

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

Application of Geological Survey Information Related to Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

The committee notes that since the January 2014 fuel release from the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Hawaii, there have been significant concerns about the impact of fuel releases on drinking water quality. The committee further notes that the Red Hill Administrative Order on Consent process as administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and Hawaii Department of Health through a negotiated agreement with the Department of the Navy and Defense Logistics Agency is the primary mechanism through which environmental investigation and remediation and tank infrastructure improvements are being managed. The committee understands the considerable work that has been done by the Red Hill Groundwater Modeling Workgroup, made up of State and Federal stakeholders and subject-matter experts, to improve understanding of the fuel release's impact on the aquifer and the manner in which fuel is transported through the basalt layer. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 15, 2021, summarizing the work to date on the geological and hydrological mechanisms that impact how a release of fuel from the Red Hill facility would impact the drinking water supply. The briefing shall also include any areas requiring further study and the Navy's plan to ensure subsequent studies fill these knowledge gaps.

Aviation Ground Support Equipment

The committee is concerned that existing Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment may be inefficient, expensive to operate, and requires frequent repairs. The committee is aware of alternatives, such as Electrical Ground Power Units, that utilize batteries to power an electronics package and can be integrated onto a self-propelled cart, eliminating the emission of greenhouse gasses and providing nearly silent operation. These technologies may increase overall system efficiency, provide flexible power solutions, reduce the level of required maintenance, and decrease the total ownership costs of the units to the Air Force. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 31, 2020, on the readiness of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment and the feasibility of utilizing alternatives to current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment. At a minimum, the report shall address the following elements:

- (1) the readiness status of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment;
- (2) the overall operations, maintenance, and sustainment costs of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment;

(3) an assessment of environmental impact of current Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment to include noise and air pollution;

(4) a review of alternate sources of Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment to provide flight-line power to Air Force aircraft and an overview of any Air Force plans to pursue such alternatives; and

(5) an assessment of total lifecycle cost savings of replacing current diesel-powered flight-line Air Force Aviation Ground Support Equipment with alternate solutions.

Biomass Support of Installation Energy Resiliency

The committee notes that biomass is an attractive option for the production of secure, renewable electricity. Biomass has the attribute of providing reliable electricity independent of atmospheric variability. The committee believes that the energy security and resiliency provided by an on-post biomass facility has value and should serve as a model for other military installations located in parts of the country having a ready supply of biomass material. The committee further believes that the Secretary of Defense should place a monetary value on the value of energy security and include biomass as one of the alternatives when studying energy resiliency on specific installations. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021, as to military installations where biomass will be considered during analysis of alternatives for achieving additional installation energy resiliency.

Defense Energy Resilience Authorities and Programs

The committee commends the Department of Defense for making energy resilience the central tenet of its energy program. The committee recognizes that the Department has a variety of policies, programs, statutory authorities, and tools to implement energy resilience and maintain critical missions and readiness. The committee applauds the efforts of the Department of Defense to strengthen the resilience of energy and utility systems, and to integrate different contracting authorities and sources of funding to deploy energy resilience technologies and projects. In particular, the committee commends the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) for sponsoring the Military Energy Resilience Catalyst (MERC) program to accelerate the development of military energy resilience professionals, disseminate key best practices and lessons learned, and transition successful energy technologies across the Department of Defense enterprise.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the committee no later than October 1, 2020, on initiatives that integrate existing utility and energy authorities to support installation resilience projects to upgrade infrastructure, deploy emerging technologies, and strengthen mission assurance. This briefing shall also include potential opportunities to better leverage existing authorities, and improve information sharing by installation managers and contracting officers.

Execution of the Military Munitions Response Program

The committee is concerned about the chronic under-execution of the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The committee notes that beginning in 2016, after the Environmental Protection Agency published Lifetime Health Advisories (LHA) for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), the Department of Defense has used the MMRP as a bill-payer for environmental response to PFAS. The committee further notes that while this was an appropriate response to the initial PFAS crisis, there has been adequate time to adjust environmental remediation budget requests to ensure that both MMRP and PFAS response are adequately funded, especially given congressional adds for both PFAS and MMRP. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, that includes, at a minimum, a plan to increase execution of the MMRP program and a funding plan for addressing both PFAS remediation and MMRP across the Future Years Defense Program.

Expanding the Scope of and Partners for DOD PFAS Research and Development

The Committee recognizes the initial investment the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) have made in research and development to identify an alternative to AFFF and safe clean-up and disposal mechanisms for PFAS contaminating groundwater and drinking water. SERDP and ESTCP investments have not yet yielded the results they are seeking. The Committee supports the authorization of additional funding to both of these programs. As DoD works to identify an alternative to AFFF, safe and effective clean-up and disposal mechanisms for PFAS chemicals, and to better understand how to mitigate the health and environmental impacts of PFAS contamination, the Committee directs the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, through ESTCP, SERDP and other relevant programs, to report to the committee by December 1, 2020, on efforts or plans to solicit additional academic partners for PFAS research and development challenges, particularly those with institutional focus and expertise on the health and environmental hazards related to PFAS chemicals.

Federal-State Partnerships and the Readiness Environmental Protection Integration Program

The committee commends the military departments for their extensive use of the Readiness Environmental Protection Integration Program as a tool for limiting encroachment and land-use conflicts, while also promoting key land conservation and environmental restoration goals. The committee encourages the military departments to leverage Federal-State partnerships to collaboratively employ best management practices and to enhance resilience and conserve culturally and ecologically important landscapes and watersheds for the benefit of surrounding military communities and local economies.

Implementation of Operational Energy Cost Savings

The committee notes that considerable operational energy cost savings can be achieved through changes in service member behavior. The committee further notes that these changes can be hard to achieve due to long-standing practices and habits. In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), the committee sought to incentivize these changes in behavior through the amendment of section 2912 of title 10, United States Code, allowing one-half of any operational energy cost savings to be used by the commander of the installation at which these savings were achieved. Therefore, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, regarding the implementation of this amendment by the military departments. At a minimum, the briefing should include how each military department has informed installation commanders and their tenants about this authority, and what guidance has been provided to aid implementation.

Increased Resiliency and Lethality through Operational Energy Investment

The committee commends the Department of Defense and the military departments for their work to date on initiatives that increase lethality and resiliency through the reduction of the Department's dependence on fossil fuels. Noting that over 70 percent of the casualties in the Iraq and Afghanistan wars resulted from attacks on fuel and resupply convoys, the committee notes that a failure to adequately address this issue will be paid in service member lives and a reduced ability to challenge our adversaries. The committee remains concerned that, while recent joint exercises have begun to bring the problem of overreliance on fossil fuels into focus, the military services have largely failed to address these issues by incorporating technologies that reduce fossil fuel use into their existing equipment inventories. In addition, the committee is concerned that the military departments are not including these technologies as they invest in future platforms. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by August 1, 2021, on how it will increase lethality and reduce casualties by reducing its dependence on fossil fuels. The report shall include at a minimum a plan for the following:

- (1) integrating Department of Defense and military department operational energy personnel into planning, posture, and programming entities to ensure fuel consumption, fuel distribution, and logistics are considered across the Department;
- (2) how the military departments are prioritizing reductions in fuel consumption by current platforms during planned upgrades and depot maintenance;
- (3) options for reducing the Department's consumption of fossil fuels by not less than 10 percent in 10 years and 30 percent in 25 years;
- (4) options for reducing the number of resupply convoys and oilers required in contested environments; and

(5) leveraging existing technologies and the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund to demonstrate capabilities to achieve the aforementioned goals.

Report on Department of Defense Fuel Contracting

The committee is interested in the Department of Defense's use of lowest price technically acceptable source selection criteria for fuel purchases. The committee recognizes that contingency operations present unique challenges and require specialized skills. Therefore, the committee directs the Department of Defense Inspector General to brief the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021 on the following:

(1) A list of all solicitations and awards greater than \$250,000 for fuel in all areas of contingency operations issued since January 1, 2016, including method of source selection, authorities used, and the estimated value of the awarded contracts;

(2) An assessment of whether the awardees successfully fulfilled the requirements of such contract and corrective actions taken by the Defense Logistics Agency if the contracts were not successfully fulfilled; and

(3) An assessment of whether the Defense Logistics Agency's has an adequate system in place to conduct due diligence to ensure its fuel contractors and subcontractors are meeting contractual obligations and abide by required anticorruption practices.

Water and Sewage Resiliency Gaps at Military Installations

The committee commends the Department of Defense for its efforts in identifying and addressing energy resiliency gaps at its military installations. The committee notes that water and sewage systems share many of the same characteristics as electrical utilities. The committee further notes that there may be opportunities for partnerships that facilitate system improvements for both cost avoidance and to address resiliency gaps that degrade readiness. Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021, on water and sewage resiliency at military installations. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) the degree to which the Department has assessed resiliency of these systems at military installations;

(2) a plan for phasing in these assessments at military installations;

(3) opportunities for public-private partnerships to address any resiliency gaps; and

(4) an assessment of barriers to addressing water and sewage resiliency gaps in both statute and the Department's instructions and policies.

LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT ISSUES

Air Force Undergraduate Pilot Training and T-7A Redhawk Transition Plan

The committee understands that the Air Force plans to eventually transition all undergraduate pilot training from the T-38C to

the T-7A at five locations: Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi; Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas; Randolph Air Force Base, Texas; Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas; and Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma. The committee is concerned about potential impacts this transition may have on the Air Force's undergraduate pilot training pipeline, which could further exacerbate its pilot shortage. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, on the plan to transition undergraduate pilot training from the T-38C to the T-7A. At minimum, the briefing shall include the following elements:

- (1) a schedule for the delivery of T-7A aircraft and retirement of T-38C aircraft by location;
- (2) the plan and schedule for the stand-up of T-7A instructor pilot cadre;
- (3) the plan and schedule for the stand-up of simulators, simulator operators, and maintenance personnel;
- (4) the plan and schedule for transitioning to the new training syllabus; and
- (5) an assessment of Air Force's ability to execute the transition plan without creating impacts in the undergraduate pilot training pipeline.

Army Combat Aviation Sustainment

The committee notes that Army combat aviation formations are in constant high demand. In addition, the Army's helicopter fleet is aging, can be challenging to sustain, and is expensive to operate. Over the next decade, the Army plans to modernize its current helicopter fleet with new engines and, beginning in 2030, plans to field new helicopters to replace legacy platforms. The committee is concerned that the existing UH-60 and AH-64 helicopter fleets face numerous sustainment challenges as the Army continues flying these legacy systems until fielding new helicopters. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the sustainment plans for the Army's current helicopter fleet. The review should address the following elements:

- (1) to what extent the Army has equipped its combat aviation formations with fully mission capable aircraft to meet training requirements and warfighting demands over the past 5 years;
- (2) to what extent the Army has identified and addressed challenges in sustaining its helicopter fleet at the depot- and unit-level over the past 5 years;
- (3) to what extent the material condition of helicopters in Army combat aviation formations inhibit the ability to meet monthly flight hour standards for Army aviators;
- (4) the Army's plans to sustain its helicopter fleet in order to meet expected demands for combat aviation formations over the next 5 years; and (5) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Department of Defense Warehouse Space Management

The committee is aware that in 2017, the Government Accountability Office (GAO-17-449) found that opportunities exist to reduce the Department of Defense's warehousing and distribution costs by streamlining the infrastructure footprint of the current network. As a result of this study, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, as part of the Defense Reform Initiative, established the Non-Tactical Warehouse Initiative to evaluate those opportunities and provide recommendations. The resulting study found that the Department of Defense maintains excess warehouse network capacity and redundant commercial warehouses. Additionally, the study found warehouse utilization rates well below industry averages and that multiple Department of Defense and military department process owners have poor visibility of billions of dollars in inventory as a result of inconsistent reporting and incomplete data.

Therefore, the committee directs that not later than March 1, 2021, the Undersecretary for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the military departments and Defense Logistics Agency, shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees discussing its plan to create increased shared awareness of warehouse space across the Department of Defense, and how it plans to institute policies, procedures, and metrics that will increase warehouse utilization rates across the military departments. Additionally, the report should include a discussion of technologies that will provide-real-time information to warehouse users and operators, improve global inventory visibility, and supply chain planning.

Depot Carryover

Department of Defense regulations describe the process for calculating carryover and allowable carryover at the military depots at the end of a fiscal year. These regulations require that carryover be calculated in a way that allows certain workload to be exempted. Even after exemptions, the Army has routinely exceeded allowable carryover ceilings, resulting in decrements to appropriations. While the committee believes there should be limits on the amount of carryover workload held by a depot, the committee is concerned that the current calculation of allowable carryover has indirectly affected military readiness and the ability of the depots to sustain core workload as required by section 2464 of title 10, United States Code.

In 2019, the Comptroller General of the United States reviewed three options that the Department of Defense proposed for calculating and determining allowable carryover and concluded that none fully met all the key attributes required for providing quality information to decision makers. The Comptroller General recommended that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment develop and adopt a depot carryover metric for use by all the military departments that provides reliable, complete, consistent, and appropriate information. In commenting on the Comptroller General's report, the Department of Defense stated that it would promulgate regulations implementing the Government Accountability Office's recommendation and design a new budget exhibit to serve as a plan to establish workload carryover upper and

lower operating ranges to ensure uninterrupted workload necessary to optimize production efficiency.

The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than August 30, 2020, on plans to promulgate a new carryover metric to the military departments and establish a carryover budgetary exhibit to coincide with the fiscal year 2022 budget estimate submission.

Domestically Sourced Corrosion Control

The impact of corrosion on the Department of Defense amounts to nearly \$20 billion per year. Unfortunately, many of the chemicals typically used to treat corrosion are harmful to the environment. In addition, most phosphates are produced in China, making the United States dependent on foreign producers to maintain vital weapons systems and military equipment. Through advancements in synthetic biology, cleaner alternatives exist and are in use by the oil and gas industry. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, on bio-based corrosion control systems. At a minimum, the report shall contain:

- (1) historical cost data for the preceding 5 years on corrosion impact to military systems;
- (2) an assessment of the impact to military readiness from corrosion;
- (3) an assessment of the effectiveness of commercially available bio-based corrosion control solutions compared to solutions currently in use by the military departments;
- (4) an assessment of the environmental impact of commercially available bio-based corrosion control solutions compared to solutions currently in use by the military departments; and
- (5) a cost assessment of commercially available bio-based corrosion control solutions compared to solutions currently in use by the military departments.

F-35 Sustainment

The committee recognizes the importance of the F-35 Lightning II program to U.S. national defense and its foreign partners. The committee is concerned that the program faces sustainment challenges in areas including repair capability, global spare parts availability and capability, mission capability, and functionality of its Autonomic Logistics Information System. Affordability concerns have led the services to identify a need to reduce total operation and sustainment costs.

Given the significance of the F-35 program to the future of tactical air for the military, the Department's need to operate and deploy the F-35 on a widespread basis in the coming years, the involvement of international partners and foreign military sales customers, and the importance of maintaining affordability, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the sustainment efforts related to the F-35. At minimum, the review shall address the following elements:

(1) assess the status of the sustainment support strategy for the F-35, and to what extent is the program facing sustainment-related challenges;

(2) assess efforts to reduce costs and meet affordability targets related to F-35 fleet sustainment;

(3) assess military department efforts to transition to organic repair capability by standing up repair capability in their existing depots;

(4) assess the effects of F-35 engine challenges on sustainment, including engine overhauls for fielded aircraft, engine spare parts reliability, and effects of engine production quality/timeliness on sustainment;

(5) identify and assess issues contributing to higher than expected maintenance rates for the F-35, and options to increase unit-level maintenance capabilities and associated cost/readiness implications;

(6) assess the extent to which the concerns of allied partners inform the Department's decision making related to F-35 sustainment; and

(7) other items the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Navy and Air Force Fixed-Wing Aviation Field-Level Maintenance

The committee notes that a number of recent Government Accountability Office reports have highlighted the military services' challenges with completing field-level maintenance, which includes organizational-level and intermediate-level maintenance performed by an operational unit or at an intermediate maintenance facility. Repairs that are not conducted at the field level must eventually be completed at the depot level, which can result in slower depot maintenance times, increased costs, and reduced readiness of weapon systems.

The ability of the depots to complete fixed-wing aviation maintenance on time directly affects military readiness, as maintenance delays reduce the amount of time during which aircraft are available for training and operations. The amount of work that the depots must perform is a direct result of the condition of equipment entering the depots. Depot officials have stated that they believe the amount and quality of work performed by field-level maintainers has decreased as organizations focus on straightforward repairs while sending more work to the depots, which reduces the depots' overall throughput.

Given these issues, and the critical importance fixed-wing aircraft play in supporting readiness during both peacetime and conflict, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

(1) the extent to which the Department of Defense's sustainment strategy for fixed-wing aviation weapon systems has relied on the use of field-level versus depot-level maintenance;

(2) the extent to which field-level maintenance is completed as required;

(3) the extent to which the tasks, skills, equipment, training, or output of field-level maintainers has changed over the past 10 years;

(4) the extent to which the Department or service policies ensure that field-level maintenance activities are conducted at the field level and not at the depot level;

(5) the extent to which the Department or service policies ensure that depot-level maintenance activities are conducted at the depot level and not transferred back to the field level; and

(6) any other related matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Navy Deferred Maintenance

The committee notes that completing required maintenance is vital for Navy aircraft carriers, ships, and submarines to reach their expected service lives and to do so economically. Deferring ship maintenance increases the costs and time required to complete maintenance in the future, straining maintenance budgets and stressing public and private shipyard capacity. In December 2019, the Comptroller General of the United States reported that the Navy continues to experience persistent and substantial maintenance delays that reduce ship availability for training and operations, hindering warfighting readiness. Further, Navy reports show that the service continues to defer essential maintenance on some ship classes, which decreases the likelihood that these vessels will reach their full service lives.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General to review deferred Navy maintenance. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the extent to which the Navy is deferring necessary depot maintenance for aircraft carriers, surface ships, and submarines, and what costs, if any, are associated with these deferrals;

(2) the extent to which the Navy has developed mitigation plans to address challenges relating to deferred maintenance;

(3) the extent, if any, to which deferred maintenance increases the risk that ships and submarines will be unable to meet their expected service lives and the potential effects this would have on future force structure; and

(4) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Navy Ship Field-Level Maintenance

The committee notes that a number of recent Government Accountability Office reports have found that high operational tempo,

reductions to crew size, and organizational changes have impacted the Navy's ability to complete timely field-level maintenance, which is generally performed either by a ship's crew or at an intermediate maintenance facility. The ability of shipyards to complete maintenance on time is affected by the quality and quantity of maintenance accomplished by field-level maintainers and the amount of maintenance tasks that are deferred to the depot level. Navy officials have stated that the amount of work performed by field-level maintainers has decreased as organizations focus on straight-forward repairs while sending more work to the depots, reducing their overall throughput.

The committee is concerned that the ability of ships' crews to perform and assist with maintenance at all levels has not been sufficiently retained among enlisted personnel and that maintenance is not being completed in a timely fashion at intermediate maintenance facilities. These delays directly affect military readiness by reducing the amount of time ships are available for training and operations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review Navy ship field-level maintenance. The review should address the following elements:

(1) the extent to which Navy ship maintenance is performed on time and in full at the organizational and intermediate levels;

(2) the factors that contribute to maintenance delays and deferrals at the organizational and intermediate levels;

(3) the extent to which sailor training and skill proficiency is impacting organizational and intermediate-level maintenance;

(4) the extent to which operational demand contributes to the deferment of organizational and intermediate-level maintenance;

(5) the extent to which Navy mitigation plans address challenges to the full and timely performance of organizational and intermediate-level maintenance; and

(6) any other related matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Pilot Program for Enhancing Ship Readiness Through Digital Techniques

The committee supports the ongoing pilot program that the American Bureau of Shipping and the Military Sealift Command (MSC) have developed to enhance the readiness of MSC vessels through a condition-based approach. This pilot program has already shown positive results in improving the availability and readiness of MSC vessels, with potential long-term cost avoidance in maintenance and repair of such vessels. The committee encourages MSC to further expand the program to other vessels under its control.

The committee also believes that the readiness of our nation's surface naval and auxiliary fleet is a critical issue that deserves enhanced attention. The committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to evaluate the use of a similar condition-based approach to cover

the surface vessel fleet through a partnership with an organization that has experience classing Navy vessels. The committee further directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2021, on the steps being taken to improve the availability and readiness of surface naval and auxiliary vessels using a condition-based approach and commercial best practices for digital methods for ship condition monitoring, vessel readiness, and maintenance planning.

Transparency in Food Ingredient Policies and Standards

The committee notes that in 2017, the Defense Logistics Agency attempted to prohibit certain ingredients from being included in food and beverages served in military food services. This prohibition was attempted without meaningful engagement with industry stakeholders or a public comment period. The committee notes that the Fiscal Year 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 115–141) prohibited the Defense Logistics Agency from implementing its proposal and also required the Defense Logistics Agency to seek input from a broad group of stakeholders on all future proposed nutrition, food, or ingredient changes.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, Defense Logistics Agency to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, on the process it will use for proposing and enacting limitations or prohibitions on any food or beverage ingredients. At minimum, the briefing shall:

- (1) provide details regarding the governing statutes, regulations, and policies governing ingredient prohibition determinations;
- (2) provide detail regarding processes for scientific community engagement, to include solicitation of scientifically derived recommendations, prior to making an ingredient prohibition determination; and
- (3) provide details on the process and timeline for ingredient prohibition determinations, highlighting key areas where industry stakeholders are provided the opportunity to comment and make recommendations.

United States Air Force Academy Mission Network

The committee is aware of the requirement of the U.S. Air Force Academy to upgrade its legacy information technology (IT) infrastructure. The committee understands that a robust and effective campus enterprise network is vital to the academic and military training missions of the Academy and central to its ability to develop future leaders for the nation's air and space forces. The committee also observes that, unlike other commands in the Department of the Air Force, the Academy has unique IT requirements requiring close collaboration with other accredited colleges, universities, research institutions, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), and other public and private organizations. The committee recognizes that the mission of the Academy includes unique requirements not supported by existing Air Force IT enterprise services. However, the committee is concerned that Air Force investment in modernizing the Academy's legacy IT network infrastructure has fallen short of need, resulting in project delays and

mission impacts recently exacerbated by COVID-19 social distance requirements. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, no later than December 1, 2020, on the Air Force strategy to complete the modernization of the Academy's IT infrastructure within a reasonable period of time and how it plans to provide for its long term operation and sustainment.

READINESS ISSUES

Air Force T-38C Transition and Formation Landings

The United States Air Force has utilized the T-38 aircraft for almost 60 years in support of undergraduate pilot training. This aircraft has been utilized well beyond its intended service life and is due to be replaced by the T-7 aircraft beginning in 2023. The committee is aware of five T-38 mishaps over the last 3 years, including a recent mishap during an attempted formation landing that resulted in the deaths of both the student pilot and the instructor pilot. Subsequent to this fatal mishap, Air Education Training Command temporarily ceased conducting formation landings in the T-38 aircraft, and ultimately removed T-38 formation landings from the pilot training syllabus. The committee supports the decision to remove T-38 formation landings from the pilot training syllabus, and strongly recommends that the Air Force develops an accelerated plan to transition from the T-38 to the T-7 aircraft. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on Air Force's plan to accelerate transition from the T-38 aircraft to the T-7 aircraft. At a minimum, the report should include:

- (1) Assessment of potential to accelerate procurement of the T-7 aircraft, including cost and timeline;
- (2) Assessment of the supporting pilot training system to absorb additional T-7 aircraft, taking into consideration simulators, manpower, support equipment, and pilot training syllabus development;
- (3) Detailed background information on why Air Education Training Command removed T-38 formation landings from the pilot training syllabus, and an assessment as to whether formation landings will be included in the T-7 pilot training syllabus.

Air Support Service Contracts

The committee notes the Department of Defense's increased use of air support contracts to help train service members and improve flexibility in meeting training requirements, while potentially reducing costs. Moreover, recent testimony by the Commander of U.S. Transportation Command and the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force highlights an aerial refueling tanker capacity shortfall that is exacerbated by delays with the KC-46A tanker program. The committee believes that aerial refueling tanker and tactical aviation shortfalls could potentially be mitigated through the use of contract air support services toward training missions. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Department of Defense's use of contract aerial

refueling and tactical aviation services. The review should address the following elements:

(1) assess to what extent the Air Force and other services currently utilize contract aerial refueling services for training missions; historical costs associated with contract aerial refueling services for training as compared to costs associated with organic support; ability of industry to increase capacity for aerial refueling services for training missions to free up organic aerial refueling capacity that would otherwise be unavailable for operational missions;

(2) assess the total tanker support required for training missions by contract aerial refueling providers based on the Air Force's current assumption for the timeline of fielding a fully operational KC-46A;

(3) assess the extent to which the military departments and U.S. Special Operations Command utilize contracts for air support services for adversary air and close air support, and associated costs compared with other options for providing these services;

(4) assess the extent to which the Department of Defense evaluated the use and effectiveness of air support contracts to meet established training requirements;

(5) assess opportunities to gain greater efficiencies in the use of contracts for air support services across the Department to achieve training requirements; and

(6) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to submit a final report on a date agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Army Briefing on Static-Line Parachuting Proficiency Requirements

The United States Army maintains a robust airborne force structure resident in both the Active Army and Army National Guard. Capable of deploying rapidly in a crisis and conducting forced entry operations by parachute assault, these forces provide the United States with a competitive military advantage in a dynamic national security environment. Soldiers assigned to these units complete a three week Basic Airborne Course at Ft. Benning, Georgia where, in their third and final week, they conduct five successful parachute jumps, are awarded their basic airborne wings, and are then qualified for assignment to airborne units. Since 1950, in order to maintain proficiency and to qualify for Parachute Duty-Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay, soldiers have been required to jump at a minimum once every three months. In 2018, the Department of Defense modified this requirement, enabling commanders in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel or higher to waive one of these four annual proficiency jumps in special circumstances to account for factors such as deployment on extended operations where it might not be possible to get all four jumps in, lack of jump equipment or aircraft, or attendance of military education or training. Even with this new authority, the vast majority of airborne soldiers are still

required to conduct one jump every three months to maintain proficiency and to qualify for monthly jump pay.

With advances in military parachuting equipment, procedures, and methods of training, it only seems appropriate that the Army reevaluate its 70 year-old basic airborne proficiency standards.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than December 1, 2020 on Army Static-Line Parachuting Proficiency Requirements. Elements of the briefing shall include but are not limited to:

(1) How many soldiers are currently on jump status and receiving jump pay?

(2) Of this number, how many soldiers make only four jumps a year to maintain basic proficiency?

(3) For those soldiers making more than the required four annual proficiency jumps, what is the average of annual jumps by military occupational specialty (MOS)?

(4) Recent statistics on the numbers and types of parachute accidents and injuries based on a soldier's military occupational specialty (MOS), unit of assignment, or overall parachute proficiency (i.e., number of jumps or months/years on jump status).

(5) How does the Army review its basic airborne proficiency requirements and when was the last time a comprehensive evaluation was conducted? What were the recommendations from the last evaluation?

(6) What are the basic airborne proficiency requirements for Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force non-special operations service members assigned to airborne billets?

(7) What are the advantages and disadvantages of conducting proficiency jumps in a shorter time period other than the current quarterly requirement?

(8) What are the cost and resource implications (including aircraft availability and usage) if the Army adopted a shorter timeframe for proficiency jumps or if the number of required proficiency jumps were reduced?

(9) With the advances in simulations, virtual training environments and systems, and the promise of artificial intelligence, how practical would it be to replace some of the required proficiency jumps with some form of simulation or virtual training device?

(10) Are there any plans for the Army to re-evaluate the requirement for five airborne infantry brigade combat teams (IBCTs) and supporting forces? How do parachute assaults fit into the Army's doctrine for fighting in the current strategic environment against near-peer competitors with sophisticated, layered air-defense architectures.

(11) Operationally, how often have static-line airborne operations been used in the last decade.

(12) Have there been any recent studies on the numbers and types of parachute injuries based on a soldier's military occupational specialty (MOS), unit of assignment, or overall parachute proficiency (i.e., number of jumps or months/years on jump status)?

(13) What are the costs and injury rates of West Point and ROTC cadets permitted to attend Airborne School? Over the last 10 years, what is the rate of these cadets that go on to serve in airborne units?

(14) Are there instances where we send officers and soldiers to airborne school who are not on orders assigning them to an airborne unit or position that requires airborne qualification? If so, how many of these officers and soldiers fall into this category on an annual basis?

Army Sustainable Readiness Model

The Sustainable Readiness Model is the Army's force generation concept to build and maintain readiness across the total force while meeting global requirements. Under the Sustainable Readiness Model, the Army's objective is to maintain 66 percent of Active Duty brigade combat teams and 33 percent of Reserve Component brigade combat teams in a combat-ready status to respond to any global contingency. The committee is concerned that training requirements needed to maintain high levels of readiness for a large portion of the Army may not be sustainable and could place an unnecessary strain on the force. Senior Army civilian and military leaders may share this concern and the committee is aware that the Commander of U.S. Army Forces Command is currently conducting a review of the Sustainable Readiness Model and the training requirements associated with this force generation model.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on changes to the Sustainable Readiness Model. At a minimum, the briefing shall include the following elements:

(1) a summary of the findings and recommendations from the U.S. Army Forces Command review of the Sustainable Readiness Model and training requirements;

(2) an overview of changes being made to the Sustainable Readiness Model, or the training requirements associated with this force generation model, and a timeline for the implementation of these changes;

(3) an assessment for how these changes may impact budget, materiel, and manpower requirements; and

(4) an assessment for how these changes will affect the overall readiness of the Army.

Briefing on Deployment of Next Generation 911 on Military Installations

The committee recognizes the benefits of Next Generation 911 systems that allow Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) to accept text messages, images, and videos, as well as voice calls. These additional means of communicating with 911 could help dispatchers to more quickly understand and respond to an emergency situation and would provide important alternatives for emergency reporting by individuals experiencing intimate partner violence. The committee is concerned that none of the 205 PSAPs operated by the military services support Next Generation 911 service.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 1, 2021, on plans for updating 911 services at military installations located in the United States, including the feasibility, cost, and benefits of implementing Next Generation 911 services.

Department of Defense Law Enforcement Training and Standards

The committee recognizes the important role that Department of Defense military police, civilian police, and security guards play in maintaining the security of military installations and safety for military and civilian personnel and their families. With the exception of service-unique requirements, the committee believes these Department of Defense law enforcement professionals strongly benefit from developing and maintaining common training courses, certification requirements, and professional standards. The committee recognizes that Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5525.15, updated on June 18, 2019, established policy, assigned responsibility, and provided procedures for law enforcement standards and training, physical fitness standards, and certification for investigative analysts. The committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the implementation of DODI 5525.15. At minimum, the briefing shall include the following elements:

- (1) the status of the Department of Defense Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission developing and certifying law enforcement training standards to meet proficiency requirements for Department of Defense law enforcement professionals;
- (2) how existing military and civilian law enforcement training courses, schools, and programs are being updated to adopt common training standards;
- (3) the status of certifying all basic level law enforcement officer training by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Organization;
- (4) the unique service-specific training requirements and standards that will be maintained beyond the common training standards; and
- (5) an assessment of whether the consolidation of law enforcement training courses, schools, and programs would benefit or detract from efforts to implement DODI 5525.15.

Directed Readiness Tables and Readiness Reporting

The committee has appreciated the opportunity to work with the Department of Defense to revise section 482 of title 10, United States Code, to update the statutory requirements for the Readiness Report to Congress. The committee notes that the Readiness Report to Congress is one of the foundational documents that supports congressional oversight of the current state of military readiness, the contributing factors to specific readiness challenges, and the mitigations to these challenges. The committee notes that in recent reports, the Department of Defense has shifted away from reporting readiness based on the C-ratings of major force elements and has started measuring readiness based on the ability of the military services to meet the force requirements of the Directed Readiness Tables.

The committee notes that the Directed Readiness Tables serve as a good force planning construct to manage the steady-state demands of geographic combatant commanders on an annual basis. However, the committee is concerned that readiness reporting based on the Directed Readiness Tables does not allow for meas-

urement of progress towards the readiness recovery goals of the military services, does not align with how the military services track and report readiness, and does not provide a holistic picture of military readiness, especially in the context of preparedness to conduct a major contingency operation. Therefore, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to return to reporting based on C-ratings of major force elements in the Readiness Report to Congress required by section 482 of title 10, United States Code.

Dynamic Force Employment

The 2018 National Defense Strategy states that defeating or deterring long-term strategic competitors is a different challenge than regional adversaries that were the focus of prior strategies. In order to meet this changing environment, the strategy stated that the Department of Defense will adopt a new concept known as Dynamic Force Employment, using scalable options and quick deployments rather than traditional rotational deployments to introduce unpredictability for potential adversaries. However, the committee notes that there is not a common framework by which all of the services describe Dynamic Force Employment, resource Dynamic Force Employment in budget requests, or address Dynamic Force Employment in force generation and sustainment models. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the Dynamic Force Employment construct. The review should address the following elements:

- (1) to what extent Dynamic Force Employment is aligned with the Department of Defense's readiness rebuilding efforts;
- (2) to what extent each service defines and considers Dynamic Force Employment in force generation and sustainment models;
- (3) to what extent Dynamic Force Employment is utilized in the Global Force Management process and resources Dynamic Force Employment in the budget request;
- (4) to what extent the services and combatant commands are prepared to execute Dynamic Force Employment and how this new concept will impact readiness across the services and combatant commands; and
- (5) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Exercise Northern Strike

The committee notes that Northern Strike is an accredited 21-day exercise sponsored by the National Guard Bureau. This Joint Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise brings together nearly 7,000 participants annually from the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization partner countries. In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116-120), the committee directed the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to provide a report and the cost of Exercise Northern Strike and the anticipated funding programmed for the

exercise over the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). According to the report provided to the committee on October 2, 2019, anticipated funding for future Northern Strike exercises was \$20.7 million per year over the FYDP. Furthermore, the committee notes that the budget request for fiscal year 2021 includes funding for Exercise Northern Strike. The committee is supportive of exercises, such as Northern Strike, that bring together United States and international partners to train together and build readiness and interoperability.

High-Speed Test Track Infrastructure Requirements

The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining high-speed test track capability to facilitate the transition from laboratory developmental work to operational employment. The committee notes the need for highly accurate, realistic testing environments to bring new technologies online. The committee is concerned about the adequacy of existing facilities to ensure continued access to this type of testing. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2021, on the adequacy of its high-speed test track infrastructure both for current requirements and for future testing of next-generation systems. At a minimum the report shall survey current high-speed test track infrastructure and provide an overview of necessary infrastructure and technology investments to ensure viability into the future.

Marine Corps Aviation Readiness and Sustainment

The committee notes the age of several rotary wing airframes in the Marine Corps fleet, which are experiencing long-term downtime and readiness issues. The committee encourages the Marine Corps to embark upon additional reset programs, as necessary, to revitalize and refresh the fleet. The committee notes the success of similar resets, including the ongoing CH-53 reset and resets conducted by the U.S. Army, which have improved reliability and readiness. The committee directs the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps to brief the committee, not later than September 30, 2020, on the status of the Marine Corps rotary wing fleet and all planned reset programs for the fleet. In particular, the briefing shall address:

- (1) the state of the UH-1 Iroquois and AH-1 Cobra fleets;
 - (2) funding needs for reset activities;
 - (3) strategies to maintain reset throughput in a timely manner;
- and
- (4) an acquisition strategy to maintain cost, schedule, and performance in the reset program.

Personnel Parachute and Cargo Inventory Management

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee by December 1, 2020 assessing the system used by U.S. Army Parachute Riggers to record their activities with respect to the use, inspection, inventory, maintenance, and repair of personnel parachutes, cargo parachutes and other airdrop equipment throughout a system's life-cycle. The report shall address the following elements:

(1) The current record keeping, tracking, reporting and information retrieval system employed by Parachute Riggers with regard to personnel parachutes and airdrop equipment;

(2) An assessment of the adequacy of the tracking system and a history of efforts to update the tracking system;

(3) A market assessment of automated programs currently available for parachute system tracking by Parachute Riggers;

(4) A statement of the Army's current plans, if any, to upgrade the tracking system used by Parachute Riggers;

(5) A schedule associated with the activities set forth in (4).

Readiness of Firefighting Infrastructure and Equipment

The committee is concerned that the firefighting infrastructure of the military departments is aging, in poor condition, and may not be properly sized or configured to support firefighting personnel and equipment. To help address this issue, the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) contained a provision authorizing the Secretaries of the military departments to carry out military construction projects, to include the construction of new fire stations, to enhance force protection and safety on military installations. With only three fire stations being constructed through this authority, and the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP) submitted with the budget request only including funding for the construction of four additional fire stations, the committee is concerned that the military departments continue to assume risk in this area. In addition to the age, condition, and configuration of firefighting infrastructure, the committee is concerned that the condition and readiness of firefighting vehicles and equipment may also adversely impact fire, crash, and rescue operations at military installations.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretaries of the military departments to each submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, regarding the condition, capacity, and readiness of their firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment. At minimum, the report shall include the following elements:

(1) an assessment of the current condition, capacity, and configuration of firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment across the enterprise;

(2) an assessment of the risk to firefighting operations and readiness due to the current state of firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment across the enterprise;

(3) an overview of planned investments across the FYDP to mitigate identified issues and risks associated with firefighting infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment; and

(4) how the required phase-out by 2024 of firefighting foam containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances is impacting the investment strategy, particularly with respect to firefighting vehicles.

Report on the Air Force's Use of Executive Decision Model Analytics

The committee supports the Air Force Education and Training Command's (AETC) use of the Executive Decision Model (EDM) in F-16 Formal Training Units (FTU) for predictive analytics to

achieve improvements in aircrew training production, aircraft readiness, and energy conservation. The committee believes EDM has provided important advantages to help address AETC production challenges and the USAF pilot shortage. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee by January 31, 2021 on the Air Force's strategy to expand EDM predictive analytics for use in other USAF Mission Design Series aircraft to include the F-35.

Surface Navy Seamanship and Skills Assessment

The committee recognizes that the Navy has made some significant improvements to the training curriculum for surface warfare officers. However, the committee continues to have concerns that enlisted training has not seen the same emphasis. In an effort to fully understand the impact of recent changes to officer surface warfare training and the current state of enlisted training, the committee believes a holistic assessment should be conducted. The goal of the assessment would be to conduct a top-to-bottom review of how the surface Navy qualifies its topside watchstanders involved in seamanship and navigation. The assessment should include Personal Qualification Standards, Watch Team Replacement Plans methods of simulator training at various officer and enlisted milestones, as well as at-sea assessments evaluating all Mobility Navigation/Seamanship evolutions as outlined in the current surface force training and readiness manual with attention to special evolutions while restricted maneuvering doctrine is in effect. Of particular interest is an objective assessment of how we qualify/requalify officers of the deck underway, as well as the master shiphandling skills expected of commanding officers and executive officers at sea. The goal of this study is to obtain an accurate, objective outside assessment of the status of seamanship skills in the surface Navy.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to contract with a federally funded research and development center to provide a report to the congressional defense committees not later than February 1, 2022, on a top-down assessment of Navy surface warfare training. The assessment should review both officer and enlisted training.

OTHER MATTERS

Civilian Participation in War Games

The committee notes the important role that war games play in testing concepts, identifying capability gaps, and informing strategic and tactical decisions for contingency operations and other scenarios. War games help inform senior leadership of the Department of Defense on investment requirements and policy decisions related to the national security of the United States. However, the committee is concerned that war games organized by the Joint Staff, combatant commands, and military departments do not adequately include senior Department of Defense civilian leadership or representatives from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government that may influence policies or actions in the war game. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to

provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the involvement of relevant departments and agencies of the Federal Government. At minimum, the briefing shall address:

(1) a list of formal war games conducted by the Joint Staff, combatant commands, and military departments in calendar year 2020;

(2) a list of senior Department of Defense civilians and representatives from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government that participated in each formal war game conducted in calendar year 2020; and

(3) plans for inclusion of senior Department of Defense civilians and representatives from other departments and agencies of the Federal Government in formal war games planned for fiscal year 2021.

Community Integration Programs

The committee encourages the military departments to create and maintain strong community outreach programs at military installations to ensure installations and ranges remain good neighbors through strong relationships. The committee notes that where the installation takes a proactive, collaborative approach to informing the community about its programs and addresses local stakeholder concerns in a timely fashion, positive outcomes that preserve the installation's ability to carry out its missions are more likely. The committee further notes that the more complex the issues, the more early, active engagement is critical to ensuring a positive outcome and avoiding negative readiness impacts. As such, the committee encourages the Department of Defense to make every effort to identify and share best practices such as the Honorary Commanders Program across service lines. These programs promote community involvement with their military installation neighbors and promote effective consultation and collaboration between the installation and the surrounding community.

Counter Drone Center of Excellence

The Committee notes that the threat posed by small drones to our warfighters and civilian population has grown exponentially over the past several years. Current requirements across the military services demonstrate a need for comprehensive counter UAS capabilities. Concurrently, the nation faces a shortage of engineering graduates with the skills, clearances and education necessary in these specialized fields. Each military service is pursuing counter UAS research, development, test and engineering activities that are independent of each other creating a need to coordinate efforts across industry, academia and government agencies.

The Committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 1, 2020 on the advisability and feasibility of establishing a Counter Drone Center of Excellence. At minimum, the briefing shall include information on the degree to which the military services are coordinating efforts to rapidly develop and test counter drone capabilities and the ability of the military services to attract a skilled, cleared and trained workforce to develop and test this technology. The briefing shall

also include an evaluation of whether a Counter Drone Center of Excellence would enable better coordination of effort and more efficient use of resources across the services to develop, test and field counter drone technology.

Military Working Dogs

The committee recognizes that the Department of Defense Military Working Dog programs, carried out by the Air Force as executive agent, are in need of a dedicated line of accounting and therefore supports Department of Defense efforts to establish one. A dedicated line of accounting will more accurately capture the facility and resource requirements necessary to successfully and efficiently provide military working dogs to all services.

Mishap Reporting and Data Analysis

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has identified areas for improvement and made recommendations regarding the Department of Defense's approach for collecting, reporting, and analyzing tactical combat vehicle mishap data. The GAO reported that the mishap data collected by the military departments' safety centers is not standardized, which inhibits the Department from conducting a department-wide analysis of mishap trends. The GAO also reported that the military departments have conducted limited data analysis of the factors that contribute to mishaps, due to issues such as incomplete mishap investigation data, inadequate mishap databases, and limited personnel to examine the mishap data more completely. Further, each of the military departments is responsible for the notification, investigation, and reporting of mishaps. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is responsible for collecting and analyzing mishap data from the safety centers, and providing the Secretary of Defense and other Department of Defense leaders with information on risks, recommendations for mitigation strategies, and lessons learned. However, GAO has reported that the military departments' safety centers are not reporting mishap causal factors as required.

Given concerns about the recent instances of training mishaps involving both military aircraft and tactical ground vehicles, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than December 1, 2020, that includes the following elements:

- (1) a detailed description of OSD and military department responsibilities for collecting and analyzing mishap data, including responsibilities for aircraft and tactical vehicle mishap data;
- (2) the steps taken to assess whether the data elements collected during mishap investigations are sufficient for conducting analyses to identify mishap trends;
- (3) the actions taken to ensure standardized data is collected during the investigations and reported within the Department; and
- (4) other steps taken or planned to improve the accuracy and completeness of mishap record-keeping and analysis of any contributing factors, to include any actions taken to address GAO's prior recommendations.

Navy Museum and Historical Exchanges

The committee notes the authority granted to the Department of Defense to conduct historical exchanges under section 2572 of title 10, United States Code. The committee also recognizes that the Secretary of the Navy promulgated the latest set of museum exchange guidelines through Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5755.2B on April 1, 2019. The committee believes proper and effective utilization of this authority can be a tremendous benefit to the Navy's museum system. Furthermore, it gives the American public an opportunity to honor the men and women who sacrificed to protect our freedom. Additionally, the committee recognizes the successful private sector effort to recover, restore, and present artifacts under section 2572 of title 10, United States Code, particularly aircraft, to the American public.

The committee is concerned about the length of time required by the Naval Heritage and History Command to consider historical exchange proposals and that these delays disincentivize potential private sector partners. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than September 30, 2020, to discuss the issue of historical exchanges under section 2572 of title 10, United States Code. At minimum, the briefing shall address the following:

(1) an overview of the approval and oversight process for private sector historical exchange proposals;

(2) the number of exchanges approved by Navy during the last 5 fiscal years, the number currently under consideration, metrics for the timeliness of processing requests, and the average time from submission to adjudication for the data elements above;

(3) the Secretary's plan to oversee implementation of the guidelines in Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5755.2B as they relate to the authority granted under section 2572 of title 10, United States Code;

(4) the Navy's manpower plan to review and approve historical exchange proposals;

(5) an assessment of the feasibility of providing a public portal for submission of historical exchange proposals;

(6) an assessment of the feasibility of creating a publicly accessible list of available Navy inventory eligible for the historical exchange program; and

(7) an assessment of the feasibility and advisability of returning the responsibility for historical exchanges to Naval Air Systems Command.

United States Coast Guard Defense Readiness Resource Allocation

The committee notes that the United States Coast Guard is not reimbursed by the Department of Defense for its defense readiness mission activities, and that its annual appropriation for non-emergency defense-related activities has not changed since 2001. Given the importance of the Coast Guard to defense operations and global combatant command priorities, the committee notes the importance of understanding the Coast Guard's expenditures to support Department of Defense activities. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the allocation

of resources by the Coast Guard to support its defense readiness mission. The review should address the following elements:

(1) an estimate of all expenses related to the Coast Guard's coordination, training, and execution of defense readiness mission activities in its capacity as an armed force in support of Department of Defense national security operations and activities;

(2) an assessment of how the Coast Guard's defense readiness mission activities are generated;

(3) funding levels transferred by the Department of Defense or otherwise provided to the Coast Guard in support of the Coast Guard's defense readiness mission for each of the past 10 fiscal years;

(4) the number of Coast Guard detachments assigned in support of the Coast Guard's defense readiness mission for each of the past 10 fiscal years;

(5) an assessment of the extent to which Department of Defense reimbursements for defense readiness enable the Coast Guard to maintain its non-defense mission readiness and operational capabilities; and

(6) an assessment of the extent to which the Coast Guard direction of resources to support the Department of Defense mission impacts its non-defense mission readiness and operational capabilities.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 301—Authorization of Appropriations

This section would authorize appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

SUBTITLE B—ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Section 311—Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse for Review of Mission Obstructions

This section would amend the procedures for Department of Defense review of proposed wind energy projects by requiring the Department of Defense to issue a notification to an applicant and the applicable Governor of a finding of no adverse impact when appropriate. This section also strikes references to Massachusetts Institute of Technology's role in determining project offset distances.

Section 312—Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse for Review of Mission Obstructions

This section would amend the procedures for Department of Defense review of proposed wind energy projects by requiring the Department of Defense to issue a notification to an applicant and the

applicable Governor of a finding of no adverse impact when appropriate.

Section 313—Agreements to Limit Encroachments and Other Constraints on Military Training, Testing, and Operations

This section would amend section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to provide a technical amendment to the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program that clarifies eligible entity participation.

Section 314—Modification of Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Authorities to Include Federal Government Facilities Used by National Guard

This section would amend section 2707(e) of title 10, United States Code, to modify defense environmental restoration authorities to allow them to be used by the National Guard.

Section 315—Increased Transparency through Reporting on Usage and Spills of Aqueous Film-Forming Foam at Military Installations

This section would amend chapter 160 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to provide congressional notification of all releases of PFOS- and PFOA-containing fire-fighting foam.

Section 316—Replacement of Non-Tactical Motor Vehicles at the End of Service Life with Electric or Hybrid Motor Vehicles

This section would amend section 2922g of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to maximize to the extent practicable its use of hybrid, plug-in hybrid, and fully electric vehicles for non-combat uses through replacement of vehicles at the end of their lease or service period.

Section 317—Budgeting of Department of Defense Relating to Operational Energy Improvement

This section would create a budget line for operational energy requirements.

Section 318—Assessment of Department of Defense Operational Energy Usage

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of Department of Defense operational energy usage.

Section 319—Improvement of the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund of the Department of Defense

This section would realign the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund under the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

Section 320—Five-Year Reviews of Containment Technologies
Relating to Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

This section would require the Department of the Navy to conduct 5-year reviews of the best available technologies for containment at Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility.

Section 321—Limitation on Use of Funds for Acquisition of Furnished Energy for Rhine Ordnance Barracks Army Medical Center

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a certification that none of the energy used by Rhine Ordnance Barracks Army Medical Center was sourced from the Russian Federation.

Section 322—Requirement to Update Department of Defense
Climate Change Roadmap

This section would require the Department of Defense to update the 2014 Department of Defense Climate Change Roadmap by February 1, 2022.

Section 323—Comptroller General Report on Department of
Defense Installation Energy

This section would require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services on Department of Defense progress toward meeting net zero installation energy goals.

Section 324—Department of Defense Report on Emissions Levels

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on its total emissions levels for the last 10 fiscal years.

Section 325—Objectives, Performance Standards, and Criteria for
Use of Wildlife Conservation Banking Programs

This section would require the Secretary of the Interior to work through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to issue regulations related to wildlife conservation banking.

Section 326—Offshore Wind Energy Development, Morro Bay,
California

This section would require all interaction on behalf of the Navy with the California Energy Commission, Federal agencies, State and local governments, and potential energy developers regarding proposed offshore wind energy off the Central Coast of California to be performed through the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment. In addition, this section would prohibit the Secretary of Defense from issuing a final offshore wind assessment that proposes wind exclusion areas or objecting to an offshore energy project in the Central Coast of California that has filed for review by the Military Aviation and Installations Assurance Clearinghouse until providing a required briefing.

Section 327—Long-Duration Demonstration Initiative and Joint Program

This section would authorize the Director of the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense to establish a demonstration initiative composed of demonstration projects focused on the development of long-duration energy storage technologies.

Section 328—Prizes for Development of Non-PFAS-Containing Fire-Fighting Agent

This section would create a prize program to incentivize innovation in development of a non-PFAS-containing fire-fighting agent.

Section 329—Survey of Technologies for Department of Defense Application in Phasing Out the Use of Fluorinated Aqueous Film-Forming Foam

This section would require the Department of Defense to survey non-firefighting agent technologies that could facilitate execution of the required 2024 phase-out of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam.

Section 330—Interagency Body on Research Related to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

The section would establish an interagency working group to coordinate Federal research and development activities related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Section 331—Restriction on Procurement by Defense Logistics Agency of Certain Items Containing Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would prohibit the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency from procuring certain items containing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances effective one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 332—Standards for Removal or Remedial Actions with Respect to PFOS or PFOA Contamination

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to meet or exceed the most stringent standards between an enforceable State standard under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), an enforceable Federal standard under CERCLA, or a health advisory under the Safe Drinking Water Act when performing removal or remediation actions of PFOS or PFOA contamination from Department of Defense or National Guard activities found in drinking water or in groundwater that is not currently used for drinking water.

Section 333—Research and Development of Alternative to Aqueous Film-Forming Foam

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, acting through the National Institute of Standards and Technology and in consultation with other stakeholders and Federal agencies, to

award grants and carry out other activities related to fluorine-free alternatives to aqueous film-forming foam.

Section 334—Notification to Agricultural Operations Located in Areas Exposed to Department of Defense PFAS Use

This section would require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to provide notifications to any agricultural operation located within 10 square miles of a location where covered PFAS has been detected in groundwater, hydrologically linked to a local water source, and is suspected to be, or due to a positive test known to be, the result of the use of PFAS at any installation of the Department of Defense located in the United States or any State-owned facility of the National Guard.

Section 335—Public Disclosure of Results of Department of Defense Testing for Perfluoroalkyl or Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to publicly disclose the results of any testing for perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances conducted on military installations or formerly used defense sites.

SUBTITLE C—LOGISTICS AND SUSTAINMENT

Section 351—National Defense Sustainment and Logistics Review

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a comprehensive examination and submit a report on the sustainment and logistics requirements necessary to support the national military strategy.

Section 352—Extension of Sunset Relating to Charter Air Transportation Services

This section would amend section 9515(k) of title 10, United States Code, to extend the minimum business guarantee for air carriers participating in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet program from December 31, 2020, to December 31, 2025.

Section 353—Additional Elements for Inclusion in Navy Ship Depot Maintenance Budget Report

This section would modify the Navy Ship Depot Maintenance Report required by section 363(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) to include the execution of the planned schedule categorized by class of ship and to require a report on the Secretary’s progress implementing the recommendations of GAO Report 20–370.

Section 354—Modification to Limitation on Length of Overseas Forward Deployment of Naval Vessels

This section would make technical changes to limitations on the length of time a ship can be in a forward deployed naval forces status.

Section 355—Independent Advisory Panel on Weapon System Sustainment

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to establish an independent advisory panel to conduct a review and make recommendations related to the weapon system sustainment ecosystem.

Section 356—Biannual Briefings on Status of Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan

This section would direct the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees every 6 months on the status of implementation of the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan.

Section 357—Materiel Readiness Metrics and Objectives for Major Weapon Systems

This section would amend section 118 of title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense to develop materiel readiness metrics and objectives for major weapon systems, to regularly review and update the metrics and objectives, and report on them with the annual budget request.

SUBTITLE D—MUNITIONS SAFETY AND OVERSIGHT

Section 361—Chair of Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board

This section would amend section 172 of title 10, United States Code, to codify the responsibilities of the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board chairman, executive director, and staff. It also requires the Under Secretary of Defense to certify that the board positions, including the chairman, have been filled by military officers before more than 75 percent of authorized funding may be obligated or expended by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

Section 362—Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program

This section would amend section 2284 of title 10, United States Code, to clarify that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict shall be responsible for the direction, coordination, and integration of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program, and to specify which organizations within the Department of Defense the Assistant Secretary shall coordinate with on specific activities. In addition, this section would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the establishment and organization of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program.

Section 363—Assessment of Resilience of Department of Defense Munitions Enterprise

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct an assessment of the resilience of the Department of Defense munitions enterprise.

Section 364—Report on Safety Waivers and Mishaps in Department of Defense Munitions Enterprise

This section would require the Secretary of Defense to include with the President's budget a report on safety waivers and mishaps in the Department of Defense munitions enterprise.

SUBTITLE E—OTHER MATTERS

Section 371—Pilot Program for Temporary Issuance of Maternity- Related Uniform Items

This section would authorize the Defense Logistics Agency to create a pilot program to issue maternity uniforms to pregnant service members at no cost to the service member. The authority to carry out the pilot program would terminate on September 30, 2026.

Section 372—Servicewomen's Commemorative Partnerships

This section would authorize the Secretary of the Army to enter into a contract, partnership, or grant with a non-profit organization for the purpose of providing financial support for the maintenance and sustainment of infrastructure and facilities at military service memorials and museums that highlight the role of women in the military.

Section 373—Biodefense Analysis and Budget Submission

This section would require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to conduct a comprehensive analysis of Federal biodefense programs and to develop and submit to Congress annually with the President's budget request an integrated biodefense budget submission and its supporting analysis.

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
OPERATING FORCES				
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	159,834	-16,000	143,834
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-16,000]	
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	663,751	-2,800	660,951
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-2,800]	
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	956,477		956,477
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,157,635	10,349	1,167,984
	Establishment of Joint CUAS Office		[10,349]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,453,024	-50,000	1,403,024
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-50,000]	
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	4,713,660		4,713,660
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	404,161		404,161
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,413,359	100,000	1,513,359
	Program increase for depot maintenance activities		[100,000]	
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	8,220,093	100,000	8,320,093
	Child Youth Services program increase		[100,000]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,581,071	66,316	3,647,387
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[66,316]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	411,844		411,844
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	239,387		239,387

170	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	160,761	
180	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	197,826	
190	US FORCES KOREA	65,152	
200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	430,109	
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	464,117	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	24,692,261	207,865
	MOBILIZATION		
220	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	402,236	
230	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	324,306	
240	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	3,653	
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	730,195	730,195
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING		
250	OFFICER ACQUISITION	165,142	
260	RECRUIT TRAINING	76,509	
270	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	88,523	
280	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	535,578	
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	981,436	
300	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,204,768	
310	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	215,195	
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	575,232	
330	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	722,612	
	Program decrease	-50,000	
		[-50,000]	
340	EXAMINING	185,522	
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	221,503	
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	154,651	
370	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	173,286	
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,299,957	-50,000
	ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES		
390	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	491,926	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
400	CENTRAL SUPPLY ACTIVITIES	812,613		812,613
410	LOGISTIC SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	676,178		676,178
420	AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT	437,774		437,774
430	ADMINISTRATION	438,048	-5,000	433,048
	Program decrease		[-5,000]	
440	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,638,872	-10,000	1,628,872
	Reprioritization		[-10,000]	
450	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	300,046		300,046
460	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	701,103		701,103
470	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,887,133	-34,640	1,852,493
	Servicewoman's Commemorative Partnership		[3,000]	
	Transfer to DAWDF—reversal of DWR transfers		[-37,640]	
480	ARMY CLAIMS ACTIVITIES	195,291		195,291
490	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	229,537		229,537
500	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDIT READINESS	306,370		306,370
510	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS	373,030		373,030
520	MISC. SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	32,719		32,719
565	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,069,915		1,069,915
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES	9,590,555	-49,640	9,540,915
570	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	Foreign Currency adjustments		-231,457	-231,457
	Historical unobligated balances		[-137,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-231,457	-231,457
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	40,312,968	-123,232	40,189,736

	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES		
	OPERATING FORCES		
010	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	10,784	10,784
020	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	530,425	530,425
030	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	123,737	123,737
040	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	589,582	589,582
050	AVIATION ASSETS	89,332	89,332
060	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	387,545	387,545
070	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	97,569	97,569
080	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	43,148	43,148
090	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	587,098	587,098
100	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	327,180	327,180
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		6,059
		[6,059]	
110	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	28,783	28,783
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	2,745	2,745
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	7,438	7,438
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	2,825,366	2,831,425
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES		
140	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	15,530	15,530
150	ADMINISTRATION	17,761	17,761
160	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	14,256	14,256
170	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	6,564	6,564
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	55,240	55,240
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	109,351	109,351
	UNDISTRIBUTED		
210	UNDISTRIBUTED	-10,100	-10,100
	Historical unobligated balances	[-10,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	-10,100	-10,100

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	2,934,717	-4,041	2,930,676
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MANEUVER UNITS	769,449		769,449
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	204,604		204,604
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	812,072		812,072
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	103,650		103,650
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	32,485		32,485
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,011,142		1,011,142
070	FORCE READINESS OPERATIONS SUPPORT	712,881		712,881
080	LAND FORCES SYSTEMS READINESS	47,732		47,732
090	LAND FORCES DEPOT MAINTENANCE	265,408		265,408
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,106,704		1,106,704
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	876,032	16,222	892,254
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[16,222]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,050,257		1,050,257
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	7,998		7,998
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	7,756		7,756
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,008,170	16,222	7,024,392
	ADMIN & SRWWD ACTIVITIES			
150	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	8,018		8,018
160	ADMINISTRATION	74,309		74,309
170	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	66,140		66,140
180	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	9,087		9,087
190	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	251,714		251,714

200	REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT	2,576	2,576	
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	411,844	411,844	
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
220	UNDISTRIBUTED	-19,900	-19,900	
	Historical unobligated balances	[-19,900]	[-19,900]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	-19,900	-19,900	
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	-3,678	7,420,014	7,416,336
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	5,738,746	5,738,746	5,359,952
	Transfer to OCO			[-378,794]
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,213,673	2,213,673	2,161,673
	Restoration of Congressional mark			[-52,000]
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	57,144	57,144	57,144
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	171,949	171,949	171,949
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	838,767	838,767	834,067
	Restoration of Congressional mark			[-4,700]
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,459,447	1,459,447	1,459,447
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	57,789	57,789	57,789
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	1,264,665	1,264,665	1,234,430
	Restoration of Congressional mark			[-30,235]
090	MISSION AND OTHER SHIP OPERATIONS			[-178,060]
	Insufficient justification			[-195,000]
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4			[16,940]
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,117,067	1,117,067	1,110,267
	Restoration of Congressional mark			[-6,800]
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	7,859,104	7,859,104	8,530,664
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4			[21,560]
	Realignment from Procurement for Ship Depot Maintenance Pilot			[650,000]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,262,196	-400	2,261,796
	Preservation of LCS 3 and LCS 4		[12,600]	
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-13,000]	
125	SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIMIZATION PLAN		90,000	90,000
	Realignment from Sustainment, Readiness, and Modernization		[90,000]	
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,521,360	-19,000	1,502,360
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-19,000]	
140	SPACE SYSTEMS AND SURVEILLANCE	274,087		274,087
150	WARFARE TACTICS	741,609		741,609
160	OPERATIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY	401,382		401,382
170	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	1,546,273	-610,000	936,273
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-60,000]	
	Transfer to OCO		[-550,000]	
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	177,951		177,951
190	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	61,484		61,484
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	102,330	21,800	124,130
	Indo-Pacific Counter-Terrorism Information Facility		[2,000]	
	Indo-Pacific Special Operations Joint Task Force		[6,300]	
	INDOPACOM Mission Command and Control (MPE-C2)		[13,500]	
210	MILITARY INFORMATION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	8,810		8,810
220	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	567,496		567,496
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,428,102		1,428,102
240	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	995,762	-45,000	950,762
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-45,000]	
250	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	524,008		524,008
260	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,229,056	-45,000	1,184,056
	Program decrease		[-25,000]	

270	Restoration of Congressional mark								
	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	3,453,099							3,427,045
	Program increase for additional facility requirements								[63,946]
	Realignment to Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan								[90,000]
280	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,627,966							4,603,966
	Restoration of Congressional mark								[24,000]
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	40,701,322							40,064,639
	MOBILIZATION								
290	SHIP PREPOSITIONING AND SURGE	849,993							657,900
	Realignment to National Defense Sealift Fund								[314,193]
	Restoration of Congressional mark								[20,000]
	Strategic sealift (MSC surge) annual operating result loss								[57,000]
	Surge sealift readiness								[85,100]
300	READY RESERVE FORCE	436,029							376,029
	Acquisition and conversion of additional used vessels								[60,000]
	Realignment to National Defense Sealift Fund								[120,000]
310	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	286,416							258,416
	Restoration of Congressional mark								[28,000]
320	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	99,402							42,190
	Realignment to National Defense Sealift Fund								[57,212]
330	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	25,235							25,235
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,697,075							1,359,770
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING								
340	OFFICER ACQUISITION	186,117							186,117
350	RECRUIT TRAINING	13,206							13,206
360	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	163,683							163,683
370	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	947,841							930,641
	Restoration of Congressional mark								[17,200]
380	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	367,647							1,500
	Sea Cadets								[1,500]

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
390	TRAINING SUPPORT	254,928		254,928
400	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	206,305		206,305
410	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	103,799		103,799
420	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	66,060		66,060
430	JUNIOR ROTC	56,276		56,276
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,365,862	-15,700	2,350,162
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
440	ADMINISTRATION	1,249,410	-63,000	1,186,410
	Program decrease		[-30,000]	
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-33,000]	
450	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	189,625		189,625
460	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	499,904		499,904
470	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	196,747		196,747
480	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	165,708	-5,094	160,614
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-5,094]	
500	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	519,716		519,716
510	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	751,184	-60,620	690,564
	Transfer to DAWDF—reversal of DWR transfers		[-60,620]	
520	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	747,519	-11,000	736,519
	Restoration of Congressional mark		[-11,000]	
625	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	608,670		608,670
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	4,928,483	-139,714	4,788,769
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
770	UNDISTRIBUTED		-71,900	-71,900
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-48,500]	

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
160	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	32,005		32,005
170	ADMINISTRATION	399,363		399,363
215	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	59,878		59,878
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	491,246		491,246
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
230	UNDISTRIBUTED		-19,700	-19,700
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-13,400]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-6,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-19,700	-19,700
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	7,328,607	-319,729	7,008,878
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	635,070		635,070
020	INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE	8,713		8,713
030	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	105,088		105,088
040	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	398		398
050	AVIATION LOGISTICS	27,284		27,284
070	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS	17,894		17,894
080	COMBAT SUPPORT FORCES	132,862		132,862
090	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	453		453
100	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	26,073		26,073
110	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	48,762	903	49,665
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[903]	
120	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	103,580		103,580

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	284,656	67	284,723
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	731,511	1,670	733,181
	A-10 retention		[1,670]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,275,485		1,275,485
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,437,095	12,430	1,449,525
	A-10 retention		[12,430]	
040	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	154,260	154,260	154,260
	A-10 retention		[81,460]	
	KC-135 and KC-10 aircraft retention		[72,800]	
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,241,216	60,022	3,301,238
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[60,022]	
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	235,816		235,816
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,508,342		1,508,342
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	4,458,457	52,860	4,511,317
	A-10 retention		[52,860]	
090	BASE SUPPORT	7,497,288	-10,200	7,487,088
	Unjustified funding for Dynamic Force Employment		[-10,200]	
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	849,842		849,842
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,067,055	-246,330	820,725
	Realignments from Base to OCO		[-246,330]	
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	698,579	-5,000	693,579
	Program decrease		[-5,000]	
150	SPACE CONTROL SYSTEMS	34,194		34,194

160	US NORTHCOM/NORAD	204,268		204,268
170	US STRATCOM	526,809		526,809
180	US CYBERCOM	314,524		314,524
190	US CENTCOM	186,116		186,116
200	US SOCOM	9,881		9,881
210	US TRANSOM	1,046		1,046
230	USSPACECOM	249,022		249,022
235	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,289,339		1,289,339
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	25,815,885	19,712	25,835,597
MOBILIZATION				
240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,350,031	-240,000	1,110,031
	Realignment from Base to OCO		[-240,000]	
250	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	647,168		647,168
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,997,199	-240,000	1,757,199
TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
260	OFFICER ACQUISITION	142,548		142,548
270	RECRUIT TRAINING	25,720		25,720
280	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (ROTC)	128,295		128,295
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	417,335		417,335
300	FLIGHT TRAINING	615,033		615,033
310	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	298,795		298,795
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	85,844		85,844
330	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	155,065		155,065
340	EXAMINING	4,474		4,474
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	219,349		219,349
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	361,570	10,000	371,570
	Sustainment Workforce Development Program increase		[10,000]	
370	JUNIOR ROTC	72,126		72,126
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,526,154	10,000	2,536,154

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
380	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	672,426		672,426
390	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	145,130	-42,060	103,070
	Transfer to DAWDF—reversal of DWR transfers		[-42,060]	
400	ADMINISTRATION	851,251		851,251
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	28,554		28,554
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,188,414	-4,600	1,183,814
	Program Decrease		[-4,600]	
430	CIVIL AIR PATROL	28,772	14,443	43,215
	Program increase		[14,443]	
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	158,803		158,803
455	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,338,009		1,338,009
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	4,411,359	-32,217	4,379,142
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
550	UNDISTRIBUTED		-72,700	-72,700
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-39,400]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-33,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-72,700	-72,700
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	34,750,597	-315,205	34,435,392
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
020	OPERATING FORCES			
030	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	276,109		276,109
040	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	177,056		177,056
	SPACE OPERATIONS	475,338		475,338

050	EDUCATION & TRAINING	18,660		18,660
060	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	137,315		137,315
070	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	250,324		250,324
080	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS & SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,063,969		1,063,969
	Program decrease		-3,000	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	2,398,771	-3,000	2,395,771
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES			
090	ADMINISTRATION	132,523		132,523
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES	132,523		132,523
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
110	UNDISTRIBUTED		-2,400	-2,400
	Historical unobligated balances		[-2,400]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-2,400	-2,400
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	2,531,294	-5,400	2,525,894
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	1,782,016		1,782,016
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	215,209		215,209
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	453,896		476,096
	KC-135 and KC-10 aircraft retention		22,200	
	[22,200]			
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	103,414		105,329
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		1,915	
	[1,915]			
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	224,977		224,977
060	BASE SUPPORT	452,468		452,468
070	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	2,259		2,259
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	3,234,239	24,115	3,258,354
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES			

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
080	ADMINISTRATION	74,258		74,258
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	23,121		23,121
100	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERS MGMT (ARPC)	12,006		12,006
110	OTHER PERS SUPPORT (DISABILITY COMP)	6,165		6,165
120	AUDIOVISUAL	495		495
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	116,045		116,045
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
130	UNDISTRIBUTED		-9,100	-9,100
	Historical unobligated balances		[-9,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-9,100	-9,100
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	3,350,284	15,015	3,365,299
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	2,476,205		2,476,205
020	MISSION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	611,325		611,325
030	DEPOT PURCHASE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,138,919	15,000	1,153,919
	KC-135 aircraft retention		[15,000]	
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	323,605	35,993	359,598
	Installation recovery		[30,000]	
	Program increase for additional facility requirements		[5,993]	
050	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,100,828		1,100,828
060	BASE SUPPORT	962,438		962,438
070	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	27,028		27,028
080	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	16,380		16,380

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
130	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	95,684		95,684
140	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	33,301		33,301
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	291,948		291,948
	ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES			
160	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	147,993	20,000	167,993
	Program increase—STARBASE		[20,000]	
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	604,835	31,730	636,565
	Restoration of DWR reductions		[31,730]	
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	3,282		3,282
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,370,681	75,100	1,445,781
	Restoration of DWR reductions		[75,100]	
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	22,532		22,532
230	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	949,008		949,008
250	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	9,577		9,577
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	799,952	13,404	813,356
	Defense Flagship Language and Project Global Officer program increase		[13,404]	
270	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	20,806		20,806
280	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,883,190	-11,600	1,871,590
	JRSS program decrease		[-11,600]	
290	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	582,639		582,639
330	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	37,637		37,637
340	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	382,084	30,000	412,084
	Maternity Uniform Pilot Program		[10,000]	
	Program increase—PTAP		[20,000]	
350	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	196,997	9,000	205,997
	Stars and Stripes		[9,000]	

360	DEFENSE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING AGENCY	129,225		129,225
370	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	598,559		598,559
400	DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	38,432		38,432
410	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY	591,780		591,780
430	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY—CYBER	24,635		24,635
440	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EDUCATION ACTIVITY	2,941,429	50,000	2,991,429
	Impact Aid		(40,000)	
	Impact Aid for children with disabilities		(10,000)	
450	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	505,858		505,858
480	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	40,272		40,272
	Defense Community Infrastructure Program		89,000	
	Guam Public Health Laboratory		(19,000)	
	Restoration of DWR reduction		(20,000)	
490	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,540,446	79,000	1,619,446
	Additional FTEs, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment		(2,000)	
	Additional FTEs, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Facilities Management		(2,000)	
	Basic needs allowance		(50,000)	
	JASON scientific advisory group		(3,000)	
	National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI)		(2,500)	
	Program decrease		(-15,500)	
	Program increase—Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative		(25,000)	
	Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, medical intelligence improvements		(10,000)	
500	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	51,630		51,630
510	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	48,166	-12,000	36,166
	Reduction for studies		(-7,000)	
	Unjustified growth		(-5,000)	
530	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	340,291		340,291
535	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	17,348,749		17,348,749
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWIDE ACTIVITIES	31,210,685	373,634	31,584,319
600	UNDISTRIBUTED		-88,000	-88,000
	UNDISTRIBUTED		-88,000	-88,000

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized
	Foreign Currency adjustments		[-18,700]	
	Historical unobligated balances		[-69,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-88,000	-88,000
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	38,649,079	275,634	38,924,713
	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR ARMED FORCES, DEF ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES			
010	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	15,211		15,211
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	15,211		15,211
	TOTAL US COURT OF APPEALS FOR ARMED FORCES, DEF	15,211		15,211
	DOD ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND			
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
010	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	58,181	140,320	198,501
	Transfer from services—reversal of DWR transfers		[140,320]	
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	58,181	140,320	198,501
	TOTAL DOD ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND	58,181	140,320	198,501
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID			
	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE			
010	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	109,900		109,900
	SUBTOTAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	109,900		109,900
	TOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID	109,900		109,900

	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT			
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION			
010	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	238,490	135,200	373,690
	Restoration of funding		[135,200]	
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	238,490	135,200	373,690
	TOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT	238,490	135,200	373,690
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	207,518		207,518
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	207,518		207,518
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	335,932		335,932
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	335,932		335,932
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	303,926		303,926
	SUBTOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE	303,926		303,926
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
080	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	9,105		9,105
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	9,105		9,105
	DEFENSE-WIDE			
090	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	216,587	50,000	266,587
	Military Munitions Response Program		[50,000]	
	SUBTOTAL DEFENSE-WIDE	216,587	50,000	266,587
	TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION	1,073,068	50,000	1,123,068

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SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (In Thousands of Dollars)					
Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	House Change	House Authorized	
	UNDISTRIBUTED				
010	UNDISTRIBUTED		-1,455,870	-1,455,870	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-1,455,870]		
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-1,455,870	-1,455,870	
	TOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-1,455,870	-1,455,870	
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	196,630,496	-2,777,425	193,853,071	