,200]	−8,100
			0
TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	−8,100		1,380,810
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE			
OPERATING FORCES			
010 OPERATING FORCES			128,468
020 DEPOT MAINTENANCE			20,967
030 SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION			46,589
040 BASE OPERATING SUPPORT			120,808
SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	0		316,832
ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
050 ADMINISTRATION			12,563
SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	0		12,563
UNDISTRIBUTED			
998 UNDISTRIBUTED	−4,900		0
Foreign currency fluctuations	[−3,900]		
Unobligated balances	[−1,000]		
SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	−4,900		0
TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	−4,900		329,395
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
OPERATING FORCES			

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	980,768	-14,700	966,068
	DAF requested realignment of funds		[-14,700]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	2,665,924		2,665,924
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OUT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,630,552		1,630,552
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	4,632,693		4,632,693
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	4,252,815	-58,152	4,194,663
	DAF requested realignment of funds		[-58,152]	
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	229,440		229,440
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	9,537,192		9,537,192
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	6,697,549		6,697,549
090	BASE SUPPORT	11,633,510	-208,492	11,425,018
	DAF requested realignment of funds		[-223,192]	
	DAF requested realignment of funds from SAG 11A		[14,700]	
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	1,350,827	-30,951	1,319,876
	DAF requested realignment of funds		[-30,951]	
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,817,941		1,817,941
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	807,966		807,966
130	TACTICAL INTEL AND OTHER SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	267,615		267,615
160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	245,263		245,263
170	US STRATCOM	541,720		541,720
190	US CENTCOM	335,220	-6,000	329,220
	Office of Security Cooperation-Iraq reduction		[-6,000]	
200	US SOCOM	27,511		27,511
210	US TRANSCOM	607		607
220	CENTCOM CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	1,415		1,415
230	USSPACECOM	373,989		373,989
240	MEDICAL READINESS	564,880	-2,284	562,596

999	DAF requested realignment of funds			
	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,465,926	[-2,284]	1,465,926
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	51,527,249	-320,579	51,206,670
	MOBILIZATION			
260	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	3,012,287		3,012,287
270	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	241,918		241,918
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	3,254,205	0	3,254,205
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
280	OFFICER ACQUISITION	202,769		202,769
290	RECRUIT TRAINING	28,892		28,892
300	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	137,647		137,647
310	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	588,131		588,131
320	FLIGHT TRAINING	875,230		875,230
330	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	301,262		301,262
340	TRAINING SUPPORT	194,609		194,609
350	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	204,318	45,864	250,182
	Air Force Enlisted Training Corps		[5,000]	
	Recruiting and advertising increase		[40,864]	
360	EXAMINING	7,775		7,775
370	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	263,421		263,421
380	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	343,039		343,039
390	JUNIOR ROTC	75,666		75,666
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	3,222,759	45,864	3,268,623
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
400	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	1,062,199		1,062,199
410	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	162,919		162,919

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
420	ADMINISTRATION	1,409,015		1,409,015
430	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	30,268		30,268
440	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,851,856	4,520	1,856,376
	DAF requested realignment of funds		[4,520]	
450	CIVIL AIR PATROL	30,901		30,901
460	DEF ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT	42,759		42,759
480	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	115,267		115,267
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,506,624		1,506,624
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	7,718,432	4,520	7,722,952
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-442,200	-442,200
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-208,500]	
	Unobligated balances		[-233,700]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-442,200	-442,200
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	65,722,645	-712,395	65,010,250
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	642,201		642,201
020	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	356,162		356,162
030	SPACE OPERATIONS	866,547		866,547
040	EDUCATION & TRAINING	199,181	18,172	217,353
	DAF requested realignment of funds		[18,172]	

050	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	383,233	383,233
060	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	67,757	67,757
070	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	678,648	678,648
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,380,350	1,380,350
090	SPACE OPERATIONS -BOS	188,760	188,760
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	71,475	71,475
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	18,172	4,852,486
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES		
100	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	34,046	34,046
110	ADMINISTRATION	149,108	130,936
	DAF requested realignment of funds	-18,172	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES	-18,172	164,982
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-87,100
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-14,100]
	Unobligated balances		[-73,000]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-87,100
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	5,017,468	4,930,368
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	2,088,949	2,116,429
	Military technician (dual status) end strength	27,480	
	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	[27,480]	
020	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	198,213	198,213
030	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	647,758	647,758
040		122,314	122,314

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	374,442		374,442
060	BASE SUPPORT	543,962		543,962
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	1,742		1,742
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	3,977,360	27,480	4,004,860
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES				
080	ADMINISTRATION	107,281		107,281
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	9,373	1,875	11,248
	Recruiting and advertising increase		[1,875]	
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	15,563		15,563
110	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,174		6,174
120	AUDIOVISUAL	485		485
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	138,876	1,875	140,751
UNDISTRIBUTED				
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-46,700	-46,700
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-12,500]	
	Unobligated balances		[-34,200]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-46,700	-46,700
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	4,116,256	-17,345	4,098,911
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG OPERATING FORCES			

010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,498,675		2,498,675
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	656,714	139,680	796,394
	Military technician (dual status) end strength		[139,680]	
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,171,901		1,171,901
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	370,188		370,188
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,280,003		1,280,003
060	BASE SUPPORT	1,089,579		1,089,579
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	19,708		19,708
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	49,476		49,476
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,136,244	139,680	7,275,924
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
090	ADMINISTRATION	68,417		68,417
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	49,033	23,400	72,433
	Recruiting and advertising increase		[23,400]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	117,450	23,400	140,850
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-46,200	-46,200
	Foreign currency fluctuations		[-24,300]	
	Unobligated balances		[-21,900]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-46,200	-46,200
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	7,253,694	116,880	7,370,574
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE OPERATING FORCES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	461,370	-3,600	457,770
	Unobligated balances		[-3,600]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—JTEP	701,081		701,081
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	8,210		8,210
040	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—MISO	252,480		252,480
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	2,012,953		2,012,953
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	1,210,930	-4,000	1,206,930
	MQ-9 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle unjustified increase		[-4,000]	
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	202,574		202,574
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	3,346,004	5,000	3,351,004
	Special Operations Forces cyber training		[5,000]	
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	49,757		49,757
110	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	1,391,402		1,391,402
120	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,438,967		1,438,967
130	CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	1,318,614	10,000	1,328,614
	Modernization of Department of Defense Internet Gateway Cyber Defense		[10,000]	
140	USCYBERCOM HEADQUARTERS	332,690		332,690
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	12,727,032	7,400	12,734,432
TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
150	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	183,342		183,342
160	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	118,172		118,172
170	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND/PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	33,855		33,855
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	335,369	0	335,369
ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES				
180	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	142,240	-2,500	139,740

190	Unobligated balances			
200	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	4,870		4,870
	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	667,943		665,243
	Unobligated balances		[-2,700]	
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,567,119		1,551,619
	Unobligated balances		[-15,500]	
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	30,279		20,279
	Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification program reduction		[-10,000]	
230	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	1,062,123		1,062,123
250	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	9,835		9,835
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	27,517		27,517
270	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	1,033,789		1,033,789
300	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	2,567,698		2,557,798
	Unobligated balances		[-9,900]	
310	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	526,893		526,893
320	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	241,779		219,379
	Unobligated balances		[-22,400]	
330	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	446,731		446,731
340	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	246,840		246,840
360	DEFENSE POW/MIA OFFICE	195,959		195,959
370	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	2,379,100		2,389,100
	Irregular Warfare Functional Center		10,000	
380	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	41,722		41,722
390	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	984,272		984,272
410	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY—CYBER	70,548		70,548
420	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	3,451,625		3,531,625
	Impact Aid		80,000	
	Impact Aid for children with severe disabilities		[50,000]	
430	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	564,078		564,078
440	OFFICE OF THE LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION	118,216		138,216
	Defense Manufacturing Community Support Program		20,000	
480	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	92,176		92,176
			[20,000]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
490	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	2,676,416	41,700	2,718,116
	Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup		[15,000]	
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Nation-wide human health assessment		[5,000]	
	Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program		[20,200]	
	United States Telecommunications Training Institute		[1,500]	
530	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	440,947		440,947
999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	20,114,447		20,114,447
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES	39,705,162	88,700	39,793,862
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	52,767,563	96,100	52,863,663
UNDISTRIBUTED				
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
997	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-51,000	-51,000
	Program reduction—USSOCOM		[-51,000]	
998	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-15,000	-15,000
	Unobligated balances		[-15,000]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-66,000	-66,000
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	0	-66,000	-66,000
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEF			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	16,620		16,620
	SUBTOTAL US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEF	16,620	0	16,620

	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	16,620	0	16,620
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID			
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	114,900		114,900
	SUBTOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	114,900	0	114,900
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	114,900	0	114,900
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT			
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	350,999		350,999
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	350,999	0	350,999
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	350,999	0	350,999
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	54,977		54,977
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	54,977	0	54,977
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	54,977	0	54,977
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	198,760		198,760
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	198,760	0	198,760

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized	
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	198,760	0	198,760	
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	335,240		335,240	
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	335,240	0	335,240	
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY				
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	335,240	0	335,240	
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	349,744		349,744	
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	349,744	0	349,744	
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE				
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	349,744	0	349,744	
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS				
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,965		8,965	
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	8,965	0	8,965	
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE				
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	8,965	0	8,965	

	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	232,806		232,806
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	232,806	0	232,806
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	232,806	0	232,806
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	293,043,843	-1,296,847	291,746,996

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

TITLE XLIV—MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL.

SEC. 4401. MILITARY PERSONNEL (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized	
MILITARY PERSONNEL				
MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS				
MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS	168,320,510	-1,540,840	166,779,670	
Air Force end strength underexecution		[-564,000]		
Air National Guard AGR end strength underexecution		[-45,600]		
Air National Reserve AGR end strength underexecution		[-8,040]		
Navy end strength underexecution		[-600,000]		
Unobligated balances		[-323,200]		
SUBTOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL APPROPRIATIONS	168,320,510	-1,540,840	166,779,670	
MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS				
MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS	10,553,456		10,553,456	
SUBTOTAL MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREE HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS	10,553,456	0	10,553,456	
TOTAL MILITARY PERSONNEL	178,873,966	-1,540,840	177,333,126	

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XLV—OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS.

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	WORKING CAPITAL FUND			
	WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY			
010	INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS	27,551		27,551
020	SUPPLY MANAGEMENT—ARMY	1,662		1,662
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, ARMY	29,213	0	29,213
	WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE			
020	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	83,587		83,587
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, AIR FORCE	83,587	0	83,587
	NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND			
010	DEFENSE STOCKPILE	7,629		7,629
	SUBTOTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE TRANSACTION FUND	7,629	0	7,629
	WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE			
010	DEFENSE AUTOMATION & PRODUCTION SERVICES	4		4
040	ENERGY MANAGEMENT—DEF	114,663		114,663
	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DEFENSE-WIDE	114,667	0	114,667
010	WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA			
	WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	1,447,612		1,447,612

	SUBTOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND, DECA	1,447,612	0	1,447,612
	TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND	1,682,708	0	1,682,708
	CHM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION OPERATION & MAINTENANCE			
1	CHM DEMILITARIZATION—O&M	89,284		89,284
	SUBTOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	89,284	0	89,284
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION			
2	CHM DEMILITARIZATION—RDT&E	1,002,560		1,002,560
	SUBTOTAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION	1,002,560	0	1,002,560
	TOTAL CHM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION	1,091,844	0	1,091,844
	DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF DRUG INTROCTN			
010	COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT	643,848		643,848
	SUBTOTAL DRUG INTROCTN	643,848	0	643,848
	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM			
020	DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	134,313		134,313
	SUBTOTAL DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM	134,313	0	134,313
	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM			
030	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	102,272		102,272
	SUBTOTAL NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG PROGRAM	102,272	0	102,272
	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS			
040	NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS	5,993		5,993
	SUBTOTAL NATIONAL GUARD COUNTER-DRUG SCHOOLS	5,993	0	5,993

SEC. 4501. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Line	Item	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	TOTAL DRUG INTERDICTION & CTR-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEF	886,426	0	886,426
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL			
010	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	518,919		518,919
020	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	1,948		1,948
030	RD&E	3,400		3,400
040	PROCUREMENT	1,098		1,098
	SUBTOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	520,867	0	520,867
	SUBTOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	3,400	0	3,400
	SUBTOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	1,098	0	1,098
	TOTAL OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	525,365	0	525,365
	DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM			
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE			
010	IN-HOUSE CARE	10,044,342		10,044,342
020	PRIVATE SECTOR CARE	19,893,028		19,893,028
030	CONSOLIDATED HEALTH SUPPORT	2,007,012		2,007,012
040	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	2,327,816		2,327,816
050	MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	347,446		347,446
060	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	336,111		336,111
070	BASE OPERATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS	2,144,551		2,144,551
	SUBTOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	37,100,306	0	37,100,306
	RD&E			
080	R&D RESEARCH	40,311		40,311

090	R&D EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	178,892	178,892
100	R&D ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	327,040	327,040
110	R&D DEMONSTRATION/VALIDATION	172,351	172,351
120	R&D ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	107,753	107,753
130	R&D MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	87,096	87,096
140	R&D CAPABILITIES ENHANCEMENT	18,330	18,330
	SUBTOTAL RDT&E	931,773	931,773
	PROCUREMENT		
150	PROC INITIAL OUTFITTING	22,344	22,344
160	PROC REPLACEMENT & MODERNIZATION	238,435	238,435
170	PROC JOINT OPERATIONAL MEDICINE INFORMATION SYSTEM	29,537	29,537
180	PROC MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM—DESKTOP TO DATACENTER	74,055	74,055
190	PROC DOD HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODERNIZATION	17,510	17,510
	SUBTOTAL PROCUREMENT	381,881	381,881
	TOTAL DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM	38,413,960	38,413,960
	TOTAL OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS	42,600,303	42,600,303

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

TITLE XLVI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
ARMY						
Army	Alabama	Anniston Army Depot	OPEN STORAGE (P&D)	0	270	270
Army	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	SUBSTATION	50,000	0	50,000
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	COST TO COMPLETE: ENLISTED UNACCOMPANIED PERS HSG	34,000	0	34,000
Army	Alaska	Fort Wainwright	SOLDER PERFORMANCE READINESS CENTER (P&D)	0	7,900	7,900
Army	Georgia	Fort Eisenhower	CYBER INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITY (CLASSROOMS)	163,000	−90,000	73,000
Army	Germany	Grafenwoehr	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	10,400	0	10,400
Army	Germany	Hohenfels	SIMULATIONS CENTER	56,000	0	56,000
Army	Hawaii	Aliamanu Military Res- ervation	WATER STORAGE TANK	20,000	0	20,000
Army	Hawaii	Fort Shafter	CLEARWELL AND BOOSTER PUMP	0	23,000	23,000
Army	Hawaii	Helemano Military Res- ervation	WELLS AND STORAGE TANK	0	33,000	33,000
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	ELEVATED TANK AND DISTRIBUTION LINE	0	21,000	21,000
Army	Hawaii	Schofield Barracks	WATER STORAGE TANK	0	16,000	16,000
Army	Hawaii	Wheeler Army Airfield	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER (P&D)	0	5,400	5,400
Army	Indiana	Crane Army Ammunition Plant	EARTH COVERED MAGAZINES (P&D)	0	1,195	1,195
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER (P&D)	0	1,600	1,600
Army	Kansas	Fort Riley	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGER	105,000	0	105,000

Army	Kentucky	Blue Grass Army Depot	SMALL ARMS MODERNIZATION (P&D)	0	3,300	3,300
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER (P&D)	0	2,500	2,500
Army	Kentucky	Fort Campbell	MULTIPURPOSE TRAINING RANGE	38,000	0	38,000
Army	Kentucky	Fort Knox	MIDDLE SCHOOL ADDITION (P&D)	0	6,600	6,600
Army	Kwajalein	Kwajalein Atoll	COST TO COMPLETE: PIER	0	15,000	15,000
Army	Louisiana	Fort Johnson	MULTIPURPOSE ATHLETIC FIELD	0	13,400	13,400
Army	Massachusetts	Soldier Systems Center	BARRACKS ADDITION	18,500	0	18,500
		Natick				
Army	Michigan	Detroit Arsenal	GROUND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT BUILDING	72,000	0	72,000
Army	New Mexico	White Sands Missile Range	J-DETC DIRECTED ENERGY FACILITY (P&D)	0	5,500	5,500
Army	New York	Watervliet Arsenal	TANK FARM (P&D)	0	160	160
Army	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RANGE	19,500	0	19,500
Army	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	BARRACKS	50,000	0	50,000
Army	North Carolina	Fort Liberty	BARRACKS (FACILITY PROTOTYPING)	85,000	0	85,000
Army	Oklahoma	McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	WATER TREATMENT PLANT (P&D)	0	1,194	1,194
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	ANECHOIC CHAMBER (P&D)	0	275	275
Army	Pennsylvania	Letterkenny Army Depot	GUIDED MISSILE MAINTENANCE BUILDING	89,000	0	89,000
Army	Pennsylvania	Tobyhanna Army Depot	HELIPAD (P&D)	0	311	311
Army	Pennsylvania	Tobyhanna Army Depot	RADAR MAINTENANCE SHOP (P&D)	0	259	259
Army	Poland	Various Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	0	25,710	25,710
Army	South Carolina	Fort Jackson	COST TO COMPLETE: RECEPTION BARRACKS COM- PLEX, PHASE 2	0	66,000	66,000
Army	Texas	Fort Bliss	RAIL YARD	74,000	0	74,000
Army	Texas	Fort Cavazos	BARRACKS (P&D)	0	20,000	20,000
Army	Texas	Fort Cavazos	TACTICAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES (P&D)	0	5,800	5,800
Army	Texas	Red River Army Depot	COMPONENT REBUILD SHOP	113,000	-66,600	46,400
Army	Texas	Red River Army Depot	NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING FACILITY (P&D)	0	280	280
Army	Texas	Red River Army Depot	STANDBY GENERATOR (P&D)	0	270	270
Army	Virginia	Fort Belvoir	EQUINE TRAINING FACILITY (P&D)	0	4,000	4,000

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Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	BARRACKS	100,000	0	100,000
Army	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP (P&D)	0	7,500	7,500
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide	BARRACKS REPLACEMENT FUND	0	50,000	50,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOST NATION SUPPORT	26,000	0	26,000
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MINOR CONSTRUCTION	76,280	0	76,280
Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	270,875	0	270,875
Subtotal Military Construction, Army				1,470,555	180,824	1,651,379
NAVY						
Navy	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON (INC)	134,624	0	134,624
Navy	California	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center	COMMUNICATIONS TOWERS	42,100	0	42,100
Navy	California	Twentynine Palms Port Hueneme	LABORATORY COMPOUND FACILITIES IMPROVE- MENTS	110,000	-95,000	15,000
Navy	Connecticut	Naval Submarine Base New London	SUBMARINE PIER 31 EXTENSION	112,518	-75,800	36,718
Navy	Connecticut	Naval Submarine Base New London	WEAPONS MAGAZINE & ORDNANCE OPERATIONS FAC.	219,200	-200,000	19,200
Navy	District of Columbia	Marine Barracks Wash- ington	BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS & SUPPORT FACIL- ITY	131,800	-115,000	16,800
Navy	Djibouti	Camp Lemonnier	ELECTRICAL POWER PLANT	0	20,000	20,000

Navy	Florida	Naval Air Station Whiting Field	AHTS HANGAR	0	50,000	50,000
Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PDI: CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	105,220	55,220	
Navy	Guam	Andersen Air Force Base	PDI: JOINT CONSOL. COMM. CENTER (INC)	107,000	0	107,000
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: JOINT COMMUNICATION UPGRADE (INC)	292,830	-261,500	31,330
Navy	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: MISSILE INTEGRATION TEST FACILITY	174,540	-130,000	44,540
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: 9TH ESB TRAINING COMPLEX	23,380	0	23,380
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: ARTILLERY BATTERY FACILITIES	137,550	-70,000	67,550
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: CONSOLIDATED MEB HQ/NCIS PHII	19,740	0	19,740
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: RECREATION CENTER	34,740	0	34,740
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: RELIGIOUS MINISTRY SERVICES FACILITY	46,350	0	46,350
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY (INC)	166,159	-110,000	56,159
Navy	Guam	Naval Base Guam	PDI: TRAINING CENTER	89,640	0	89,640
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	DRY DOCK 3 REPLACEMENT (INC)	1,318,711	0	1,318,711
Navy	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	WATERFRONT PRODUCTION FACILITY (P&D)	0	60,000	60,000
Navy	Hawaii	Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay	WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY COMPLIANCE UPGRADE	0	40,000	40,000
Navy	Italy	Naval Air Station Sigonella	EDI: ORDNANCE MAGAZINES	77,072	0	77,072
Navy	Maine	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	MULTI-MISSION DRYDOCK #1 EXTENSION (INC)	544,808	0	544,808
Navy	Maryland	Fort Meade	CYBERSECURITY OPERATIONS FACILITY	186,480	-125,900	60,580
Navy	Maryland	Naval Air Station Patuxent River	AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES	141,700	-79,700	62,000
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	2D LAAD MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS FACILITIES	0	50,000	50,000
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR (INC)	19,529	0	19,529
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point	MAINTENANCE FACILITY & MARINE AIR GROUP HQS	125,150	-85,000	40,150

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Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	10TH MARINES MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS COM- PLEX	0	20,000	20,000
Navy	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	CORROSION REPAIR FACILITY REPLACEMENT	0	20,000	20,000
Navy	Pennsylvania	Naval Surface Warfare Center Philadelphia	AI MACHINERY CONTROL DEVELOPMENT CENTER	0	88,200	88,200
Navy	Virginia	Dam Neck Annex	MARITIME SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FACILITY	109,680	0	109,680
Navy	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Fort Story	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	35,000	0	35,000
Navy	Virginia	Marine Corps Base Quantico	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	127,120	-90,000	37,120
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	43,600	0	43,600
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	MQ-25 AIRCRAFT LAYDOWN FACILITIES	114,495	-103,000	11,495
Navy	Virginia	Naval Station Norfolk	SUBMARINE PIER 3 (INC)	99,077	0	99,077
Navy	Virginia	Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	WEAPONS MAGAZINES	221,920	-175,000	46,920
Navy	Virginia	Norfolk Naval Shipyard	DRY DOCK SALTWATER SYSTEM FOR CWN-78 (INC)	81,082	0	81,082
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	ALTERNATE POWER TRANSMISSION LINE	0	19,000	19,000
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLE SUPPORT FACILITY	0	31,000	31,000
Navy	Washington	Naval Base Kitsap	SHIPYARD ELECTRICAL BACKBONE	195,000	-180,000	15,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide	BARRACKS REPLACEMENT FUND	0	75,000	75,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide	INDOPACOM PLANNING & DESIGN	0	69,000	69,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide	SIOP (P&D)	0	50,000	50,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide	PLANNING & DESIGN	578,942	0	578,942
		Locations				

Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	21,000	0	21,000
Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	34,430	0	34,430
Subtotal Military Construction, Navy						
				6,022,187	-1,353,700	4,668,487
AIR FORCE						
Air Force	Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	CONSOLIDATED MUNITIONS COMPLEX (P&D)	0	1,200	1,200
Air Force	Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	JOINT PACIFIC ALASKA RANGE COMPLEX (JPARC) OPS FACILITY (P&D)	0	1,100	1,100
Air Force	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	EXTEND RUNWAY 16/34 (INC 3)	107,500	0	107,500
Air Force	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	PRECISION GUIDED MISSILE COMPLEX (P&D)	0	6,100	6,100
Air Force	Arizona	Luke Air Force Base	GILA BEND (P&D)	0	2,600	2,600
Air Force	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Darwin	PDI: SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	26,000	0	26,000
Air Force	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Tindal	PDI: AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT FACILITY	17,500	0	17,500
Air Force	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Tindal	PDI: SQUADRON OPERATIONS FACILITY	20,000	0	20,000
Air Force	Australia	Royal Australian Air Force Base Tindal	PDI: BOMBER APRON	93,000	0	93,000
Air Force	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC-46A ADAL AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL	25,000	0	25,000
Air Force	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC-46A ADAL AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	27,000	0	27,000
Air Force	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC-46A ADAL APRON & HYDRANT FUELING PITS	61,000	0	61,000
Air Force	Florida	MacDill Air Force Base	KC-46A ADAL FUEL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE DOCK	18,000	0	18,000
Air Force	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INSPECTION	15,000	0	15,000
Air Force	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	COST TO COMPLETE: CONSOLIDATED COMMUNICATIONS CENTER	15,000	0	15,000
Air Force	Florida	Patrick Space Force Base	FINAL DENIAL BARRIERS, SOUTH GATE	12,000	0	12,000
Air Force	Florida	Tyndall Air Force Base	NATURAL DISASTER RECOVERY	0	252,000	252,000

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Air Force	Georgia	Robins Air Force Base	BATTLE MANAGEMENT COMPLEX	COMBINED OPERATIONS	115,000	0	115,000
Air Force	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	PDI: NORTH AIRCRAFT PARKING RAMP (INC)		109,000	0	109,000
Air Force	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: HELO RESCUE OPS MAINTENANCE (INC 3)	HANGAR	46,000	0	46,000
Air Force	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: THEATER A/C CORROSION CONTROL CTR (INC)		42,000	0	42,000
Air Force	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (P&D)		0	2,000	2,000
Air Force	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	DORMITORY (P&D)		0	7,000	7,000
Air Force	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	WEAPONS GENERATION FACILITY (INC 3)		112,000	0	112,000
Air Force	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: AIRFIELD DEVELOPMENT, PHASE 1 (INC 3)		26,000	0	26,000
Air Force	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: FUEL TANKS W/PIPELINE & HYDRANT (INC 3)		20,000	0	20,000
Air Force	Mariana Islands	Tinian	PDI: PARKING APRON (INC 3)		32,000	0	32,000
Air Force	Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER		37,000	0	37,000
Air Force	Massachusetts	Hanscom Air Force Base	MIT-LINCOLN LAB (WEST LAB CSL/MIF) (INC 4)		70,000	0	70,000
Air Force	Mississippi	Columbus Air Force Base	T-7A GROUND BASED TRAINING SYSTEM FACILITY		30,000	0	30,000
Air Force	Mississippi	Columbus Air Force Base	T-7A UNIT MAINTENANCE TRAINING FACILITY		9,500	0	9,500
Air Force	Mississippi	Keesler Air Force Base	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER (P&D)		0	2,000	2,000
Air Force	Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	55 CES MAINTENANCE/WAREHOUSE (P&D)		0	4,500	4,500
Air Force	Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	BASE OPERATIONS/MOBILITY CENTER (P&D)		0	5,000	5,000
Air Force	Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	LOGISTICS READINESS SQUADRON TRANSPORTATION FACILITY (P&D)		0	3,500	3,500
Air Force	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-35 COALITION HANGAR (P&D)		0	5,500	5,500
Air Force	Nevada	Nellis Air Force Base	F-35 DATA LAB SUPPORT FACILITY (P&D)		0	700	700
Air Force	New Mexico	Cannon Air Force Base	SATELLITE FIRE STATION (P&D)		0	5,000	5,000
Air Force	New Mexico	Kirtland Air Force Base	COST TO COMPLETE: WYOMING GATE UPGRADE FOR ANTITERRORISM COMPLIANCE		0	24,400	24,400
Air Force	Norway	Rygge Air Station	EDI: DABS-FEV STORAGE		88,000	0	88,000

Air Force	Norway	Rygge Air Station	EDI: MUNITIONS STORAGE AREA	31,000	0	31,000
Air Force	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT COMPLEX PHASE V (P&D)	0	19,500	19,500
Air Force	Oklahoma	Tinker Air Force Base	KC-46 3-BAY DEPOT MAINTENANCE HANGAR (INC 3)	78,000	0	78,000
Air Force	Oklahoma	Vance Air Force Base	CONSOLIDATED UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING CENTER (P&D)	0	8,400	8,400
Air Force	Philippines	Cesar Basa Air Base	PDI: TRANSIENT AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	35,000	0	35,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 FUEL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE DOCK	75,000	0	75,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 PHASE HANGAR	160,000	0	160,000
Air Force	South Dakota	Ellsworth Air Force Base	B-21 WEAPONS GENERATION FACILITY (INC)	160,000	0	160,000
Air Force	Spain	Morón Air Base	EDI: MUNITIONS STORAGE	26,000	0	26,000
Air Force	Texas	Joint Base San Antonio-Lackland	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	20,000	0	20,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Fairford	COST TO COMPLETE: EDI DABS-FEV STORAGE	0	28,000	28,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Fairford	COST TO COMPLETE: EDI MUNITIONS HOLDING AREA	0	20,000	20,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Fairford	EDI: RADR STORAGE FACILITY	47,000	0	47,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	EDI: RADR STORAGE FACILITY	28,000	0	28,000
Air Force	United Kingdom	Royal Air Force Lakenheath	SURETY DORMITORY	50,000	0	50,000
Air Force	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	F-35 T-7A EAST CAMPUS INFRASTRUCTURE	82,000	0	82,000
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide	BARRACKS REPLACEMENT FUND	0	50,000	50,000
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EDI: PLANNING & DESIGN	5,648	0	5,648
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	338,985	0	338,985
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	90,281	0	90,281
Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	64,900	0	64,900

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Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	COST TO COMPLETE: CONSOLIDATED HELO/TRF OPS/ AMU AND ALERT FACILITY	0	18,000	18,000
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD INTEGRATED COMMAND CENTER (INC 2)	27,000	0	27,000
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD INTEGRATED TRAINING CENTER	85,000	0	85,000
Air Force	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	GBSD MISSILE HANDLING COMPLEX (INC 2)	28,000	0	28,000
Subtotal Military Construction, Air Force				2,605,314	466,500	3,071,814
DEFENSE-WIDE						
Defense-Wide	Alabama	Redstone Arsenal	GROUND TEST FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE	147,975	-70,000	77,975
Defense-Wide	California	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER—DENTAL CLINIC ADD// ALT	103,000	-82,400	20,600
Defense-Wide	California	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, ON-SITE GENERA- TION, AND MICROGRID IMPROVEMENTS	0	30,550	30,550
Defense-Wide	California	Monterey	COST TO COMPLETE: COGEN PLANT AT B236	0	5,460	5,460
Defense-Wide	California	Naval Base Coronado	COST TO COMPLETE: ATC OPERATIONS SUPPORT FA- CILITY	0	11,400	11,400
Defense-Wide	California	Naval Base Coronado	SOF NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND OPER- ATIONS SUPPORT FACILITY, PHASE 2	0	51,000	51,000
Defense-Wide	California	Naval Base San Diego	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER—DENTAL CLINIC REPLMT	101,644	-79,459	22,185
Defense-Wide	California	Naval Base San Diego	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	6,300	6,300
Defense-Wide	California	Naval Base Ventura County	COST TO COMPLETE: GROUND MOUNTED SOLAR PV	0	16,840	16,840

Defense-Wide	California	Vandenberg Space Force Base	MICROGRID WITH BACKUP POWER	0	57,000	57,000
Defense-Wide	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	REDUNDANT ELECTRICAL SUPPLY	0	9,000	9,000
Defense-Wide	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	REPLACEMENT WATER WELL	0	5,700	5,700
Defense-Wide	Cuba	Guantanamo Bay Naval Station	AMBULATORY CARE CENTER (INC 1)	60,000	0	60,000
Defense-Wide	Delaware	Dover Air Force Base	ARMED SERVICES WHOLE BLOOD PROCESSING LABORATORY	0	30,500	30,500
Defense-Wide	Djibouti	Camp Lemonnier	COST TO COMPLETE: ENHANCE ENERGY SECURITY AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	0	5,200	5,200
Defense-Wide	Georgia	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay	ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENTS, PHASE 2	0	49,500	49,500
Defense-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	HUMAN PERFORMANCE TRAINING CENTER	0	16,700	16,700
Defense-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF COMPANY OPERATIONS FACILITY	41,000	0	41,000
Defense-Wide	Germany	Baumholder	SOF JOINT PARACHUTE RIGGING FACILITY	23,000	0	23,000
Defense-Wide	Germany	Kaiserslautern Air Base	KAISERSLAUTERN MIDDLE SCHOOL	21,275	0	21,275
Defense-Wide	Germany	Ramstein Air Base	RAMSTEIN MIDDLE SCHOOL	181,764	0	181,764
Defense-Wide	Germany	Rhine Ordnance Barracks	MEDICAL CENTER REPLACEMENT (INC 11)	77,210	0	77,210
Defense-Wide	Germany	Stuttgart	ROBINSON BARRACKS ELEM SCHOOL REPLACEMENT	8,000	0	8,000
Defense-Wide	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	COST TO COMPLETE: FY20 500 KW PV COVERED PARKING EV CHARGING STATION	0	7,476	7,476
Defense-Wide	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	COST TO COMPLETE: PRIMARY ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION	0	13,040	13,040
Defense-Wide	Honduras	Soto Cano Air Base	FUEL FACILITIES	41,300	0	41,300
Defense-Wide	Italy	Naples	COST TO COMPLETE: SMART GRID	0	7,610	7,610
Defense-Wide	Japan	Fleet Activities Yokosuka	KINNICK HIGH SCHOOL (INC)	70,000	0	70,000
Defense-Wide	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI SOF MAINTENANCE HANGAR	88,900	0	88,900
Defense-Wide	Japan	Kadena Air Base	PDI: SOF COMPOSITE MAINTENANCE FACILITY	11,400	0	11,400
Defense-Wide	Kansas	Forbes Field	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	5,850	5,850
Defense-Wide	Kansas	Fort Riley	COST TO COMPLETE: POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	15,468	15,468
Defense-Wide	Korea	K-16 Air Base	K-16 EMERGENCY BACKUP POWER	0	5,650	5,650

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Defense-Wide	Kuwait	Camp Arifjan	COST TO COMPLETE: POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	8,197	8,197
Defense-Wide	Kuwait	Camp Buehring	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	18,850	18,850
Defense-Wide	Louisiana	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans	COST TO COMPLETE: DISTRIBUTION SWITCHGEAR	0	6,453	6,453
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Bethesda Naval Hospital	MEDICAL CENTER ADDITION/ALTERATION (INC 7)	101,816	0	101,816
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW MISSION OPS AND RECORDS CENTER (INC)	105,000	0	105,000
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW RECAP BUILDING 4 (INC)	315,000	0	315,000
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Fort Meade	NSAW RECAP BUILDING 5 (ECB 5) (INC)	65,000	0	65,000
Defense-Wide	Maryland	Joint Base Andrews	HYDRANT FUELING SYSTEM	38,300	0	38,300
Defense-Wide	Missouri	Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	80,100	80,100
Defense-Wide	Montana	Great Falls International Airport	FUEL FACILITIES	30,000	0	30,000
Defense-Wide	Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTABILITY AGENCY LABORATORY (P&D)	0	5,000	5,000
Defense-Wide	Nebraska	Offutt Air Force Base	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	41,000	41,000
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Fort Liberty (Camp Mackall)	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	10,500	10,500
Defense-Wide	North Carolina	Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune	MARINE RAIDER BATTALION OPERATIONS FACILITY	0	70,000	70,000
Defense-Wide	Oklahoma	Fort Sill	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	76,650	76,650
Defense-Wide	Pennsylvania	Fort Indiantown Gap	COST TO COMPLETE: GEOTHERMAL AND SOLAR PV	0	9,250	9,250
Defense-Wide	Puerto Rico	Fort Buchanan	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	56,000	56,000
Defense-Wide	Puerto Rico	Juana Díaz	COST TO COMPLETE: MICROGRID CONTROLS, 690 KW PV, 275KW GEN, 570 KWH BESS	0	7,680	7,680

Defense-Wide	Puerto Rico	Ramsey	COST TO COMPLETE: MICROGRID CONTROL SYSTEM, 460 KW PV, 275KW GEN, 660 KWH BESS	0	6,360	6,360
Defense-Wide	Spain	Naval Station Rota	BULK TANK FARM, PHASE 1	80,000	0	80,000
Defense-Wide	Texas	Fort Cavazos	COST TO COMPLETE: POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	18,900	18,900
Defense-Wide	Texas	Fort Cavazos	MICROGRID AND BACKUP POWER	0	18,250	18,250
Defense-Wide	Utah	Hill Air Force Base	OPEN STORAGE	14,200	0	14,200
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Fort Belvoir	DIA HEADQUARTERS ANNEX	185,000	-160,000	25,000
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Hampton Roads	COST TO COMPLETE: BACKUP POWER GENERATION	0	1,200	1,200
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek—Fort Story	SOF SDVT2 OPERATIONS SUPPORT FACILITY	61,000	0	61,000
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Fort Belvoir (NGA Campus East)	COST TO COMPLETE: CHILLED WATER REDUNDANCY	0	550	550
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	HVAC EFFICIENCY UPGRADES	0	2,250	2,250
Defense-Wide	Virginia	Pentagon	SEC OPS AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS FACS	30,600	0	30,600
Defense-Wide	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	POWER GENERATION AND MICROGRID	0	49,850	49,850
Defense-Wide	Washington	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	SOF CONSOLIDATED RIGGING FACILITY	62,000	0	62,000
Defense-Wide	Washington	Manchester	BULK STORAGE TANKS, PHASE 2	71,000	0	71,000
Defense-Wide	Washington	Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport	SOF COLD WATER TRAINING AUSTERE ENVIRONMENT FACILITY	0	37,000	37,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide	INDOPACOM UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	0	62,000	62,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ENERGY RESILIENCE AND CONSERV. INVEST. PROG.	548,000	-548,000	0
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ERCIP PLANNING & DESIGN	86,250	0	86,250
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	EXERCISE RELATED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	11,107	0	11,107
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	49,610	0	49,610

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	32,579	0	32,579
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	30,215	0	30,215
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	25,130	0	25,130
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	24,000	0	24,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	8,568	0	8,568
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	3,068	0	3,068
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	2,000	0	2,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	1,035	0	1,035
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	590	0	590
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	19,271	0	19,271
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	3,000	0	3,000
Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Various Worldwide Loca- tions	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	4,875	0	4,875
Defense-Wide	Wyoming	F.E. Warren Air Force Base	MICROGRID AND BATTERY STORAGE	0	25,000	25,000
Subtotal Military Construction, Defense-Wide				2,984,682	21,425	3,006,107

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Army National Guard	Alabama	Fort McClellan	COST TO COMPLETE: ENLISTED BARRACKS, TT	0	7,000	7,000
Army National Guard	Alabama	Huntsville	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	4,650	4,650
Army National Guard	Arizona	Surprise Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	15,000	0	15,000
Army National Guard	Arkansas	Fort Chaffee	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	610	610
Army National Guard	California	Bakersfield	COST TO COMPLETE: VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	1,000	1,000
Army National Guard	California	Camp Roberts	COST TO COMPLETE: AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN (MPMG) RANGE	0	5,000	5,000
Army National Guard	Colorado	Peterson Space Force Base	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	3,000	3,000
Army National Guard	Connecticut	Putnam	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	6,125	6,125
Army National Guard	Florida	Camp Blanding	MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	0	11,000	11,000
Army National Guard	Guam	Barrigada	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	6,900	6,900
Army National Guard	Idaho	Jerome	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	1,250	1,250
Army National Guard	Idaho	Jerome County Regional Site	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	17,000	0	17,000
Army National Guard	Illinois	Bloomington	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	5,250	5,250
Army National Guard	Illinois	North Riverside Armory	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	24,000	0	24,000
Army National Guard	Indiana	Shelbyville	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER ADD/ALT	0	5,000	5,000
Army National Guard	Kansas	Topeka	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE CENTER BUILDING	0	5,856	5,856
Army National Guard	Kentucky	Burlington	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	16,400	16,400

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Army National Guard	Kentucky	Frankfort	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE CENTER BUILDING	0	2,000
Army National Guard	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	COLLECTIVE TRAINING UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING OPEN-BAY (P&D)	0	2,400
Army National Guard	Louisiana	Camp Beauregard	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	2,000
Army National Guard	Louisiana	Camp Minden	COST TO COMPLETE: COLLECTIVE TRAINING UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING, OPEN BAY	0	3,718
Army National Guard	Maine	Northern Maine Range Complex	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE (P&D)	0	2,800
Army National Guard	Maine	Saco	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	7,420
Army National Guard	Massachusetts	Camp Edwards	COST TO COMPLETE: AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN (MPMG) RANGE	0	3,000
Army National Guard	Mississippi	Camp Shelby	CAMP SHELBY JFTC RAILHEAD EXPANSION (P&D)	0	2,200
Army National Guard	Mississippi	Camp Shelby	COST TO COMPLETE: MANEUVER AREA TRAINING EQUIPMENT SITE ADDITION	0	5,425
Army National Guard	Mississippi	Southaven	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	22,000
Army National Guard	Missouri	Belle Fontaine	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	28,000	28,000
Army National Guard	Nebraska	Bellevue	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	9,090
Army National Guard	Nebraska	Greenlief Training Site	COLLECTIVE TRAINING UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING OPEN-BAY (P&D)	0	1,200
Army National Guard	Nebraska	Mead Training Site	COST TO COMPLETE: COLLECTIVE TRAINING UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING, OPEN BAY	0	1,913
Army National Guard	Nebraska	North Platte	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	400

Army National Guard	New Hampshire	Concord	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	200	200
Army National Guard	New Hampshire	Littleton	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP ADD	23,000	0	23,000
Army National Guard	New Jersey	Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	605	605
Army National Guard	New Mexico	Rio Rancho Training Site	NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP ADD	11,000	0	11,000
Army National Guard	New York	Lexington Avenue Armory	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	70,000	70,000
Army National Guard	North Carolina	Salisbury	ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITIES (P&D)	0	2,200	2,200
Army National Guard	North Dakota	Camp Grafton	INSTITUTIONAL POST-INITIAL MILITARY TRAINING, UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING (P&D)	0	1,950	1,950
Army National Guard	North Dakota	Dickinson	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	5,425	5,425
Army National Guard	Ohio	Camp Perry Joint Training Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	19,200	0	19,200
Army National Guard	Ohio	Columbus	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	4,000	4,000
Army National Guard	Oklahoma	Ardmore	COST TO COMPLETE: VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	400	400
Army National Guard	Oregon	Washington County Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	26,000	0	26,000
Army National Guard	Pennsylvania	Hermitage Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	13,600	0	13,600
Army National Guard	Pennsylvania	Moon Township	COST TO COMPLETE: COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	3,100	3,100
Army National Guard	Puerto Rico	Fort Allen	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	3,676	3,676
Army National Guard	Rhode Island	Camp Fogarty Training Site	COLLECTIVE TRAINING UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING OPEN-BAY (P&D)	0	1,990	1,990
Army National Guard	Rhode Island	North Kingstown	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	30,000	30,000
Army National Guard	South Carolina	Aiken County Readiness Center	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	20,000	0	20,000
Army National Guard	South Carolina	Joint Base Charleston	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	4,373	4,373

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Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Army National Guard	South Carolina	McGrady Training Center Sioux Falls	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE	7,900	0	7,900
Army National Guard	South Dakota		COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	5,250	5,250
Army National Guard	Tennessee	Campbell Army Air Field McMinville	ARMY AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWERS (P&D)	0	2,500	2,500
Army National Guard	Tennessee		COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	500	500
Army National Guard	Texas	Fort Cavazos Fort Worth	GENERAL INSTRUCTION BUILDING (P&D)	0	2,685	2,685
Army National Guard	Texas		COST TO COMPLETE: AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR ADD/ALT	0	6,489	6,489
Army National Guard	Texas	Fort Worth	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	0	381	381
Army National Guard	Utah	Camp Williams	COLLECTIVE TRAINING UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING, SENIOR NCO AND OFFICER (P&D)	0	2,875	2,875
Army National Guard	Vermont	Bennington	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	0	3,415	3,415
Army National Guard	Virgin Islands	St. Croix	COST TO COMPLETE: ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY	0	4,200	4,200
Army National Guard	Virgin Islands	St. Croix Sandston RC & FMS 1 Troutville	COST TO COMPLETE: READY BUILDING	0	1,710	1,710
Army National Guard	Virginia		AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	20,000	0	20,000
Army National Guard	Virginia		COST TO COMPLETE: COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP ADDITION	0	2,415	2,415
Army National Guard	Virginia	Troutville	COST TO COMPLETE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER ADDITION	0	2,135	2,135
Army National Guard	West Virginia	Parkersburg	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER (P&D)	0	3,300	3,300
Army National Guard	Wisconsin	Viroqua	NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER	18,200	0	18,200
Army National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	34,286	0	34,286

Army National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	63,000	0	63,000
Subtotal Military Construction, Army National Guard						
				340,186	310,381	650,567
ARMY RESERVE						
Army Reserve	Alabama	Birmingham	ARMY RESERVE CENTER/AMSA/LAND	57,000	0	57,000
Army Reserve	Arizona	San Tan Valley	AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY	12,000	0	12,000
Army Reserve	California	Camp Pendleton	COST TO COMPLETE: AREA MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITY	0	3,000	3,000
Army Reserve	California	Fort Hunter Liggett	NETWORK ENTERPRISE CENTER	0	40,000	40,000
Army Reserve	Florida	Perrine	COST TO COMPLETE: ARMY RESERVE CENTER	0	3,000	3,000
Army Reserve	North Carolina	Asheville	COST TO COMPLETE: ARMY RESERVE CENTER	0	12,000	12,000
Army Reserve	Ohio	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	COST TO COMPLETE: ARMY RESERVE CENTER	0	5,000	5,000
Army Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	23,389	0	23,389
Army Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	14,687	0	14,687
Subtotal Military Construction, Army Reserve						
				107,076	63,000	170,076
NAVY RESERVE & MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Michigan	Battle Creek	ORGANIC SUPPLY FACILITIES	24,549	0	24,549
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Virginia	Marine Forces Reserve Dam Neck Virginia Beach	G/ATOR SUPPORT FACILITIES	12,400	0	12,400
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MCNR PLANNING & DESIGN	6,495	0	6,495

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve	Worldwide	Unspecified Locations	MCNR UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	7,847	0	7,847
Subtotal Military Construction, Navy Reserve & Marine Corps Reserve				51,291	0	51,291
AIR NATIONAL GUARD						
Air National Guard	Alabama	Montgomery Regional Airport	F-35 ADAL SQ OPS BLDG 1303	7,000	0	7,000
Air National Guard	Alaska	Eielson Air Force Base	AMC STANDARD DUAL BAY HANGAR (P&D)	0	3,700	3,700
Air National Guard	Alaska	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	ADAL ALERT CREW FACILITY HGR 18	0	7,000	7,000
Air National Guard	Arizona	Tucson International Airport	MCCA: AIRCRAFT ARRESTING SYSTEM (NEW RWY)	11,600	0	11,600
Air National Guard	Arkansas	Ebbing Air National Guard Base	3-BAY HANGAR	0	54,000	54,000
Air National Guard	Arkansas	Ebbing Air National Guard Base	AIRCREW FLIGHT EQUIPMENT/STEP	0	9,300	9,300
Air National Guard	Arkansas	Ebbing Air National Guard Base	SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM FACILITY	0	12,700	12,700
Air National Guard	Colorado	Buckley Space Force Base	AIRCRAFT CORROSION CONTROL	12,000	0	12,000
Air National Guard	Indiana	Fort Wayne International Airport	FIRE STATION	8,900	0	8,900
Air National Guard	Mississippi	Field Air National Guard Base	COST TO COMPLETE: 172ND AIRLIFT WING FIRE/CRASH RESCUE STATION	0	8,000	8,000
Air National Guard	Missouri	Rosecrans Air National Guard Base	139TH AIRLIFT WING ENTRY CONTROL POINT (P&D)	0	2,000	2,000

Air National Guard	Missouri	Rosecrans Air National Guard Base	ENTRY CONTROL POINT (P&D)	0	2,000	2,000
Air National Guard	Oregon	Portland International Air-port	SPECIAL TACTICS COMPLEX, PHASE 1	22,000	0	22,000
Air National Guard	Oregon	Portland International Air-port	SPECIAL TACTICS COMPLEX, PHASE 2	18,500	0	18,500
Air National Guard	Oregon	Portland International Air-port	SPECIAL TACTICS COMPLEX, PHASE 3	0	20,000	20,000
Air National Guard	Oregon	Portland International Air-port	SPECIAL TACTICS COMPLEX, PHASE 4	0	11,000	11,000
Air National Guard	Pennsylvania	Harrisburg International Airport	ENTRY CONTROL FACILITY	0	8,000	8,000
Air National Guard	Wisconsin	Truax Field	F-35: MM&I FAC, B701	0	5,200	5,200
Air National Guard	Wisconsin	Volk Air National Guard Base	FIRE/CRASH RESCUE STATION (P&D)	0	670	670
Air National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	35,600	0	35,600
Air National Guard	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR CONSTRUCTION	63,122	0	63,122
Subtotal Military Construction, Air National Guard				178,722	143,570	322,292
AIR FORCE RESERVE						
Air Force Reserve	Arizona	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base	GUARDIAN ANGEL POTFF FACILITY	0	8,500	8,500
Air Force Reserve	California	March Air Reserve Base	KC-46 ADD/ALTER B1244 FUT/CARGO PALLET STORAGE	17,000	0	17,000
Air Force Reserve	California	March Air Reserve Base	KC-46 ADD/ALTER B6000 SIMULATOR FACILITY	8,500	0	8,500
Air Force Reserve	California	March Air Reserve Base	KC-46 TWO BAY MAINTENANCE/FUEL HANGAR	201,000	0	201,000
Air Force Reserve	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	AERIAL PORT FACILITY	27,000	0	27,000
Air Force Reserve	Louisiana	Barksdale Air Force Base	307 BW MEDICAL FACILITY ADDITION	0	7,000	7,000
Air Force Reserve	Ohio	Youngstown Air Reserve Station	BASE FIRE STATION (P&D)	0	2,500	2,500

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Air Force Reserve	Texas	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth	LRS WAREHOUSE	16,000	0	16,000
Air Force Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	12,146	0	12,146
Air Force Reserve	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UNSPECIFIED MINOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION	9,926	0	9,926
Subtotal Military Construction, Air Force Reserve				291,572	18,000	309,572
NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM						
NATO	Worldwide Unspecified	NATO Security Investment Program	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM	293,434	0	293,434
Subtotal NATO Security Investment Program				293,434	0	293,434
INDOPACIFIC COMBATANT COMMAND						
MILCON, INDOPACOM	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INDOPACOM MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PILOT PRO- GRAM	0	150,000	150,000
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-Wide				0	150,000	150,000
TOTAL INDOPACIFIC COMBATANT COMMAND				0	150,000	150,000
TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION				14,345,019	0	14,345,019
FAMILY HOUSING						
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, ARMY						
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Georgia	Fort Eisenhower	FORT EISENHOWER MHPI EQUITY INVESTMENT	50,000	0	50,000

Fam Hsg Con, Army	Germany	Baumholder	FAMILY HOUSING NEW CONSTRUCTION	78,746	0	78,746
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Kwajalein	Kwajalein Atoll	FAMILY HOUSING REPLACEMENT CONSTRUCTION	98,600	0	98,600
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood	FORT LEONARD WOOD MHPI EQUITY INVESTMENT	50,000	0	50,000
Fam Hsg Con, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FAMILY HOUSING P&D	27,549	0	27,549
Subtotal Family Housing Construction, Army				304,895	0	304,895
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, ARMY						
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	12,121	0	12,121
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT	86,019	0	86,019
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	112,976	0	112,976
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	86,706	0	86,706
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT	41,121	0	41,121
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	554	0	554
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	7,037	0	7,037
Fam Hsg O&M, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	38,951	0	38,951
Subtotal Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Army				385,485	0	385,485
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Joint Region Marianas	REPLACE ANDERSEN HOUSING, PHASE 8	121,906	0	121,906
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Guam	Naval Support Activity Andersen	REPLACE ANDERSEN HOUSING (AF), PHASE 7	83,126	0	83,126

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	DESIGN, WASHINGTON DC	4,782	0	4,782
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	IMPROVEMENTS, WASHINGTON DC	57,740	0	57,740
Fam Hsg Con, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	USMC DPRI/GUAM PLANNING & DESIGN	9,588	0	9,588
Subtotal Family Housing Construction, Navy & Marine Corps				277,142	0	277,142
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, NAVY & MARINE CORPS						
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	17,744	0	17,744
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT	65,655	0	65,655
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	60,214	0	60,214
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	101,356	0	101,356
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT	61,896	0	61,896
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	419	0	419
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	13,250	0	13,250
Fam Hsg O&M, Navy & Marine Corps	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	43,320	0	43,320
Subtotal Family Housing Operation & Maintenance, Navy & Marine Corps				363,854	0	363,854
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE						

Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Alabama	Maxwell Air Force Base	MHPI RESTRUCTURE-AETC GROUP II	65,000	0	65,000
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Colorado	U.S. Air Force Academy	CONSTRUCTION IMPROVEMENT—CARLTON HOUSE	9,282	0	9,282
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Hawaii	Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	MHPI RESTRUCTURE-JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM	75,000	0	75,000
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Mississippi	Keesler Air Force Base	MHPI RESTRUCTURE-SOUTHERN GROUP	80,000	0	80,000
Fam Hsg Con, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	PLANNING & DESIGN	7,815	0	7,815
Subtotal Family Housing Construction, Air Force				237,097	0	237,097
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, AIR FORCE						
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	12,884	11,000	23,884
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	HOUSING PRIVATIZATION SUPPORT	31,803	0	31,803
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	5,143	0	5,143
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	135,410	-11,000	124,410
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MANAGEMENT	68,023	0	68,023
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MISCELLANEOUS	2,377	0	2,377
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	SERVICES	10,692	0	10,692
Fam Hsg O&M, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	48,054	0	48,054
Subtotal Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Air Force				314,386	0	314,386
FAMILY HOUSING O&M, DEFENSE-WIDE						

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (In Thousands of Dollars)						
Account	State/ Country	Installation	Project Title	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	673	0	673
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	FURNISHINGS	89	0	89
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	32,042	0	32,042
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	LEASING	13,658	0	13,658
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	MAINTENANCE	35	0	35
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	4,273	0	4,273
Fam Hsg O&M, De- fense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	UTILITIES	15	0	15
Subtotal Family Housing Operation And Maintenance, Defense-Wide				50,785	0	50,785
FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND						
Family Housing Im- provement Fund	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—FHIF	6,611	0	6,611
Subtotal Family Housing Improvement Fund				6,611	0	6,611
UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND						
Unaccompanied Housing Improve- ment Fund	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES—UHIF	496	0	496
Subtotal Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund				496	0	496

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TOTAL FAMILY HOUSING			1,940,751	0	1,940,751
DEFENSE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE					
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, ARMY					
BRAC, Army	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	0	150,640
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Army			150,640	0	150,640
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, NAVY					
BRAC, Navy	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	0	108,818
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Navy			108,818	0	108,818
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, AIR FORCE					
BRAC, Air Force	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE	0	123,990
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Air Force			123,990	0	123,990
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE, DEFENSE-WIDE					
BRAC, Defense-Wide	Worldwide Unspecified	Unspecified Worldwide Locations	INT-4: DLA ACTIVITIES	0	5,726
Subtotal Base Realignment and Closure—Defense-Wide			5,726	0	5,726
TOTAL DEFENSE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE			389,174	0	389,174
TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, FAMILY HOUSING, AND BRAC			16,674,944	0	16,674,944

**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 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Discretionary Summary by Appropriation			
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies			
Appropriation Summary:			
Energy Programs			
Nuclear Energy	177,733	0	177,733
Atomic Energy Defense Activities			
National Nuclear Security Administration:			
Weapons Activities	18,832,947	276,000	19,108,947
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,508,959	-25,000	2,483,959
Naval Reactors	1,964,100	0	1,964,100
Federal Salaries and Expenses	538,994	0	538,994
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	23,845,000	251,000	24,096,000
Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,073,587	0	7,073,587
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	427,000	-427,000	0
Other Defense Activities	1,075,197	0	1,075,197

Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	32,420,784	-176,000	32,244,784
Total, Discretionary Funding	32,598,517	-176,000	32,422,517
Nuclear Energy			
Safeguards and security	177,733	0	177,733
Total, Nuclear Energy	177,733	0	177,733
National Nuclear Security Administration			
Weapons Activities			
Stockpile management			
Stockpile major modernization			553
B61 Life extension program	449,850	0	449,850
W88 Alteration program	178,823	0	178,823
W80-4 Life extension program	1,009,929	0	1,009,929
W80-4 ALT Nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile	0	75,000	75,000
Program increase		(75,000)	
W87-1 Modification Program	1,068,909	0	1,068,909
W93	389,656	0	389,656
Subtotal, Stockpile major modernization	3,097,167	75,000	3,172,167
Stockpile sustainment	1,276,578	0	1,276,578
Weapons dismantlement and disposition	53,718	0	53,718
Production operations	710,822	0	710,822
Nuclear enterprise assurance	66,614	0	66,614
Total, Stockpile management	5,204,899	75,000	5,279,899
Production Modernization			
Primary Capability Modernization			
Plutonium Modernization			

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization			
Los Alamos Plutonium Operations	833,100	0	833,100
21-D-512 Plutonium Pit Production Project, LANL	670,000	0	670,000
15-D-302 TA-55 Reinvestments Project, Phase 3, LANL	30,000	0	30,000
07-D-220-04 Transuranic Liquid Waste Facility, LANL	0	0	0
04-D-125 Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Project, LANL	227,122	0	227,122
Subtotal, Los Alamos Plutonium Modernization	1,760,222	0	1,760,222
Savannah River Plutonium Modernization			
Savannah River Plutonium Operations	62,764	0	62,764
21-D-511 Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility, SRS	858,235	0	858,235
Subtotal, Savannah River Plutonium Modernization	920,999	0	920,999
Enterprise Plutonium Support	87,779	0	87,779
Total, Plutonium Modernization	2,769,000	0	2,769,000
High Explosives & Energetics			
High Explosives & Energetics	93,558	0	93,558
23-D-516 Energetic Materials Characterization Facility, LANL	0	19,000	19,000
Restore project		(19,000)	
21-D-510 HE Synthesis, Formulation, and Production, PX	0	110,000	110,000
Restore project		(110,000)	
15-D-301 HE Science & Engineering Facility, PX	101,356	0	101,356
Subtotal, High Explosives & Energetics	194,914	129,000	323,914
Total, Primary Capability Modernization	2,963,914	129,000	3,092,914
Secondary Capability Modernization			
Secondary Capability Modernization	666,914	0	666,914
18-D-690 Lithium Processing Facility, Y-12	210,770	0	210,770
06-D-141 Uranium Processing Facility, Y-12	760,000	0	760,000
Total, Secondary Capability Modernization	1,637,684	0	1,637,684

Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment			
Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	592,992	0	592,992
18-D-650 Tritium Finishing Facility, SRS	0	0	0
Total, Tritium and Domestic Uranium Enrichment	592,992	0	592,992
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization			
Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	166,990	0	166,990
22-D-513 Power Sources Capability, SNL	37,886	0	37,886
Total, Non-Nuclear Capability Modernization	204,876	0	204,876
Capability Based Investments	156,462	0	156,462
Total, Production Modernization	5,555,928	129,000	5,684,928
Stockpile research, technology, and engineering			
Assessment Science			
Assessment Science	917,751	9,000	926,751
Program increase for Krypton Fluoride laser		(9,000)	
14-D-640 U1a Complex Enhancements Project, NNSS	126,570	0	126,570
Total, Assessment Science	1,044,321	9,000	1,053,321
Engineering and integrated assessments	440,456	0	440,456
Inertial confinement fusion	601,650	40,000	641,650
Program increase		(40,000)	
Advanced simulation and computing	782,472	10,000	792,472
Program increase		(10,000)	
Weapon technology and manufacturing maturation	327,745	0	327,745
Academic programs	152,271	0	152,271
Total, Stockpile research, technology, and engineering	3,348,915	59,000	3,407,915
Infrastructure and operations			
Operating			
Operations of facilities	1,053,000	0	1,053,000
Safety and Environmental Operations	139,114	0	139,114
Maintenance and Repair of Facilities	718,000	0	718,000
Recapitalization			

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Infrastructure and Safety	650,012	0	650,012
Subtotal, Recapitalization	650,012	0	650,012
Total, Operating	2,560,126	0	2,560,126
Mission enabling construction			
22-D-510 Analytic Gas Laboratory, PX	35,000	0	35,000
22-D-511 Plutonium Production Building, LANL	48,500	0	48,500
22-D-512 TA-46 Protective Force Facility, LANL	48,500	0	48,500
22-D-517 Electrical Power Capacity Upgrade, LANL	75,000	0	75,000
22-D-518 Plutonium Modernization Ops & Waste Mngmt Office Bldg, LANL	0	0	0
23-D-519 Special Material Facility, Y-12	0	0	0
Total, Mission enabling construction	207,000	0	207,000
Total, Infrastructure and operations	2,767,126	0	2,767,126
Secure transportation asset			
Operations and equipment	239,008	0	239,008
Program direction	118,056	0	118,056
Total, Secure transportation asset	357,064	0	357,064
Defense nuclear security			
Operations and maintenance	988,756	3,000	991,756
Program increase		(3,000)	
Construction:			
17-D-710 West End Protected Area Reduction Project, Y-12	28,000	10,000	38,000
Program increase		(10,000)	
Subtotal, Construction	28,000	10,000	38,000
Total, Defense nuclear security	1,016,756	13,000	1,029,756

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Information technology and cybersecurity	578,379	0	578,379
Legacy contractor pensions	65,452	0	65,452
Total, Weapons Activities	18,894,519	276,000	19,170,519
Adjustments			
Use of prior year balances	-61,572	0	-61,572
Total, Adjustments	-61,572	0	-61,572
Total, Weapons Activities	18,832,947	276,000	19,108,947
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation			
Material Management and Minimization			
Conversion (formerly HEU Reactor Conversion)	116,675	0	116,675
Nuclear material removal	47,100	0	47,100
Material disposition	282,250	0	282,250
Total, Material Management and Minimization	446,025	0	446,025
Global Material Security			
International nuclear security	84,707	0	84,707
Radiological security	258,033	0	258,033
Nuclear smuggling detection and deterrence	181,308	0	181,308
Total, Global Material Security	524,048	0	524,048
Nonproliferation and Arms Control	212,358	0	212,358
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D			
Proliferation detection	290,388	0	290,388
Nonproliferation stewardship program	107,437	0	107,437
Nuclear detonation detection	285,603	0	285,603
Forensics R&D	44,759	0	44,759
Nonproliferation fuels development	0	0	0
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D	728,187	0	728,187
Nonproliferation Construction:			
18-D-150 Surplus Plutonium Disposition Project, SRS	77,211	0	77,211
Total, Nonproliferation Construction	77,211	0	77,211

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
NNSA Bioassurance Program	25,000	-25,000	0
Program reduction		(-25,000)	
Legacy contractor pensions	22,587	0	22,587
Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program			
Emergency Operations	19,123	0	19,123
Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation	474,420	0	474,420
Total, Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response Program	493,543	0	493,543
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,528,959	-25,000	2,503,959
Adjustments			
Use of prior year balances	-20,000	0	-20,000
Total, Adjustments	-20,000	0	-20,000
Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,508,959	-25,000	2,483,959
Naval Reactors			
Naval reactors development	838,340	0	838,340
Columbia-Class reactor systems development	52,900	0	52,900
S8G Prototype refueling	0	0	0
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	712,036	0	712,036
Program direction	61,540	0	61,540
Construction:			
22-D-533 BL Component Test Complex	0	0	0
22-D-531 KL Chemistry & Radiological Health Building	10,400	0	10,400
21-D-530 KL Steam and Condensate Upgrade	53,000	0	53,000
14-D-901 Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project, NRF	199,300	0	199,300

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24-D-530 NRF Medical Science Complex	36,584	0	36,584
Total, Construction	299,284	0	299,284
Total, Naval Reactors	1,964,100	0	1,964,100
Federal Salaries and Expenses			
Program direction	538,994	0	538,994
Use of prior year balances	0	0	0
Total, Federal Salaries and Expenses	538,994	0	538,994
TOTAL, National Nuclear Security Administration	23,845,000	878,000	24,096,000
Defense Environmental Cleanup			
Closure sites administration	3,023	0	3,023
Richland			
River corridor and other cleanup operations	180,000	0	180,000
Central plateau remediation	684,289	0	684,289
Richland community and regulatory support	10,100	0	10,100
18-D-404 Modification of Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility	0	0	0
22-D-401 L-888 Eastern Plateau Fire Station	7,000	0	7,000
22-D-402 L-897 200 Area Water Treatment Facility	11,200	0	11,200
23-D-404 181D Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	27,149	0	27,149
23-D-405 181B Export Water System Reconfiguration and Upgrade	462	0	462
24-D-401 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Supercell 11 Expans Proj	1,000	0	1,000
Total, Richland	921,200	0	921,200
Office of River Protection:			
Waste Treatment Immobilization Plant Commissioning	466,000	0	466,000
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	813,625	0	813,625
Construction:			
23-D-403 Hanford 200 West Area Tank Farms Risk Management Project	15,309	0	15,309
15-D-409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System	60,000	0	60,000

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
18-D-16 Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant—LBL/Direct feed LAW	0	0	0
01-D-16D High-Level Waste Facility	600,000	0	600,000
01-D-16E Pretreatment Facility	20,000	0	20,000
Subtotal, Construction	695,309	0	695,309
ORP Low-level waste offsite disposal	0	0	0
Total, Office of River Protection	1,974,934	0	1,974,934
Idaho National Laboratory:			
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	377,623	0	377,623
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,759	0	2,759
Construction:			
22-D-403 Idaho Spent Nuclear Fuel Staging Facility	10,159	0	10,159
22-D-404 Addl ICDF Landfill Disposal Cell and Evaporation Ponds Project	46,500	0	46,500
22-D-402 Calcine Construction	10,000	0	10,000
Subtotal, Construction	66,659	0	66,659
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	447,041	0	447,041
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites			
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	1,879	0	1,879
LLNL Excess Facilities D&D	20,195	0	20,195
Separations Processing Research Unit	15,300	0	15,300
Nevada Test Site	61,952	0	61,952
Sandia National Laboratory	2,264	0	2,264
Los Alamos National Laboratory	273,831	0	273,831
Los Alamos Excess Facilities D&D	13,648	0	13,648
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	389,069	0	389,069

Oak Ridge Reservation:				
OR Nuclear Facility D&D	335,000	0	335,000	
U233 Disposition Program	55,000	0	55,000	
OR cleanup and waste disposition	72,000	0	72,000	
Construction:				
14-D-403 Outfall 200 Mercury Treatment Facility	10,000	0	10,000	
17-D-401 On-site Waste Disposal Facility	24,500	0	24,500	
Subtotal, Construction	34,500	0	34,500	
OR community & regulatory support	5,500	0	5,500	
OR technology development and deployment	3,000	0	3,000	
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	505,000	0	505,000	
Savannah River Site:				
Savannah River risk management operations	453,109	0	453,109	
Savannah River legacy pensions	65,898	0	65,898	
Savannah River community and regulatory support	12,389	0	12,389	
Savannah River National Laboratory O&M	42,000	0	42,000	
Construction:				
20-D-401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #10, 11, 12	56,250	0	56,250	
19-D-701 SR Security Systems Replacement	0	0	0	
18-D-401 Saltstone Disposal Unit #8, 9	31,250	0	31,250	
18-D-402 Emergency Operations Center Replacement, SR	34,733	0	34,733	
Subtotal, Construction	122,233	0	122,233	
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization	880,323	0	880,323	
Total, Savannah River Site	1,575,952	0	1,575,952	
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant				
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	369,961	0	369,961	
Construction:				
15-D-411 Safety Significant Confinement Ventilation System, WIPP	44,365	0	44,365	
15-D-412 Utility Shaft, WIPP	50,000	0	50,000	
Total, Construction	94,365	0	94,365	

SEC. 4701. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Program	FY 2024 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	464,326	0	464,326
Program direction—Defense Environmental Cleanup	326,893	0	326,893
Program support—Defense Environmental Cleanup	103,504	0	103,504
Safeguards and Security—Defense Environmental Cleanup	332,645	0	332,645
Technology development and deployment	30,000	0	30,000
Subtotal, Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,073,587	0	7,073,587
TOTAL, Defense Environmental Cleanup	7,073,587	0	7,073,587
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	427,000	-427,000	0
Program reduction		(-427,000)	
Other Defense Activities			
Environment, health, safety and security			
Environment, health, safety and security mission support	144,705	0	144,705
Program direction	86,558	0	86,558
Total, Environment, health, safety and security	231,263	0	231,263
Office of Enterprise Assessments			
Enterprise assessments	30,022	0	30,022
Program direction	64,132	0	64,132
Total, Office of Enterprise Assessments	94,154	0	94,154
Specialized security activities	345,330	0	345,330
Legacy Management			

Legacy Management Activities—Defense	173,681	0	173,681
Program Direction	22,621	0	22,621
Total, Legacy Management	196,302	0	196,302
Defense-Related Administrative Support	203,649	0	203,649
Office of Hearings and Appeals	4,499	0	4,499
Subtotal, Other Defense Activities	1,075,197	0	1,075,197
Use of prior year balances	0	0	0
Total, Other Defense Activities	1,075,197	0	1,075,197

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

COMMITTEE ACTION

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL VOTES DURING FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

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 require a briefing or report concerning the legalities of the non-covered reproductive health care policy.

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

2. MOTION: To include a provision that would terminate the Department of Defense memorandum relating to access to abortions, to prohibit the use of travel and transportation allowances, medical convalescent leave, and administrative absences to travel to obtain abortions.

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

3. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit the provision of travel and transportation allowances for prohibited abortion procedures.

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

4. MOTION: To include a provision to protect rights of conscience related to abortion and reproductive healthcare for members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

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

5. MOTION: To include a provision that would provide for the subtraction of administrative absences used to obtain abortions from any leave sell back or terminal leave.

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

6. MOTION: To include a provision that would raise the topline for implementation of the National Defense Strategy and for other purposes.

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

7. MOTION: To include a that provide for parity among the vice chiefs.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 17–8

In favor: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Sullivan, Cramer, Tuberville, Mullin, and Schmitt Opposed: Senators Reed, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Scott, and Budd

8. MOTION: To include a provision to modify the administration by the Department of Defense of medical malpractice claims by members of the uniformed services.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 19–6

In favor: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Cramer, Tuberville, Mullin, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Wicker, Ernst, Sullivan, Scott, and Budd

9. MOTION: To include a provision to reinstate the position of Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 13–12

In favor: Senators Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Cramer, Scott, and Tuberville

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

10. MOTION: To include a provision that would Provide for a personnel grade cap related to diversity, equity, and inclusion instruction.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 14–11

In favor: Senators King, Manchin, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, and Kelly

11. MOTION: To include a provision that would require the military service academies to use standardized test scores as part of the application process.

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

12. MOTION: To include a provision that would ensure treatment in the military based on merit and performance.

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

13. 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: 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

14. MOTION: To include a provision to prohibit members of the Armed Forces from negotiating employment with foreign governments while on active duty.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 12–13

In favor: Senators Reed, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, Ernst, Tuberville, and Mullin

Opposed: Senators Shaheen, Gillibrand, Manchin, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Budd, and Schmitt

15. 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, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Ernst, and Tuberville

Opposed: Senators Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

16. MOTION: To include a provision that would provide for reporting on offerors that incur lengthy delays in submitting required cost or pricing data.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 24–1

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senator Cotton

17. 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 15–10

In favor: Senators Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Warren, Peters, Manchin, Kelly, Rounds, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, and Mullin

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Duckworth, Rosen, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Ernst, Budd, and Schmitt

18. MOTION: To include a provision to remove the National Guard from certain Space Force personnel provisions.

VOTE: Failed by roll call vote 8–17

In favor: Senators Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Warren, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, and Sullivan

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Kaine, King, Manchin, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

19. MOTION: To include a provision that would prohibit the Department of Defense from establishing new diversity, equity, and inclusion position or filling vacancies in such positions until the Government Accountability Office reviews the Department of Defense diversity, equity, and inclusion workforce.

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

20. MOTION: To include a provision that would eliminate certain positions within the Department of Defense with responsibility for matters relating to 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

21. MOTION: To include a provision that would limit the availability of certain funds relating to the selection of a permanent location for the headquarters of the United States Space Command.

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

22. MOTION: To include a provision that would prioritize consideration of decisions related to U.S. military basing, training, and exercises to those NATO member countries which have achieved defense spending of not less than 2 percent of their gross domestic product by 2024.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 15–10

In favor: Senators King, Warren, Duckworth, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, Peters, Manchin, Rosen, and Kelly

23. MOTION: To favorably report to the Senate the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024.

VOTE: Passed by roll call vote 24–1

In favor: Senators Reed, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, King, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Rosen, Kelly, Wicker, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Sullivan, Cramer, Scott, Tuberville, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt

Opposed: Senator Warren

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 2024.

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.

