

TITLE III—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Authorization of appropriations (sec. 301)

The committee recommends a provision that would authorize the appropriations for operation and maintenance activities at the levels identified in section 4301 of division D of this Act.

Subtitle B—Energy and Environment

Modifications and technical corrections to ensure restoration of contamination by perfluorooctane sulfonate and perfluorooctanoic acid (sec. 311)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the authority for environmental restoration projects of the National Guard and provide technical corrections and conforming amendments to the statute governing the Defense Environmental Restoration Program.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program technical edits and clarification (sec. 312)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to provide a technical correction to the definition of an eligible entity.

Furthermore, this provision would allow funds obligated to agreements under section 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to be made available for use at the time of obligation and for any subsequent amendment to the agreement.

Survey and market research of technologies for phase out by Department of Defense of use of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam (sec. 313)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a survey and market research of available firefighting technologies or substances available to be adapted for use by the Department of Defense to facilitate the phase-out of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam. The Secretary would be required to brief the congressional defense committees on the results of the survey and market research within 180 days of the enactment of this Act.

The committee is encouraged by recent research studies that identify remediation technologies that can destroy per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in water that meet or exceed Federal guidelines with only inert byproducts remaining. This is an attractive alternative to treatment technologies that transfer the contamination to adsorption media that then require additional transport, disposal, or incineration. The committee strongly encour-

ages the Department, in cooperation with other Federal agencies where appropriate, to explore the use of destruction technologies at PFAS-contaminated sites. The committee notes that PFAS destruction will reduce PFAS exposure pathways, reduce long term operation and maintenance costs, and eliminate concerns over disposal procedures.

Modification of authority to carry out military installation resilience projects (sec. 314)

The committee recommends a provision that would make clarifying amendments to sections 2815 and 2684a of title 10, United States Code, to ensure that military installation resilience projects can be executed to maintain, improve, or rapidly reestablish mission assurance and prevent commercial and residential encroachment around military installations.

Native American Indian lands environmental mitigation program (sec. 315)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 160 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to participate in a program to mitigate the environmental effects of Department of Defense activities on Indian lands and culturally connected locations.

Energy resilience and energy security measures on military installations (sec. 316)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend subchapter I of chapter 173 of title 10, United States Code, by adding a section on energy resilience and energy security measures on military installations.

Modification to availability of energy cost savings for Department of Defense (sec. 317)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2912(a) of title 10, United States Code, to include operational energy savings.

Long-duration demonstration initiative and joint program (sec. 318)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Director of the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program of the Department of Defense to establish a demonstration initiative comprised of demonstration projects focused on the development of long-duration energy storage technologies not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Pilot program on alternative fuel vehicle purchasing (sec. 319)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program on alternative fuel vehicle purchasing.

Subtitle C—Logistics and Sustainment

Repeal of statutory requirement for notification to Director of Defense Logistics Agency three years prior to implementing changes to any uniform or uniform component (sec. 331)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 356 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 10 U.S.C. 771) by repealing the requirement that a Secretary of a military department notify the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency at least 3 years prior to implementing changes to any uniform or uniform component and making a technical correction.

The committee notes that, per section 352 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), it is still the policy of the United States that the Secretary of Defense shall eliminate the development and fielding of armed force-specific combat and camouflage utility uniforms and families of uniforms in order to adopt and field a common combat and camouflage utility uniform or family of uniforms for specific combat environments to be used by all members of the Armed Forces.

Clarification of limitation on length of overseas forward deployment of currently deployed naval vessels (sec. 332)

The committee recommends a provision that would make a clarifying amendment to section 323(b) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232).

Subtitle D—Reports

Report on impact of permafrost thaw on infrastructure, facilities, and operations of the Department of Defense (sec. 351)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the impact of changes in permafrost on the infrastructure, facilities, assets, and operations of the Department of Defense within 180 days of the enactment of this Act.

Plans and reports on emergency response training for military installations (sec. 352)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to provide a report due 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that includes a review of each Department of Defense installation's training protocols for coordination with local law enforcement for active shooter training.

Report on implementation by Department of Defense of requirements relating to renewable fuel pumps (sec. 353)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on renewable fuel pumps

to the Congress not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Report on effects of extreme weather on Department of Defense (sec. 354)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to submit to the congressional defense committees a report, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commander requirements resulting from extreme weather.

Subtitle E—Other Matters

Prohibition on divestiture of manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft operated by United States Special Operations Command (sec. 371)

The committee recommends a provision that would prohibit the use of any funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to divest any manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft operated by the United States Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and prohibits the Department of Defense from divesting any manned ISR aircraft operated by SOCOM in fiscal year 2021.

The committee notes that elsewhere in this Act is a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Commander of SOCOM to jointly submit to the congressional defense committees an acquisition roadmap to meet the manned and unmanned airborne ISR requirements of United States Special Operations Forces (SOF). The committee is concerned that there does not exist an overarching strategy to guide SOCOM's airborne ISR acquisition efforts that, among other things, clearly identifies current or anticipated special operations-peculiar capability gaps and describes future manned and unmanned ISR requirements of SOF over the near-, mid-, and long-term. Given longstanding shortfalls in the Department of Defense's ability to fulfill geographic combatant command ISR requirements, the committee believes that the submission of this roadmap should precede congressional consideration of any proposal that would result in the divestiture of ISR capabilities or otherwise change the current composition of SOCOM's airborne ISR fleet.

Information on overseas construction projects in support of contingency operations using funds for operation and maintenance (sec. 372)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2805(c) of title 10, United States Code, by requiring the Secretaries of the military departments, the Directors of the Defense Agencies, and the heads of any other relevant components of the Department of Defense to track and report to the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) relevant data regarding all overseas construction projects funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for operation and maintenance in support of contin-

gency operations. Additionally, the provision would require that the Secretary of Defense prepare, for inclusion in the annual budget submission by the President under section 1105 of title 31, a consolidated budget justification display, in classified and unclassified forms, that identifies all overseas construction projects funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for operation and maintenance in support of contingency operations.

The committee is concerned about the attendant risks of routinely using operation and maintenance (O&M) funding locally to more quickly meet contingency construction requirements due to perceptions that the Department of Defense (DOD) process for executing construction projects using military construction (MILCON) funding is too lengthy. In its September 8, 2016, report titled *Defense Infrastructure: Actions Needed to Enhance Oversight of Construction Projects Supporting Military Contingency Operations*” (GAO-16-406), the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concluded the practice of using O&M funding for contingency construction projects creates financial, operational, and duplication risks to DOD. For instance, the GAO found that, in 2015, officials at a base in the CENTCOM area of responsibility used O&M funding for temporary facilities for a squadron while in the same year requesting MILCON funding for a permanent facility for the same squadron, which could result in providing the same service to the same beneficiaries.

The committee believes that the extent of this risk is not fully known because the DOD does not track the universe and cost of all contingency construction projects funded with O&M appropriations. Nonetheless, the amount of O&M funds used appears significant given that the GAO identified almost \$1 billion in O&M-funded construction costs for fiscal years 2009–12 for projects in Afghanistan alone, costs that are significant compared with the \$3.9 billion that the DOD reported as enacted for MILCON-funded projects there in the same period.

While the committee supports actions that the DOD has taken to address issues raised in GAO’s report—such as working to revise authorities for construction agents in joint operational areas—the committee believes that more action is needed.

Provision of protection to the National Museum of the Marine Corps, the National Museum of the United States Army, the National Museum of the United States Navy, and the National Museum of the United States Air Force (sec. 373)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2465(b) of title 10, United States Code, by adding a contract for the performance of on-site security guard functions at the: Marine Corps Heritage Center at the Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia, including the National Museum of the Marine Corps; Heritage Center for the National Museum of the United States Army at Fort Belvoir, Virginia; Heritage Center for the National Museum of the United States Navy at Washington, District of Columbia; and the Heritage Center for the National Museum of the United States Air Force at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

Inapplicability of congressional notification and dollar limitation requirements for advanced billings for certain background investigations (sec. 374)

The committee recommends a provision that would exempt the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency from the \$1 billion Department of Defense-wide limitation on advance billings in working capital funds.

The committee understands that the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency will be processing its requests for background investigations through advance billing for maximum efficiency. The security clearance investigation mission did not exist at the Department of Defense when the \$1 billion limitation on advance billings was instituted. Without an exempting this mission from the cap, DOD would suffer from an inability to employ advance billings in the traditional areas of usage, such as disaster relief.

Repeal of sunset for minimum annual purchase amount for carriers participating in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (sec. 375)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 9515 of title 10, United States Code, by striking subsection (k), which would make the minimum annual purchase amount for carriers participating in the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) a permanent authority.

The committee notes that the original intent of section 9515 was to protect smaller carriers amid the economic downturn in 2008, which represented a substantial threat to the Department of Defense. The committee further notes that, according to the U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), the loss of significant capacity in these small carriers would not only have reduced the overall capacity in the CRAF program but also would have resulted in CRAF activation occurring sooner in the event of a crisis.

The committee understands that, given the economic downturn brought on by COVID-19, along with the fact that section 9515 was set to sunset in December 2020, being able to guarantee assured levels of business will help carriers make a business case for keeping aircraft that they might otherwise dispose of in the event of another downturn in business. In addition, this authority would allow TRANSCOM to offer carriers a reasonable business alternative to entering into long-term contracts with delivery companies that effectively prohibit pledging aircraft to the CRAF program. This authority would assist in ensuring that the CRAF program is able to maintain sufficient capacity in the future.

Improvement of the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund of the Department of Defense (sec. 376)

The committee recommends a provision that would realign the Operational Energy Capability Improvement Fund (OECIF) of the Department of Defense under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment.

The committee notes that, despite the pressing requirements of fuel and logistical vulnerabilities identified in the National Defense Strategy, the current OECIF authority requested no funds for the OECIF, which has been increased elsewhere in this Act. The com-

mittee believes that realignment of this account will allow those charged with logistics and sustainment to invest in operational energy innovations that have a proven positive return on investment through cost savings, making improvements to combat capabilities, and increased readiness, thus reflecting the new reality of the contested logistics environment.

Commission on the naming of items of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America. (sec. 377)

The committee recommends a provision that would establish a commission regarding the removal and renaming of certain assets of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.

Modifications to review of proposed actions by Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse (sec. 378)

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 183a(c) of title 10, United States Code, to modify the review of proposed actions by the Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse.

Adjustment in availability of appropriations for unusual cost overruns and for changes in scope of work (sec. 379)

The committee recommends a provision that would modify the treatment of amounts appropriated to the Secretary of the Navy for changes within the scope of work for a contract for ship overhaul.

Requirement that Secretary of Defense implement security and emergency response recommendations relating to active shooter or terrorist attacks on installations of Department of Defense (sec. 380)

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Secretary of Defense to implement not that later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act the recommendations germane to active shooter or terrorist attacks on installations of the Department of Defense made in a series of previously published reports.

Clarification of food ingredient requirements for food or beverages provided by the Department of Defense (sec. 381)

The committee notes that the Defense Logistics Agency declared the prohibition of certain ingredients from food it purchases but did not engage other departments and agencies with nutrition expertise, such as the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration, in development of this policy. Therefore, the committee recommends a provision that would require the Department to seek comments from the public and subject matter experts with-

in the food supply chain before making a final determination about food ingredients.

Budget Items

Joint Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems initial operating capability acceleration

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), of which \$1.1 billion was for SAG 115 Land Forces Operations Support.

The committee notes that the Secretary of Defense recently designated the Department of the Army as the executive agent of the Joint Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems Office (JCO). The committee further notes that the Secretary of Defense also provided guidance to accelerate the initial operational capability (IOC) for the JCO. The committee finally notes that, as part of his unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Staff of the Army requested additional funds to fund the establishment of the JCO, hire JCO personnel, and begin to execute its mission, which includes the development of rapid response capability.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.3 million in OMA for SAG 115 for JCO IOC acceleration.

Child Development Center playground equipment and furniture increases

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), of which \$8.2 billion was for SAG 131 Base Operations Support.

The committee notes that, as part of his unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Staff of the Army requested additional funds to replace child development center (CDC) playground equipment to address safety issues and for CDC Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (FF&E).

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$79.0 million in OMA for SAG 131 for CDC playground equipment and furniture.

Child Youth Service improvements

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), of which \$8.2 billion was for SAG 131 Base Operations Support.

The committee notes that, as part of his unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Staff of the Army requested additional funds to provide for six key Child Youth Service (CYS) program improvements across multiple installations, namely to: (1) Provide for further CYS classroom management training and improved care-provider responses, intended to reduce inappropriate care-provider incidents, for \$5.0 million; (2) Provide for updated and expanded employee training to improve care-provider skills, certifications, and accreditation, encouraging professional development and employee retention for \$2.5 million; (3) Provide for improved CYS information technology and cloud service and maintenance to improve data management and reporting performance for \$5.0 million; (4) Recover unobtainable CYS reform savings, which includes Army fee

assistance to community partners for military children not able to be accommodated on installations and parent services that enable centralized registration, for \$26.0 million; (5) Provide for additional CYS transportation (buses) for children enrolled in before/after-school programs, specifically to reduce transportation challenges sometimes experienced by single/dual military member families, for \$5.0 million; (6) Provide for youth computer lab life-cycle replacement of computers and peripherals for school age and youth programs that encourage youth participation in order to divert from at-risk behavior for \$3.5 million.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$47.0 million in OMA for SAG 131 for CYS improvements.

Army Facilities, Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization increase

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), of which \$3.5 billion was for SAG 132 Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization, \$2.9 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (OMAR), of which \$327.1 million was for SAG 132 Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization, and \$7.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve National Guard (OMARNG), of which \$876.0 million was for SAG 132 Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization.

The committee notes that, as part of his unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Staff of the Army requested additional funds for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization (FSRM), which would bring Army funding up to 90 percent of its requirement. The committee understands that these funds would alleviate current challenges in maintaining facilities to better support existing readiness levels while increased sustainment funding would also prevent disproportionate restoration and modernization backlog growth.

Accordingly, the committee recommends the following increases: \$62.4 million in OMA for SAG 132, \$5.3 million in OMAR for SAG 132, and \$11.2 million in OMARNG for SAG 132.

EUCOM and INDOPACOM Multi-Domain Task Force increases

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), of which \$3.5 billion was for SAG 132 Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization.

The committee notes that, as part of his unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Staff of the Army requested additional funds for sustainment, restoration, and modernization requirements for building renovations and Base Operating Support expenditures to adequately house personnel and headquarters for the Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF) elements in the Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) and European Command (EUCOM) theaters.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$126.8 million in OMA for SAG 132, specifically for MDTF for INDOPACOM and EUCOM.

Revitalization of Army deployment infrastructure

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), of which \$3.5 billion was for SAG 132 Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization.

The committee notes that, as part of his unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Staff of the Army requested additional funds to assist in the revitalization of Army deployment infrastructure, including the: (1) Airfield control group complex and rail load complex at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington; (2) Commercial truck load complex and deployment support facility at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; (3) Commercial truck load complex at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; (4) Rail load complex, hangar repair, deployment support facility, and aerial port of embarkation support at Fort Hood, Texas; (5) Taxiway repair at Fort Huachuca, Arizona; and (6) Ramps repair at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$45.3 million in OMA for SAG 132 for the above projects to support power projection restoration and modernization.

U.S. Africa Command force protection upgrades personnel recovery/casualty evacuation

The budget request included \$239.4 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 141 U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM).

The committee notes that AFRICOM identified as an unfunded requirement the need for emergent force protection upgrades following the terrorist attack against U.S. personnel in Manda Bay, Kenya, and after a theater-wide review of force protection at multiple locations in Africa. AFRICOM identified the most immediate priorities as establishing and upgrading fencing, communications systems, and shelters to provide protection for Department of Defense personnel serving in select locations.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.5 million in OMA for SAG 141 for personnel recovery/casualty evacuation.

U.S. Africa Command intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

The budget request included \$239.4 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 141 U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM).

The committee notes that AFRICOM is currently able to meet 30 percent of its Joint Staff-validated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) requirements in its area of responsibility and has identified the need to sustain this level of ISR support in fiscal year 2021 as an unfunded requirement.

The committee recommends an increase of \$64.0 million in OMA for SAG 141 for ISR support.

United States Africa Command personnel recovery, casualty evacuation, and trauma care

The budget request included \$239.4 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 141 U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM).

The committee notes that AFRICOM has identified shortfalls in its ability to provide timely personnel recovery, casualty evacuation, and trauma care to U.S. personnel operating in the AFRICOM area of responsibility. The committee notes that AFRICOM identified the need to address gaps in these critical capabilities as an unfunded requirement.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$36.0 million in OMA for SAG 141 for personnel recovery, casualty evacuation, and trauma care support for AFRICOM.

United States Cyber Command Access and operations

The budget request included \$314.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for SAG 15E Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) and \$430.1 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 151 Cyberspace Operations.

The committee recognizes the importance of the Cyber Mission Forces (CMF) and the increased operational demands placed on them.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in OMAF for SAG 15E and an increase of \$5.0 million in OMA for SAG 151 in order to provide to the CMF more resources to access, operate, and train as required to meet operational demands as described in the unfunded priorities list of the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command.

Service-wide transportation

The budget request included \$491.9 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 421.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$25.0 million in OMA for SAG 421 to reflect historical underexecution.

Other personnel support

The budget request included \$701.1 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 434 for other personnel support.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$4.0 million in OMA for SAG 434 for historical underexecution.

Servicewomen's commemorative partnerships

The budget request included \$701.1 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for SAG 434 Other Personnel Support, of which no funds were for programs at military service memorials and museums that highlight the role of women in the military.

The committee notes that section 2834 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92) authorized the transfer of administrative jurisdiction of an approximately 16.0 acre parcel of land in Arlington, Virginia, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Army. The Secretary of the Army was directed to enter into a memorandum of understanding to define roles and responsibilities for the shared responsibility and resources for operation and maintenance of the Women in Military Service for America (WIMSA) Memorial and surrounding grounds.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMA for SAG 434 for WIMSA.

Pilot program on the remote provision by the National Guard for cybersecurity

The budget request included \$7.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (OMARNG), of which \$7.9 million was for SAG 151 Cyberspace Activities—Cyberspace Operations. The budget request also included \$6.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (OMANG), of which \$16.3 million was for SAG 012D Cyberspace Activities.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends pilot programs on the National Guard's remote provision to State governments and National Guards in other States of cybersecurity technical assistance in training for, preparation for, and response to cyber incidents.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMARNG for SAG 151 and an increase of \$3.0 million in OMANG for SAG 012D to conduct these National Guard cybersecurity pilot programs.

PDI: Asia Pacific Regional Initiative, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command

The budget request include \$61.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for SAG 1CCH Combatant Commander Core Operations, including \$9.4 million for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative (APRI).

The committee notes that, last year, APRI funds helped to facilitate the deployment of a Royal Thai Army infantry battalion to the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, Louisiana, for a month-long training exercise alongside U.S. Army soldiers. The committee commends this unique combined training event as a tangible step forward for the U.S.-Thai alliance. To the extent that the Royal Thai Army continues its modernization on the basis of U.S. formations and equipment, the committee encourages further opportunities for U.S.-Thai combined training, including in the United States. Moreover, in general, the committee encourages U.S. Indo-Pacific Command to facilitate, as appropriate, additional training opportunities for allies and partners in the United States.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OMN for SAG 1CCH for the Asia Pacific Regional Initiative.

PDI: Joint Task Force Indo-Pacific, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command

The budget request included \$102.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for SAG 1CCM Combatant Commander Direct Mission Support.

The unfunded priorities list submitted by the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, included additional funding for Joint Task Force INDOPACOM (JTF-IP). The committee agrees with the assessment of the National Defense Strategy (NDS) that U.S. competitors and adversaries are "using other areas of competition short of open warfare to achieve their ends," including information warfare, and that "these trends, if unaddressed, will challenge our ability to deter aggression." The committee believes that increased resources for information operations in the Indo-Pacific are important for addressing the challenges described by the NDS.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$6.3 million in OMN for SAG ICCM for Special Operations Pacific's Joint Task Force Indo-Pacific information operations in support of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

PDI: Counterterrorism Information Facility in Singapore, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command

The budget request included \$102.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for SAG ICCM Combatant Commander Direct Mission Support.

The unfunded priorities list submitted by the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, included additional funding to assist the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in establishing the Counterterrorism Information Facility in Singapore.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in OMN for SAG ICCM for support to the establishment of the Counterterrorism Information Facility in Singapore.

PDI: Countering Chinese malign influence, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command

The budget request included \$8.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for SAG ICCS Military Information Support Operations (MISO).

The National Defense Strategy warns that competitors and adversaries of the United States are using areas of competition short of open warfare, including information warfare, to achieve their ends. If unaddressed, this trend will undermine the ability of the United States to deter aggression. In particular, the committee notes the urgent need for intensified efforts to counter Chinese malign influence the Indo-Pacific region, including through disinformation and propaganda. These efforts will require expanded and deeper collaboration between the Department of Defense and other Federal departments and agencies.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$17.7 million in OMN for SAG ICCS for WebOps, force presence related to MISO, support for Radio Free Asia, and other campaign support activities. The committee does not recommend additional funding for the Indo-Pacific Defense Forum.

USNS Mercy MTF improvements

The budget request included \$49.7 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), of which \$99.4 million was for SAG 2C1H Expeditionary Health Services Systems.

The committee notes that, as part of his unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Naval Operations requested additional funds to support optimization of the military treatment facility (MTF) in conjunction with the USNS *Mercy*'s service-life extension program to improve the hospital ship's ability to maintain Role 3 MTF capabilities.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$11.6 million in OMN for SAG 2C1H for USNS *Mercy* MTF improvements.

Energy Security Programs Office

The budget request included \$49.6 billion in the Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), of which \$519.7 million was for SAG 4B2N Planning, Engineering, and Program Support.

The committee continues to strongly support the Department of the Navy's Energy Security Programs Office (ESPO), which has successfully executed over 49 energy resilience projects leveraging non-Department of Defense funding in Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Arizona, Nevada, California, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Washington, Hawaii, Italy, and Japan. These projects range from microgrids to efforts to improve mission assurance. However, the Navy has made funding choices insufficient to support the ESPO for fiscal year 2021, and projects may not occur in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, California, Hawaii, Washington, Guam, Bahrain, and Japan.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in OMN for SAG 4B2N for the ESPO office to ensure that fiscal year 2021 projects are executed.

A-10 Aircraft

The budget request included \$34.8 billion in Operation & Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), including \$731.5 million for SAG 011A Primary Combat Forces, of which \$1.4 billion was for SAG 011D Air Operations Training (OJT, Maintain Skills), \$0.0 was for SAG 011M Depot Purchase Equipment Maintenance, and \$4.4 billion was for SAG 011Y Flying Hour Program.

The budget request assumed a reduction of A-10 aircraft and squadrons in fiscal year 2021. The committee believes that this reduction is premature and as such recommends restoring such funding.

Therefore, the committee recommends the following increases in OMAF: \$1.7 million to SAG 011A Primary Combat Forces, \$12.4 million to SAG 011D Air Operations Training (OJT, Maintain Skills), \$3.4 million to SAG 011M Depot Purchase Equipment Maintenance, and \$52.9 million to SAG 011Y Flying Hour Program.

Air Force Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization increases

The budget request included \$34.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), of which \$3.2 billion was for SAG 011R Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization, \$3.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (OMAFR), of which \$103.4 million was for SAG 011R Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization, and \$6.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (OMANG), of which \$323.6 million was for SAG 011R Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization.

The committee notes that, as part of his required unfunded requirements list, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force requested additional funds for facility maintenance and repair investment to achieve 1.85 percent of plant replacement value (PRV), accelerating

the ramp-up to meet the Department of the Air Force Infrastructure Investment Strategy goal of 2 percent PRV.

Accordingly, the committee recommends the following increases: \$101.8 million in OMAF to SAG 011R, \$4.2 million in OMAFR to SAG 011R, and \$8.9 million in OMANG to SAG 011R.

Transfer to OCO

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force, SAG 011W for Contractor Logistics Support and System Support.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$30.5 million to transfer such funding to Operation and Maintenance, Air Force, Overseas Contingency Operations, SAG 011W for Contractor Logistics Support and System Support. The committee notes a corresponding increase in that account.

Slowing Air Force KC-135 and KC-10 tanker fleet divestment

The budget request included \$34.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), of which no funds were for SAG 011M Depot Purchase Equipment Maintenance and \$4.4 billion was for SAG 011Y Flying Hour Program.

The committee notes that the National Defense Strategy of 2018 specifically calls for “Resilient and Agile Logistics.” The committee further notes that program delays for the KC-46 tanker have exacerbated a growing tanker capacity problem and yet the Air Force chose to divest of crucial KC-10 and KC-135 resources. The committee notes that, according to the United States Transportation Command (TRANSCOM), this proposed divestment would cause significant negative impacts to TRANSCOM’s posture during wartime and daily competition and negatively impact senior leader decision space for mobilization if confronted with a crisis. The committee believes that the Air Force should be planning for contested logistics while accounting for delays in the KC-46 and other future programs.

Accordingly, the committee recommends the following increases for the KC-135 tanker fleet: \$3.4 million in OMAF to SAG 011M Depot Purchase Equipment Maintenance and \$36.6 million in OMAF to SAG 011Y Flying Hour Program. Additionally, the committee recommends the following increases for the KC-10 tanker fleet: \$48.4 million in OMAF to SAG 011M Depot Purchase Equipment Maintenance and \$16.2 million in OMAF to SAG 011Y Flying Hour Program.

PDI: Mission Partner Environment (MPE) local upgrades, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command

The budget request included \$34.8 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force, of which \$849.8 million was for SAG 12A Global C3I & Early Warning.

The unfunded priorities list submitted by the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM), included additional funding for Mission Partner Environment (MPE) local upgrades to modernize the command, control, communications, and computers architecture in the INDOPACOM area of responsibility and provide

local systems to support and enhance operations with allies and partners.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$30.8 million for SAG 12A for MPE local upgrades within the INDOPACOM area of responsibility.

Hunt Forward missions

The budget request included \$314.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for SAG 15E Cyber Command (CYBERCOM).

The committee recognizes the importance of CYBERCOM's cyber hunt forward missions as an integral component of the Department's persistent engagement strategy. The committee also notes the need for a framework to enhance consistency across these missions, as described elsewhere in this report.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$13.8 million in OMAF for SAG 15E in order to provide to the Cyber National Mission Force the capabilities it needs to implement systems and strategies as it seeks to deter, disrupt, and defeat cyber adversaries as reflected in the unfunded priorities list of the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command.

Securing the Department of Defense Information Network

The budget request included \$314.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), for SAG 15E Cyber Command (CYBERCOM) and \$1.9 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 280 Defense Information System Agency (DISA).

The committee recognizes the importance of CYBERCOM and DISA's missions in securing the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN). The committee is encouraged by the recent efforts of the Department to develop enterprise-wide common security product integration frameworks to enable interoperability and coordinated orchestration among cybersecurity services, devices, appliances, agents, applications, tools, command and control centers, and the network. The committee understands that additional funding would allow the Department to support improvements in the situational understanding, monitoring, analytics, training, and inspections needed to enhance cyber resiliency and readiness.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.9 million in OMAF for SAG 15E and an increase of \$40.0 million in OMDW for SAG 280 in order to enhance the Department's ability to secure, operate, and defend mission areas of the DODIN as described in the unfunded priorities list of the Commander, U.S. Cyber Command.

Air Force marketing reduction

The budget request included \$34.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF), of which \$155.1 million was for SAG 033A Recruiting and Advertising. The budget request also included \$3.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (OMAFR), of which \$23.1 million was for SAG 042J Recruiting and Advertising. Finally, the budget request included \$6.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (OMANG),

of which \$48.6 million was for SAG 042J Recruiting and Advertising.

The committee notes that the Air Force Audit Agency recently completed its review of Air Force advertising and recruiting programs. The audit found that “Air Force personnel in all three components did not effectively manage marketing and recruiting programs.” The audit further notes that Air Force personnel “did not display fiscal responsibility” and were unable to demonstrate that the Air Force received “fair and reasonable pricing for over \$130 million (88 percent) of \$149 million in sample contract actions reviewed.” Additionally, the audit details numerous violations of the basic rules of government contracting and financial management. The committee is disappointed by such disregard for taxpayer dollars.

While the Air Force deserves credit for taking immediate action to correct some of the audit findings, the committee believes that the Air Force advertising and recruiting organization requires major reform. In response to similar audit findings, the Army completely revamped its entire advertising organization. The committee expects the Air Force to dedicate similar effort in restoring the Congress’ trust that advertising dollars are being spent efficiently and effectively.

Accordingly, the committee recommends the following decreases: \$20.0 million in OMAF to SAG 033A Recruiting and Advertising, \$5.0 million in OMAFR to SAG 042J Recruiting and Advertising, and \$15.0 million in OMANG to SAG 042J Recruiting and Advertising.

COVID-related throughput decrease

The budget request included \$34.8 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OMAF).

The committee notes that the Air Force will likely experience COVID-19-related throughput issues, thereby decreasing the need for depot carryover balances funded through the Air Force Working Capital Fund.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$75.8 million in OMAF to reflect COVID-related throughput issues.

Syria exfiltration reconstitution

The budget request included \$898.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 1PL6 Special Operations Command Combat Development Activities.

The committee notes that U.S. Special Operations Command identified the replacement of items destroyed in connection with the exfiltration of forces in Syria as an unfunded requirement.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in OMDW for SAG 1PL6 for Syria exfiltration reconstitution.

Contractor logistics support

The budget request included \$685.1 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 1PL7 Special Operations Command Maintenance.

The committees notes that the availability of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities remains a peren-

nial shortfall across the geographic combatant commands. The committee notes that, despite this, the budget request for fiscal year 2021 cuts the contractor logistics support necessary for the deployment of manned ISR aircraft operated by U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) without identifying a follow-on ISR solution to mitigate the loss in capability in fiscal year 2021.

Additionally, the committee notes that the budget request for fiscal year 2021 and the future years defense program includes proposals to modify the composition of SOCOM's airborne ISR fleet through the acquisition of new platforms and the divestment of platforms currently in its inventory. The committee is concerned that there does not exist an overarching strategy to guide SOCOM's airborne ISR acquisition efforts, particularly one that clearly identifies current or anticipated special operations-peculiar capability gaps and describes future manned and unmanned ISR requirements. The committee believes that it is not prudent to divest of important ISR capabilities without a clearly articulated strategy for how critical ISR requirements will be satisfied in the near-, mid-, and long-term. The committee notes that elsewhere in this Act, there is a provision that would require the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict and the Commander, SOCOM, to jointly submit to the congressional defense committees an acquisition roadmap to meet the manned and unmanned airborne ISR requirements of United States Special Operations Forces.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$22.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 1PL7 for contractor logistics support for manned ISR aircraft.

U.S. Special Operations Command flying hours

The budget request included \$2.6 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 1PLR Special Operations Command Theater Forces.

The committee notes that, elsewhere in this Act, there is a provision that would prohibit the divestiture of manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft operated by U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) in fiscal year 2021 due to the lack of a plan to mitigate the loss of ISR capability in fiscal year 2021 as well as an overarching ISR acquisition roadmap for SOCOM's airborne ISR capabilities to meet its requirements over the near-, mid-, and long-term. The committee believes that the submission of the required roadmap should precede congressional consideration of any plan of SOCOM to change the composition of its airborne ISR capabilities.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$1.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 1PLR for flying hours.

Innovative Readiness Training increase

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$147.9 million was for SAG 4GT3 Civil Military Programs.

The committee notes that the \$13.1 million of the request for Civil Military Programs was for the Innovative Readiness Training

(IRT). The committee is aware that the military services continue to face readiness challenges due to budgetary constraints. The committee continues to recognize the value of the IRT, which affords to the military services realistic joint training opportunities for National Guard, Reserve, and Active-duty servicemembers.

The committee understands that the IRT offers complex and challenging training opportunities for domestic and international crises. The committee is also aware that Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming all use the IRT.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$16.9 million in OMDW for SAG 4GT3 Civil Military Programs.

Starbase

The budget request included \$44.6 billion for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$148.0 million was for SAG 4GT3 Civil Military Programs.

The committee notes that the Science and Technology Academies Reinforcing Basic Aviation and Space Exploration (STARBASE) program is an effective program that improves the knowledge and skills of students in kindergarten through 12th grade in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million for SAG 4GT3 Civil Military Programs for the STARBASE program.

Defense Contract Management Agency

The budget request included \$1.4 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTO Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA).

The committee notes that the Congress has previously directed that the Department of Defense centrally conduct commercial item determinations to ensure consistency in the application of professional judgment, as is now required under section 2380 of Title 10 United States code. Thus, the delegation and transfer of this function would violate the law. The DCMA has developed the requisite subject matter expertise to perform this function and should maintain such expertise. The committee also notes the importance of certain contract administration functions that the DCMA performs, including the recovery of cancelling funds and contract closeout.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$56.4 million in OMDW for SAG 4GTO to restore proposed reductions resulting from the Defense-Wide Review.

DWR restore: Congressional oversight

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The committee records its remarks about the Defense-Wide Review (DWR) 1.0 elsewhere in this report. In particular, the oversight materials produced, as well as the proposal to transfer the

burden of payment for background investigations to the U.S. Congress, did not meet or reflect the stated goals of the DWR.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$3.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTN for the Office of the Secretary of the Defense.

Joint Regional Security Stacks SIPR funding—O&M

The budget request included \$582.6 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GU9 Defense Information Systems Agency—CYBER.

The committee is aware of the operational cybersecurity limitations of the Joint Regional Security Stacks (JRSS) technology as assessed by the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, the difficulty of training personnel to use the JRSS, and the shortage of feasible tactics, techniques, and procedures to make effective use of the JRSS. The committee believes that the deployment of JRSS on the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network is thus inappropriate, given JRSS' limited cybersecurity capability and the existence of alternative capabilities to execute its network functions.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$4.7 million in OMDW for SAG 4GU9 for JRSS, due to the operational cybersecurity limitations of the JRSS technology.

DWR restore: blankets for homeless program

The budget requested included \$382.1 million for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTB Defense Logistics Agency.

The Defense-Wide Review eliminated funding for the Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA's) Blankets for Homeless Program. The Stewart B. McKinley Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–77) enables the DLA to provide blankets to qualified U.S. 501(c)3 organizations working with the homeless, many of whom are veterans. Homeless shelters request blankets, which are issued on a first-come first-served basis up to the amount of funding.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.6 million for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTB for the Defense Logistics Agency to continue this program.

Defense Institute of International Legal Studies

The budget request included \$2.7 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), SAG 4GTD, Defense Security Cooperation Agency for the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies.

The committee notes that the reforms to the Department of Defense's security cooperation enterprise contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) emphasized institutional capacity building as a critical component of the Department's security cooperation efforts. The committee notes that the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies plays an important role in building partner nation legal capacity, which strengthens accountability within the security and justice sectors, civilian control of the military, enhanced compliance with human rights standards and international humanitarian law, democracy, and democratic rule of law.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTD, Defense Security Cooperation Agency for the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies to increase its capacity to conduct its expanding mission of legal institutional capacity building as a significant component of the Department's security cooperation efforts. The committee notes that, elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends a correlated decrease in funding for the Institute for Security Governance.

Institute for Security Governance

The budget request included \$58.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), SAG 4GTD, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, for the Institute for Security Governance.

The committee notes that the reforms to the Department of Defense's security cooperation enterprise contained in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) emphasized institutional capacity building as a critical component of the Department's security cooperation efforts. The committee notes that the Department has made progress in integrating institutional capacity building as a core element of its security cooperation activities and expects the Department to continue to expand these efforts. The committee also notes the importance of legal institutional capacity building, a key mission of the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, to the long-term sustainability of these programs. The budget request of \$58.8 million for the Institute for Security Governance would represent a more than 57 percent increase over fiscal year 2020 funding levels.

In line with the committee's support for legal institutional capacity building, the committee recommends a decrease of \$2.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, SAG 4GTD, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, for the Institute for Security Governance. The committee notes that, elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends a correlated increase for the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies.

PDI: Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative

The budget request included \$410.7 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTD Defense Security Cooperation Agency for the National Defense Strategy Implementation account.

The committee notes that the budget request for the National Defense Strategy Implementation account included amounts intended for building partner capacity (BPC) activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility, utilizing authorities provided in section 333 of title 10, United States Code, and section 1263 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92). The committee continues to support the Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (MSI) as a standalone and signature security cooperation initiative for strengthening partnerships in the Department of Defense's priority theater, the Indo-Pacific. The initiative's flexibility with regard to multinational projects offers unique opportunities for increasing regional cooperation and deepening regional interoperability. Furthermore, the ini-

tiative is a tangible and recognizable symbol of the enduring American commitment to the Indo-Pacific region at a time when our strategic competitors are seeking to sow doubt about the value of our alliances and partnerships. For these reasons, the committee believes that the funding requested in the National Defense Strategy Implementation account for maritime-focused BPC activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility is most appropriately executed pursuant to the MSI authority.

Therefore, the committee directs that, of the amount requested for BPC activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTD for the National Defense Strategy Implementation account, not less than \$200.0 million be used pursuant to section 1263 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92). This amount shall only come from those amounts requested by the Department of Defense for security cooperation activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility.

PDI: Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative

The budget request included \$627.8 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, Overseas Contingency Operations, for SAG 4GTD Defense Security Cooperation Agency for the National Defense Strategy Implementation account.

The committee notes that the budget request for the National Defense Strategy Implementation account included amounts intended for building partner capacity (BPC) activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility, utilizing authorities provided in section 333 of title 10, United States Code, and section 1263 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92). The committee continues to support the Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (MSI) as a standalone and signature security cooperation initiative for strengthening partnerships in the Department of Defense’s priority theater, the Indo-Pacific. The initiative’s flexibility with regard to multinational projects offers unique opportunities for increasing regional cooperation and deepening regional interoperability. Furthermore, the initiative is a tangible and recognizable symbol of the enduring American commitment to the Indo-Pacific region at a time when our strategic competitors are seeking to sow doubt about the value of our alliances and partnerships. For these reasons, the committee believes that the funding requested in the National Defense Strategy Implementation account for maritime-focused BPC activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility is most appropriately executed pursuant to the MSI authority.

Therefore, the committee directs that, of the amount requested for BPC activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTD for the National Defense Strategy Implementation account, not less than \$200.0 million be used pursuant to section 1263 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92). This amount shall only come from those amounts requested by the Department of Defense for security cooperation activities in the Indo-Pacific Command area of responsibility.

Staffing of Department of Defense Education Activity schools

The budget request included \$44.6 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$2.9 billion was for SAG 4GTJ Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA). The amount authorized to be appropriated for OMDW includes the following change from the budget request. The provision underlying this change in funding levels is discussed in greater detail in title V of this committee report.

[Changes in millions of dollars]

Maintenance of student-teacher ratios in DODEA schools	+1.5
Total	+1.5

Impact aid

The budget request included \$44.6 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$2.9 billion was for SAG 4GTJ Department of Defense Education Activity. The amount authorized to be appropriated for OMDW includes the following changes from the budget request. The provisions underlying these changes in funding levels are discussed in greater detail in title V of this committee report.

[Changes in millions of dollars]

Impact aid for schools with military dependent students	+50.0
Impact aid for children with severe disabilities	+20.0
Total	+70.0

Defense Community Infrastructure Program

The budget request included \$40.3 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), of which \$40.2 million was for SAG 4GTM Office of Economic Adjustment.

The committee notes that section 2861 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) established a pilot for the Defense Community Infrastructure Program. The committee continues to recognize the importance of the military services’ establishing and strengthening their relationships with local communities and looks forward to reviewing the results of the pilot program upon its completion.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$50.0 million in OMDW to SAG 4GTM Office of Economic Adjustment.

National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The committee recognizes the important work that the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI) has put forth in its interim reports and is aware of the first quarter recommendations of the Commission. Additionally, the committee is aware that additional funds are needed to cover additional Freedom of Information Act request expenses. The committee is sup-

portive of the NSCAI and looks forward to its final report and recommendations.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTN for the NSCAI.

Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funds were proposed for Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup in Vietnam.

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

Energy Resilience Readiness Exercises

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funds were for Energy Resilience Readiness Exercises (ERREs).

The committee continues to support the significant success of “black start” ERREs performed by the military services and overseen by the Department of Defense (DOD). The committee believes that low-cost ERREs, which each cost roughly \$500,000, provide a real-world opportunity to “pull the plug” on military installations and truly test how each would respond in the event of a cyberattack or natural disaster. The committee believes that this is a small but warranted investment for Department of Defense installation readiness. Unfortunately, the Department elected not to program for any ERREs in fiscal year 2021.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in OMDW for SAG 4GTN for ERREs.

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

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funds were proposed for the ongoing Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Nation-wide human health assessment related to contaminated sources of drinking water from per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances.

The committee continues to support the ongoing human health assessment. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in OMDW for SAG 4GTN for the ongoing CDC assessment.

Funding for commission relating to Confederate symbols

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 490 Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in OMDW for SAG 490 to provide adequate resources for the commission on Confederate symbols established elsewhere in this Act.

Cooperative program for Vietnam personnel MIA

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 490 Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in OMDW for SAG 490 to provide adequate resources to a cooperative program with the Ministry of Defense of Vietnam to account for Vietnamese missing in action, a program which is authorized elsewhere in this Act.

DWR restore: Congressional background investigations

The budget request included \$949.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 5GTE Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency.

The Defense-Wide Review proposed transferring the burden for processing security clearance background investigations for congressional staff from the Department of Defense to the congressional defense committees.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTE for the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency to continue processing congressional background investigations. The committee notes a corresponding decrease elsewhere in this report.

Energy performance contracts

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funds were for energy performance contracts.

The committee supports efforts by the Department of Defense and the military services to include energy resilience and cybersecurity in all energy performance contract projects. However, in too many instances, the upfront costs of resilience do not pencil out despite providing a direct mission benefit and capability. To facilitate inclusion of mission-critical resilience and cybersecurity across the Department, the committee recommends adding \$10.0 million to leverage performance contracting efforts. These funds should be used only to leverage resilience and cybersecurity into a performance contract when those measures cannot be effectively paid for with a performance contract and leverage at least \$10 of private capital for every dollar of Department funds.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in OMDW for SAG 4GTN for energy performance contract funding.

Personnel in the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense Sustainment and Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which no funds were for sufficient numbers of personnel in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment in Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH).

The committee recognizes the challenges facing the Department of Defense in the Office's remit, ranging from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances to the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in OMDW for ESOH personnel in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment.

Improvement of occupational license portability for military spouses through interstate compacts

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The committee remains concerned about the lack of portability of employment licenses and credentials across State lines, which hinders military spouse employment. Due to the delays and expense involved in re-licensure and re-credentialing, many military spouses decide not to practice their professions. This becomes a financial and career choice issue for military families, impacting servicemembers' desire to stay in the military.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$4.0 million in OMDW for SAG 4GTN, for the activities outlined in section 575 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), which required the Secretary of Defense to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Council of State Governments to assist with the funding and development of interstate compacts on licensed occupations.

National Cyber Director independent study funding

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Elsewhere in this report, the committee recommends an independent study on the establishment of a National Cyber Director.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$2.5 million in OMDW for SAG 4GTN for conducting an independent study on the establishment of a National Cyber Director.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative

The budget request included \$1.5 billion in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 4GTN Office of the Secretary of Defense, of which \$75.0 million was for the Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI).

The committee continues to support the mission of the REPI and believes that the program has proven to be highly effective in addressing encroachment. However, the committee is concerned that the Department of Defense continues to underfund the REPI despite its success to date and the cost-efficiency of Department investments, born from substantial partner contributions. The Department has expressed concerns about the growing need to protect key installations, ranges, and airspace but has failed to match those concerns with adequate resources.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in OMDW for SAG 4GTN for the REPI and strongly encour-

ages the Department to reflect in future REPI budget requests the urgency of the problem of encroachment and the success that the REPI has achieved in addressing this problem.

DWR restore: support to commissions

The budget request included \$340.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTQ Washington Headquarters Services.

The Defense-Wide Review 1.0 proposed ending support for commissions and transferring the burden onto other components.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, for SAG 4GTQ for the Washington Headquarters Services to continue to provide support for commissions.

Biological Threat Reduction Program

The budget request included \$238.5 million in Miscellaneous Appropriations for SAG 1PL3 Cooperative Threat Reduction.

The committee believes that the Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) has provided valuable assistance in the prevention and detection of emergent biological threats.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$50.0 million in Miscellaneous Appropriations for SAG 1PL3 for the BTRP.

Acquisition Workforce Development Account

The budget request included \$58.2 million in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (OMDW), for SAG 012 Acquisition Workforce Development Account (DAWDA).

The committee notes that the budget request included a \$199.0 million reduction for the DAWDA based on the Defense-Wide Review. The committee notes that this account was originally authorized due to the Department's inability to adequately invest in the training and education of its professional acquisition workforce. The committee is concerned that, at a reduced funding level, the Department will face challenges in building the acquisition workforce it needs to support the National Defense Strategy. The acquisition workforce is currently demonstrating its critical role as the Department works to meet the national security and economic challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The committee believes that DAWDA is critical to meeting the Department's need to streamline procurement, work with Silicon Valley innovators, support research on and development of new acquisition tools and innovative acquisition policies, and develop a workforce to implement modern acquisition reforms and practices.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$98.5 million in OMDW for SAG 012 to increase funding for the Acquisition Workforce Development Account.

Operation and maintenance adjustments

The budget request included \$253.9 billion in Operation and Maintenance funding.

The committee notes that the onset of COVID-19 has forced the delay or cancellation of numerous training and exercise events, as well as slowed operations. The committee expects that COVID-19

will continue to affect such activities in an unpredictable and non-linear fashion.

Therefore, the committee recommends a decrease of \$550.0 million across the Operation and Maintenance accounts to account for the impacts of COVID-19 on training and operations.

Bulk fuel adjustment

The budget request included \$7.7 billion across the Operation and Maintenance accounts, both base and Overseas Contingency Operations, for the purchase of bulk fuel.

Analysis conducted by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) using the most recent data indicates that the Department of Defense will underexecute its bulk fuel purchases by \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 2021 owing to the rapid decrease in bulk fuel prices. The committee commends GAO for its forward-leaning work in analyzing bulk fuel prices to assist Congress in decision-making given the unique uncertainty of the current fuel markets.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease in the Operation and Maintenance accounts of \$1.5 billion to account for likely underexecution in bulk fuel purchases.

Foreign currency adjustment

The budget request included \$5.4 billion in the Operation and Maintenance and Military Personnel accounts for activities requiring conversion of U.S. dollars to foreign currencies.

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office has repeatedly issued recommendations for the Department of Defense to analyze its Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense account balance given historical trends and managerial usage of the account.

Accordingly, the committee recommends a decrease of \$450.0 million across the Operation and Maintenance and Military Personnel accounts.

Items of Special Interest

Adversary air

The committee is aware of the ongoing and growing requirements for near-peer representative air-to-air training using aggressor aircraft with capability similar to that of the advanced adversaries that these aircraft are designed to replicate. Additionally, it is becoming clear that this requirement will not be met in the near-term with solely organic service assets.

Therefore the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, no later than February 1, 2021, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report that sets forth a plan to develop and implement an Air Aggressor Enterprise that incorporates advanced organic and contract services to maintain full-spectrum readiness for Air Force and Navy 4th and 5th generation aircraft.

The report shall include: (1) A description of the current Air Aggressor Enterprise for the Air Force and Navy; (2) A description of the needs, resources, and requirements that the Air Force and Navy require to maintain full-spectrum readiness for all required

joint and single service exercises as well as daily, home station, in-garrison training requirements; (3) A description and identification of any tactical, operational, or strategic risk that is incurred by maintaining, retiring, or modernizing the current Air Aggressor Enterprise; (4) A description of the basic requirements for an aircraft that can replicate a modern “2030” adversary in the air domain; and (5) An assessment of the costs and benefits of organic versus contract-supplied adversary air.

Air Force aerospace ground equipment

As the Air Force implements its “Base of the Future” concept, the committee encourages the use of new technologies and alternatives to the current method of powering aircraft on the flight-line through diesel generators and aerospace ground equipment (AGE). Existing AGE lack efficiency and can be costly for operations and repairs. Electrical Ground Power Units (eGPUs) can use automotive propulsion batteries to power an electronics package and be integrated onto a self-propelled cart, providing near silent operation while eliminating emissions. The committee understands that eGPUs could also increase overall system efficiency by nearly 75 percent and provide the additional function of having a one-solution power system to support a variety of loads. Furthermore, the elimination of mechanical moving parts and diesel fuel could decrease the ongoing need for periodic maintenance, which could reduce the total ownership costs of the units to the Air Force. By leveraging the economies of scale provided by using proven commercial automotive batteries to power aircraft on the flight-line, the Air Force could see a reduction in development, procurement, and lifecycle costs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Air Force to brief the committee not later than October 1, 2020, on the following: (1) Readiness status of the current AGE fleet; (2) Sustainment and operation and maintenance costs of the current AGE fleet; (3) Identification of alternate types of AGE that can provide flight-line power to aircraft; and (4) An assessment of total life cycle cost savings of replacing current diesel-powered flight-line AGE with eGPUs.

Air Force Reserve runway infrastructure

The committee believes that the Air Force’s physical runway infrastructure is an essential component of the readiness of U.S. operational and strategic forces, including the crucial reserve component forces that support the National Defense Strategy. The committee believes that the maintenance and extension of such assets is critical to launching aircraft quickly and effectively across a variety of mission areas. The committee is concerned by multiple examples where the Air Force Reserve has yet to or is not addressing these requirements with urgency.

In particular, the committee notes that the continued operation at Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field, home of the 56th Fighter Wing, is crucial to emergency operations for both Luke Air Force Base and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. The committee understands that the current end-of-runway turnaround does not meet current requirements, thus requiring the 56th Fighter Wing to op-

erate under a waiver. The committee further understands that Gila Bend accounted for 18,000 sorties in 2018 alone and will continue to increase as the 56th Fighter Wing fields additional F-35As. Additionally, the committee notes that the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station's existing runway is not long enough to allow KC-135 aircraft to take off or land at high gross weights under all weather conditions. The committee further understands that the current taxi pattern does not allow for the use of the full runway without back taxi, which is not an option during the free-flow launch of aircraft required to support certain critical missions. The committee notes that both examples, if not addressed, increase risk to aircraft and crew safety during inclement weather or other emergency situations.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct an assessment and provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees, no later than November 1, 2020, detailing the operational requirements for Air Force Reserve and Air Guard airfields in addition to the state of airfields where runway degradation currently poses a threat to operations. Additionally, the assessment shall include a list of all runways currently utilizing a waiver authority of current requirements and the cost associated for improving said runways to meet current requirements. The briefing shall include the operational requirement for airfields, an assessment of the impact to operations, cost to repair, cost to replace, remaining useful life, and narrative on the required daily maintenance to ensure that the runway is acceptable for full operations at the installation as well as any challenges with infrastructure acquisition methods and processes.

If required, a classified annex may accompany the unclassified briefing.

Air Force Special Operations Command total force utilization

The committee believes that the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) should make every effort to fully utilize the total force to meet aircrew training and operational requirements in platforms like the AC-130J, CV-22, MC-12W, and A-29 in order to meet the requirements of the National Defense Strategy (NDS). The committee notes that AFSOC's 2020 Strategic Guidance document indicated the need to "appropriately structure and resource its training enterprise to ensure full-spectrum readiness across the total force." Additionally, the committee believes that AFSOC should fully utilize infrastructure and personnel across the total force, to include those of the Air National Guard. Such assets include hanger space, taxiway, and parking space at available installations. Furthermore, the committee believes that AFSOC should fully utilize Active/National Guard associated installations with access to bombing ranges and large-scale military operating areas, low-level training routes, and advanced training environments.

Therefore, the committee encourages AFSOC to work with the National Guard Bureau to fully utilize the total force in support of AFSOC's strategic objectives and in furtherance of the NDS.

Assessment of potential transfer of real property, equipment and facilities in the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternative Program

The Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternative Program carries out the destruction of chemical weapons produced by the United States as required under the Chemical Weapons Convention, which entered into force on April 29, 1997. The Department of Defense is responsible for the construction of facilities with specialized equipment to perform such destruction where the stockpile of chemical weapons is located. Given the highly toxic nature of this process, much of the equipment and facilities cannot be re-utilized, except for a small number of limited cases where re-use by local communities would be beneficial. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report to the congressional defense committees, no later than February 28, 2021, on the ability of the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Program to transfer for follow on use by the military or to local communities real property, equipment, and facilities, safe to use for additional duties at minimal cost to the U.S. Government and consistent with section 1521(d)(2) of title 50, United States Code, including necessary legislative changes if so required. The committee directs the Department of Defense to engage with relevant local communities, as appropriate, in preparation of the required report as well as planning related to any such transfers.

Backup power technology

The committee is concerned that the critical telecommunications and cybersecurity networks on our military installations throughout the United States and abroad are increasingly susceptible to power outages caused by attacks from our adversaries or by natural disasters. Loss of power to communications equipment contradicts mission readiness and assurance and must be mitigated.

The committee strongly encourages the Department of Defense to ensure that all military installations across the military services have backup power technology that adheres to master energy plans as well mission critical resilience and cybersecurity measures, meets performance standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency, and provides power for no less than 48 hours without refueling. The committee also strongly encourages the Department to pursue technologies with low noise while ensuring cost-effectiveness.

Briefing on contested logistics in support of the National Defense Strategy

The committee strongly supports the National Defense Strategy (NDS) and the Department of Defense's focus in preparing both the individual military services and the combatant commands for great power competition. The committee notes that, in the event of a large scale conflict, the Department will be required to maneuver in a contested environment, which will require logistics planning for manpower, liquid energy, munitions, sustainment, and many other facets of projecting a forward presence. The committee believes that the individual military service components' working together with the United States Transportation Command

(TRANSCOM) will be essential to ensuring that the Department is ready and resourced to project and sustain U.S. forces.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with Commander, TRANSCOM, to brief the committee no later than October 15, 2020, on how the Department creates and sustains long-term logistics plans to inform the NDS to meet the requirements of great power competition. The briefing should address but not be limited to: (1) How logistics-centric war games inform future warplans; (2) How the Department shares best practices across the military services to improve potential outcomes for issues like operational energy; (3) The current logistics-focused documents used to support the NDS; and (4) The Department's view on whether a separate logistics-focused strategy document as an addendum to the NDS would bolster current plans. This briefing should also consider the unique geographic constraints, security risks, and potential for operations under a contested environment and any other issues the Department deems appropriate.

If required, the briefing may include a classified annex.

Briefing on microturbine technology for military applications

The committee notes the importance of installation and operational energy in support of both basing and contested logistics, which directly support the National Defense Strategy. The committee is aware of advances in microturbine and mobile substation technology that now enables rapid deployments of resilient power units that could maximize operational flexibility by using multiple fuel types, including natural gas and diesel, as well as alternative fuels such as propane, hydrogen, ethanol, biogas, and landfill gas, depending on fuel availability in the theater of operations. The committee understands that these units are compact, that they can be transported via air, sea, rail, or road, and that they can be operational in a matter of hours. The committee further understands that microturbines not only produce potential fuel savings but can also connect to existing power assets using a micro-grid controller to ensure that all assets are used in the most efficient manner. The committee notes that this power generation should allow for lower overall fuel usage and fewer fuel convoys on the road, which are vulnerable to potential enemy action.

The committee encourages the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of the Army, who serves as the executive agent for Joint Force Logistics, to review this technology and study its military applications. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the committee on the potential applicability and effectiveness of microturbines for both installation and operational energy needs no later than November 1, 2020. If deemed viable, the briefing should also include a cost estimate and schedule for conducting a proof of concept demonstration.

Cold spray applications for Department of Defense sustainment and medical activities

The committee recognizes the importance of further advancement, procurement, and deployment of high pressure cold spray systems that can be used to repair high performance materials for

the Department of Defense. The committee highly encourages further integration of portable deployable high pressure cold spray systems. Such systems will potentially enable improved performance, readiness, and sustainability of deployed joint forces. Examples may include ships underway, deployed ground forces, and expeditionary aviation units.

The committee encourages the Department to explore additional cold spray applications during original manufacture of new weapon systems as well as for the application of antimicrobial copper surfaces. The committee recognizes that copper surfaces have proven effective at reducing or eliminating bacteria and viruses on touch surfaces and that cold spray technology is an efficient and cost-effective method of coating touch surfaces with antimicrobial copper. These applications may provide means of preventing the spread of harmful pathogens and reducing hospital-acquired infections.

Consideration for local broadcasting and traditional media for Department of Defense advertising

The committee encourages the service chiefs, in coordination with their respective recruiting commands, to give all due consideration toward the use of local broadcasting and traditional media sources when advertising for the Department of Defense.

Consideration of variable refrigerant flow systems

The committee acknowledges that variable refrigerant flow systems already deployed at United States Army, Air Force, and Navy installations, as well as on ships, play an important role in assisting the Department of Defense in achieving energy efficiency requirements. Further, the committee recognizes that variable refrigerant flow systems provide the Department with a number of benefits, including precise individual control and inverter technology to minimize energy consumption and optimize energy savings, adaptable designs suitable for both retrofits and new builds, large allowances for piping length and level difference to provide a flexible layout, and individualized climate control settings to maximize comfort.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department, in selecting equipment for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, to consider life-cycle costs, energy efficiency, design flexibility, and individualized comfort. Additionally, when considering modifications to the Unified Facilities Criteria regarding the use of variable refrigerant flow systems at Department facilities, the committee encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment to work collaboratively with industry to mitigate technical concerns, optimize equipment performance, minimize energy consumption, and maximize energy savings.

Defense Personal Property Program

The committee appreciates the work the United States Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) has undertaken to address shortfalls with the Defense Personal Property Program (DP3) through a single contractor known as the Global Household Goods Contract (GHC). The committee appreciates TRANSCOM's responsiveness to

congressional inquiries regarding this topic and looks forward to continued transparency from TRANSCOM.

The committee remains concerned, however, of GHC's implementation as it relates to remote and isolated installations. The committee is aware that locations, such as Alaska and Hawaii, generally have fewer shipping companies to assist in boosting capacity and much higher transit costs due to the time, space, and distance required for such moves. The committee notes that these unique challenges are often not considered in the planning and execution of Nation-wide government programs, leading to poor customer experiences, which could reflect poorly on the newly established GHC program.

Accordingly, as TRANSCOM begins its transition from DP3 to GHC, the committee encourages the use of small businesses to ensure that capacity and quality of service are maintained across all installation locations, especially in areas with remote, isolated, and insular installations.

Defense Personal Property Program

The committee is aware of the continued frustrations of servicemembers and their families with the quality and efficiency of the Defense Personal Property Program (DP3), provided by U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM). The committee notes that DP3 arranges for the movement and storage of about 400,000 personal property shipments of servicemembers and their families annually—40 percent of them during peak moving season. The committee understands that TRANSCOM has identified problems meeting peak moving season demand and addressing longstanding quality issues.

The committee notes that TRANSCOM announced that, no earlier than April 30, 2020, it would award a Global Household Goods Contract to a single commercial move manager to oversee DP3 activities that relate to the movement and storage-in-transit of household goods. While the committee is encouraged by TRANSCOM's desire to improve the program's delivery of services to servicemembers, the committee believes that the Department of Defense should maintain certain services for servicemembers. The committee expects that servicemembers and their families will continue to have the option to utilize or reject any vendor to assist in their Personally Procured Move (PPM) relocation. Further, military exchanges should continue to enter into contracts and arrange marketing programs with PPM relocation vendors, as they deem appropriate, and market PPM relocation vendors to servicemembers who select the PPM relocation option.

Additionally, as the Department moves forward to implement the Global Household Goods Contract, the committee remains concerned about the recommendations described by the Government Accountability Office in a report titled "Movement of Household Goods: DOD Should Take Additional Steps to Assess Progress toward Achieving Program Goals" (GAO-20-295). The committee strongly encourages the Commander, TRANSCOM, to develop a process for tracking data during the first 3 years of the Global Household Goods Contract to inform the planned manpower study during the third year of the contract. The committee also encour-

ages the development of performance metrics for those DP3 activities that will still be performed by the military services, such as servicemember counseling and claims resolution. The committee believes that servicemembers and their families deserve a process that relies on quality data and include performance metrics to ensure accountability.

Defense Readiness Reporting Reform briefing

The committee recognizes that the Defense Readiness Report System must evolve to meet the demands of irregular warfare environments and capture whether force elements are able to compete and win in a high-intensity near-peer scenario. The committee is encouraged by the Department of Defense's ongoing efforts in readiness reporting reform, guided by the findings and milestones established in the Department's recent assessment of the current readiness reporting system, Defense Readiness Reporting Systems Reform (D-C613F67), and applauds the Department for its assessment of how readiness reporting can be improved using new analytical technologies.

The committee believes that the Department can benefit greatly from improving its readiness reporting, as implementing the National Defense Strategy depends on a more lethal and ready force. The committee notes that the report outlined specific measures the Department could take to successfully measure readiness of components and therefore enable a more effective warfighting force. The committee further notes that this report identifies threat-based reporting, improved information technology systems, interoperability, and agility as some of the elements required of the future data architecture. For example, the Department found that effective data modeling requires artificial intelligence-enabled technologies and that commercial-off-the-shelf products would benefit a future analytics workbench. The committee agrees that leveraging artificial intelligence-enabled technologies would allow the Department to better understand system data and make actionable decisions in near-real time.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Department to consider inclusion of artificial intelligence as it develops guidance for the Defense Readiness Reporting System and expects the Department to implement the recommendations from its report, D-C613F67.

Additionally, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing on Department of Defense Instruction 7730.66, Guidance for the Defense Readiness Reporting System, and Department of Defense Directive 7730.65, Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System, as well as an update on implementing the aforementioned recommendations no later than February 1, 2021.

Diverse training for special operations forces

The committee notes that training of special operations forces (SOF) requires access to diverse venues and locations to enable realistic military training. In particular, training in austere, remote, and rough terrain supports the development of operational tactics, techniques, and procedures and testing of special operations-peculiar equipment. The committee believes that former surface mine

sites may provide SOF with training opportunities for accomplishing SOF-unique tasks and encourages U.S. Special Operations Command to evaluate the use of such locations for future training opportunities.

Eastern Gulf Test and Training Range (EGTTR)

The committee notes that the Air Force Development Test Center's mission is to plan, conduct, and evaluate testing of U.S. and allied non-nuclear munitions, electronic combat, target acquisition, weapon delivery, base intrusion protection, and supporting systems. That mission is executed at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida, whose land test areas encompass 463,000 acres and water test areas, including the Eastern Gulf Test and Training Range (EGTTR), which cover 86,500 square miles in the Gulf of Mexico, making it the Department of Defense's (DOD) largest test and training area in the world.

The committee notes that the DOD uses the EGTTR to develop and maintain the readiness of our combat forces and that the EGTTR is critical to achieving the objectives contained in the National Defense Strategy. The EGTTR connects test and training ranges and capabilities across the Eastern Gulf of Mexico extending from Key West to NW Florida. The test and training areas contain multiple live-fire bombing ranges, including Pinecastle Range, Avon Park Air Force Range, and the Eglin Bombing Range, supporting simultaneous maritime, air, and land training exercises.

Due to its capabilities, the EGTTR complex is an integral part of DOD's Major Range and Test Facilities Base and the Training Resources Strategy. Additionally, the EGTTR supports multiple users, which include all military services within the DOD, other government agencies, foreign countries, and private companies. The Air Force currently expends annually in the EGTTR approximately 550 bombs, 580 missiles, 1,218,000 rounds of ammunition, and 637,000 countermeasures.

All the military services, plus other government agencies, allied nations, and commercial entities, use the EGTTR to test the newest weapons and to ensure that legacy inventory weapons still work as intended.

The committee understands that emerging technologies such as hypersonics, autonomous systems, and advanced sub-surface systems could require enlarged testing and training footprints.

Therefore, the committee recognizes the importance of the EGTTR to the national security of the United States.

Electronic component failures

The committee notes that the Department of Defense has found that electronics maintenance is a leading driver of weapon systems non-availability, accounting for over \$10 billion in fiscal year 2018 sustainment costs. This has exacerbated electronics availability issues and resulted in over 278,000 days of end-item system non-availability and approximately \$3 billion in non-value-added sustainment costs annually.

To address these issues, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the congressional defense committees, no later than December 31, 2020, that analyzes this persistent

maintenance issue. The report should: recommend best practices to be used by the Department of Defense to address electronics component failures due to intermittent faults; identify responsible organizations in the military services and the Defense Agencies and Department of Defense Field Activities to address these issues; and include strategic plans and a roadmap to field intermittent fault detection and isolation capabilities.

Emerging viral threats

The committee believes that emerging viral threats such as the 2019 novel coronavirus highlight the need for innovative and real-time forecasting and modeling techniques to ensure that the U.S. military and civilians are best positioned to respond, as appropriate, to emerging public health and national security threats. The committee encourages the Department of Defense (DOD) to leverage emerging infectious disease forecasting and modeling methods and data developed by university and private partners to the extent practicable. The committee also encourages the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, in collaboration with other agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services, to examine the zoonotic features of emerging viruses, such as COVID-19 and Ebola, with the goal of understanding how such pathogens cause disease in humans and the potential impact on U.S. national security interests.

Engine optimization initiatives at Tinker Air Force Base

The committee notes that the National Defense Strategy (NDS) requires a lethal and ready force and, to support that force, aviation platforms will have a key role in strategic airlift. Jet engine ingestion of debris and contaminants during operations erodes engine compressor blades, decreasing engine efficiency and power, increasing fuel burn and exhaust gas temperature, and causing higher maintenance costs and decreased aircraft availability.

The committee understands that the Air Force Office of Operational Energy, in conjunction with the Advanced Power Technology Office, Air Force Research Laboratory, Naval Air Systems, commercial airlines, industry, and the Air Force Life Cycle Management Center Propulsion Directorate at Tinker Air Force Base, is exploring blade coating certifications for the F-117 engine, blade scanning testing for the F-108 engine program, and an engine foam wash. The committee further understands that the Air Force is currently validating return on investment data and will have an implementation report of any proven concepts later this year.

The committee notes that coating high pressure compressor blades with erosion/corrosion-resistant finish preserves structures and increases time between repairs. Laser and infrared scanning of high pressure compressor blades can be used to determine physical characteristics of the airfoils and group them to “tune” the engine and improve efficiency. Finally, washing engines on wing with atomized water to remove debris from the compressor blade airfoil surfaces can be used to maintain optimal efficiency and deliver a cooler running engine.

The committee agrees with the Air Force’s assessment that, if the return on investment can be demonstrated through testing and

certification, these optimization initiatives can reduce fuel consumption of the largest USAF consumers and lead to second and third order benefits, including improved performance and increased readiness. The committee understands that industry is already realizing fuel savings of up to 3 percent using this technology. A roughly 2 percent fuel savings for the KC-135, for example, is \$17.0 million (2018 fuel expenditures).

The committee is encouraged by these potential savings as there are secondary and tertiary benefits in readiness and in the performance of contested logistics missions and looks forward to the final implementation report.

Improving depot best practice sharing

The committee notes that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has issued several reports on the challenges experienced at the organic maintenance depots, including challenges pertaining to deteriorating equipment and facility condition, filling critical personnel skill gaps, meeting service repair needs, and excesses in carryover of workload. These problems can lead to delays in the maintenance of weapon systems that ultimately affect readiness by impeding the military services' ability to conduct training and provide forces to perform missions around the world. Despite these challenges, it is not clear the extent to which the Department of Defense (DOD) is assessing and mitigating the risk of maintenance delays when identifying its depot workload requirements.

The committee notes that the GAO's most recent report on the subject, "DOD Can Benefit from Further Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learned" (GAO-20-116), outlined specific areas where the DOD can improve both its information sharing practices as well as implementation of said practices between the military services. For example, the GAO found that while the DOD has more than 60 working groups, the Office of the Secretary of Defense does not maintain a centralized list of working groups nor points of contact. Additionally, the GAO found that differing military service priorities and strategies were also a barrier to successful best practice sharing. The committee agrees with GAO's assessment that the inability to locate these working groups combined with competing service priorities can impede the sharing of best practices.

The committee notes the benefits of cross-service sharing of best practices. The committee was encouraged, for example, to learn that the Navy Fleet Readiness Center Southwest implemented an intermittent fault detection system from Ogden Air Logistics Complex, an Air Force organization, reducing repair time from 90 days to 30 days while quadrupling the generators' time between failures. The committee further notes, however, that according to the GAO, the Army stated that, while it established lessons learned for sharing maintenance best practices and lessons learned, it did not maintain them due to organizational restructuring and resource constraints.

The committee notes that the GAO provided two recommendations, both of which the Department of Defense concurred with: 1) The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment should ensure that the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Materiel Readiness create, share, and maintain a comprehensive

and up-to-date list of all DOD sharing venues, including points of contact, related to depot maintenance; and 2) The Secretary of the Army should ensure that Army Materiel Command reestablishes and maintains organizations dedicated to sharing materiel best practices and lessons learned, as required by Army regulations.

Accordingly, the committee expects the Secretary of Defense to implement the recommendations of GAO-20-116.

Informing War Plans Through Accurate War Gaming

The committee notes the 2018 National Defense Strategy calls for resilient and agile logistics in the era of great power competition. The committee believes that the delivery of liquid energy, including, but not limited to JP5, JP8, Jet A1, and F76, is crucial to achieving that success.

The committee notes that the Air Force Office of Operational Energy has developed modeling and simulation tools to analyze fuel consumption and installation supply during wargames. The committee believes that these tools can better inform wargame outcomes and must be designed to reflect the new reality of the contested logistics environment that characterizes the operating environment to improve future warplans.

The committee encourages the Joint Staff to work in coordination with the Air Force Office of Operational Energy to produce energy-informed warplans through wargaming, campaign analysis, and modeling and simulation.

Infrared uniform management

The committee notes that the National Defense Strategy cites growing threats from China and Russia, whose forces are equipped with thermal detection sensors. The committee believes that, to counter this threat, it is important that servicemembers are equipped with uniforms that are effective in concealing servicemembers from enemy infrared (IR) and thermal sensors and durable enough to withstand wear and tear from combat operations. The committee further believes that, as advanced IR and thermal detection technology becomes increasingly available to the Nation's military competitors, effective and durable personal signature management becomes critical to force protection and mission execution.

The committee notes that the military services have previously established baseline standards for flame resistant uniforms for servicemembers deployed in hostile areas, which include a laundering durability requirement to ensure that servicemembers have an enduring protective capability that extends well into the predicted service life of the uniform. However, the committee understands that the military services do not currently maintain a similar durability requirement for uniforms with IR signature management capability. The committee understands that recent technical developments in flame resistant garments have begun to reduce costs while offering options that include a durable IR management capability. The committee notes that these emerging technological developments could provide the military services with ways to protect their forces, regardless of the environment, without imposing undue burden on already strained budgets.

As such, the committee encourages the military services to explore these technologies further and to incorporate durable IR signature management capabilities designed to fully protect our men and women in uniform.

Installation energy

The committee recognizes that the energy consumption of large, energy-intensive systems, such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems of the Department of Defense (DOD), are monitored and managed by industrial control systems (ICS) to maximize their efficiency and cost savings. Unfortunately, computers, printers, and other smaller items plugged into an electrical system are not. While the More Situational Awareness for Industrial Control Systems (MOSAICS) program is focused on the cybersecurity of ICS platforms, it is not aimed at providing energy cost savings. Recent technologies have emerged on the market to provide comprehensive plug-load energy savings with cybersecurity protection.

Therefore, to further a DOD priority to leverage building control systems to achieve substantial energy savings in a highly secure architecture, the committee authorizes and encourages the Secretary of Defense to establish a pilot program that incorporates technologies relating to energy management on an installation that is not reliant on a single telecommunications provider or energy provider. This approach will assure that, if successful, the technology suite and architecture will be easily implemented across the DOD and will be able to generate the maximum level of energy savings in a secure environment.

The pilot should: (1) Include at least three installations; (2) Incorporate energy efficiency technology for an entire plug-load (large and small systems); (3) Incorporate comprehensive cybersecurity technology; (4) Integrate with current and future architectures; (5) Allow scalability and flexibility; and (6) Avoid single points of failure. The pilot program shall sunset on September 30, 2023. Within 90 days of completion of the pilot, the DOD shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House Representatives on the results of the pilot, whether or not it should be expanded as appropriate, and explanation as to the outcome of that decision.

Installation Utility and Energy Authority Integration

The committee supports the Department of Defense's (DOD's) efforts to improve installation utility resilience. The committee recognizes that the DOD has a variety of statutory authorities that can be used to fulfill the Department's installation utility needs, including third-party financing, utilities privatization, and capital investment using appropriated dollars.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to brief the congressional defense committees, not later than April 1, 2021, on initiatives that leverage and integrate existing utility and energy authorities to support installation resiliency projects that improve utilities efficiency, upgrade infrastructure, and strengthen mission assurance.

Joint Military Information Support Operations WebOps Center

The committee notes that U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) is designated as the coordinating authority for web-based military information support operations. The committee supports the establishment of the Joint Military Information Support Operations WebOps Center (JMWC) at SOCOM to enable global coordination of web-based MISO, counter transregional misinformation challenges, share best practices, and leverage efficiencies whenever possible.

However, the committee is concerned that the overall resource requirements to support the JMWC, in both funding and personnel, are not well understood and should be better refined as the JMWC seeks to achieve initial operating capacity later this year. Additionally, the committee believes that projected personnel requirements for some combatant commands are excessive and not aligned with the priorities outlined in the National Defense Strategy. The committee also believes that SOCOM should prioritize the development of rigorous standards and assessments to appropriately characterize the success or failure of web-based messaging efforts and make recommendations for re-directing resources when appropriate.

Military Munitions Response Program

The committee recognizes and supports the ongoing and costly efforts by the Department of Defense to address the significant challenges of cleaning up military installations contaminated by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Additionally, the Department must weigh the pressing priority of executing the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) in a manner consistent with its budget request. The committee is also concerned about public safety at the over 5,000 MMRP sites across the country that potentially contain unexploded ordnance. The committee understands that tough choices must be made by the Department and the military services when balancing the priorities of environmental contamination and unexploded ordnance in executing the MMRP. The committee strongly encourages the Department and the military services to execute and obligate funds for the MMRP within the environmental restoration accounts in accordance with their budget requests as best as possible, given the competing priorities of MMRP and the need to clean up installations contaminated by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Military working dogs Comptroller General review

The committee recognizes the importance of working dogs, who serve honorably alongside servicemembers and support agencies across the Federal Government. However, the committee is concerned by the September 2019 State Department Office of the Inspector General report on the “Evaluation of the Anti-terrorism Assistance Explosive Detection Canine Program—Health and Welfare,” which documented serious animal welfare concerns for working dogs.

Given that the committee recognizes the importance of welfare protections for humane treatment, the committee directs the Comp-

troller General of the United States to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report no later than February 1, 2021, that reviews the use of working dogs across the Federal Government and evaluates whether welfare standards for working dogs are upheld. This report should include the total number of working dogs at each Federal entity and a summary of their support roles.

Additionally, the Comptroller General should summarize any Federal policies related to the protection or health and welfare of working dogs and evaluate whether Federal entities with working dogs implement and adhere to these policies. Finally, the Comptroller General should provide recommendations to strengthen oversight and protection of working dogs, including suggestions to standardize contracts relating to the use of working dogs by foreign countries or Federal contractors. These written agreements should ensure a mutual understanding regarding the health, welfare, and retirement of working dogs, require that any foreign partner or contractor provide welfare evaluations and healthcare for canines, and stipulate that medical needs after deployment or service are met.

National all-domain warfighting center

The committee recognizes the critical need for the National Guard, as an essential component of the Joint Force, to conduct all-domain training and exercises in support of the National Defense Strategy (NDS).

The committee notes the Joint Staff's development of an all-domain warfighting concept to support the NDS. It also notes that the National Guard Bureau has successfully sponsored exercise Northern Strike as a Joint National Training Capability accredited exercise to provide readiness-building opportunities for all the military services through joint combined arms training. This exercise occurs at Camp Grayling Joint Maneuver Training Center and the Alpena Combat Readiness Training Center, installations which have already provided opportunities for units from any service, allies, and partners to achieve or sustain proficiency in conducting joint command and control, air, maritime, and ground maneuver integration, and the synchronization of lethal and non-lethal (cyber) fires in a joint, multinational major combat operations environment that is scalable across unit resources levels. It also has multi-modal capabilities to train and exercise joint logistics and sustainment at operationally relevant distances. This training environment addresses training gaps and builds readiness at multiple echelons with the scope and scale required to address emerging challenges of near-peer competitors.

The committee encourages the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to appropriately resource training and exercise opportunities for the Army and Air National Guards to maintain readiness in an all-domain training environment to the maximum extent feasible.

Naval expeditionary sustainment and repair

The committee supports investments that align mature technology-based solutions with expeditionary shipboard sustainment

and repair concepts of operations to improve warship resiliency, lethality, and availability.

Navy Converged Enterprise Resource Planning

The committee supports Navy efforts to modernize financial management and logistics systems using best-in-class commercial enterprise resource planning solutions and notes strong initial progress in this area. The committee urges the Navy to adopt a flexible staffing model to scale progress across the Navy enterprise, ensure cost-effective staffing, keep pace with innovation, and leverage the value of cloud computing-enabled platforms. To achieve this, the committee believes that the Navy should avoid excessive on-site place of performance requirements, restrictive experience level requirements inconsistent with commercial practices, and other policies that restrict available workforce, increase costs, and reduce the scalability needed to achieve audit readiness and logistics modernization goals. The committee notes that the recent challenges in response to the COVID-19 crisis highlighted the need for flexible policies with respect to place of performance of appropriate Department of Defense missions.

Navy shipyard infrastructure optimization

The committee notes that the Department of the Navy operates and maintains four public shipyards in the United States: Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Virginia; Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Maine; Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington; and Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii. The committee recognizes the vital role these shipyards play in generating readiness, supporting the Navy's surface and submarine fleet by performing depot- and intermediate-level maintenance, modernization work, emergent repairs, and in-activations.

In recognizing the importance of maintaining these public shipyards, in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), the committee directed the Secretary of the Navy to provide a report to the congressional defense committees to address shortfalls in the public shipyard enterprise. The committee notes that the Navy created the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP) within the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) to recapitalize and modernize the infrastructure at all four public shipyards. The committee understands that subsequently the Navy established a program office, PMS-555, to help coordinate the various Navy stakeholders as they optimized the SIOP and began implementation of the plan.

The committee believes the infrastructure improvements needed at the Navy's public shipyards must be consistent and keep pace with the anticipated growth of Navy force structure, consistent with the 30-year shipbuilding plan, required annually pursuant to section 231 of title 10, United States Code. The committee is concerned that necessary SIOP infrastructure investments have seen little military construction or facilities, sustainment, restoration and modernization (FSRM) funding programmed to date. These investments are critical to ensuring the readiness of the Navy and for maintaining the fleet. The committee appreciates that the Navy is trying to optimize the program but remains concerned that fur-

ther delays will add cost and complicate fulfillment of fleet maintenance needs.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees every 6 months, beginning on September 1, 2020, on the status of the SIOP. Specifically, the briefing should include updates on the following plans: (1) Personnel Roadmap; (2) Infrastructure Development Plan; (3) Metrics Assessment Plan; (4) Workload Management Plan; and (5) Funding and Authorities Plan.

Additionally, the briefing shall include a listing of equipment from Federal Supply Class 3411 (Boring Machines), 3416 (Lathes), and 3441 (Bending and Forming Machines) that has been unserviceable for over 30 consecutive days. The listing shall include, for each such piece of equipment: (1) The reason for the delayed repair; (2) The availability of technical representatives from the manufacturer to provide assistance in diagnosing and repairing the discrepancy; and (3) The estimated time to repair.

Lastly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to provide to the congressional defense committees a report with the annual budget request for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027. This report shall include details surrounding the anticipated investment in the public shipyards contained in the future years defense program, including military construction and FSRM-funded projects. These investments shall be broken out by project, public shipyard, and fiscal year.

Partnerships with industrial base for hypersonic and directed energy programs

The committee recognizes the strategic importance of the defense industrial base. The committee also recognizes that hypersonic and directed energy programs are developing crucial platforms in support of the National Defense Strategy. The committee believes that, in order to efficiently utilize the combined capabilities of the organic and non-organic industrial bases, the Department of Defense should pursue partnerships and joint ventures between non-organic and established Centers of Excellence within the organic industrial base for any contract actions pertaining to enduring research and development, design, prototyping, testing, production, and sustainment, including for hypersonic and directed energy programs.

Preservation of the Force and Families program

The committee recognizes the near- and long-term physical, mental, and emotional effects of nearly two decades of continuous operations in high-stress environments experienced by our special operations forces (SOF). One of the top priorities of U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) is to take care of its people, and, in responding to the demand signal from SOF components, SOCOM created the Preservation of the Force and Families (POTFF) program. The committee strongly supports all aspects of the POTFF initiative, especially the nesting of human, psychological, spiritual, and social performance support programs within an integrated care model, intended to maximize access and minimize stigma.

The committee also recognizes the stress caused by high operational tempo and unexpected deployment and training schedules on the families of SOF personnel and strongly supports the POTFF programs that provide families with the tools to deal with these unique challenges. The committee encourages SOCOM across all echelons to continue to prioritize the POTFF program and to utilize all tools at its disposal to drive forward the POTFF's continuous innovation and evolution to meet the needs of the SOF force and family.

Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration program

The committee recognizes the important role that the Department of Defense plays as a Federal partner in multi-state watershed restoration projects and the importance of the Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program in advancing a critical military goal: limiting encroachment and land use conflicts on and near military installations.

The committee strongly encourages the Department to support REPI projects that leverage other Federal and non-Federal funding sources to deploy best management practices on lands conserved through the REPI program to enhance resilience and improve water quality in watersheds where the Department has restoration partnership obligations and where land subsidence compounds the threat of sea level fluctuation and associated flooding.

Red Hill

The committee encourages the Navy and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to prioritize engagement with local community stakeholders as well as the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Hawaii as they continue efforts to carry out requirements established in the Administrative Order of Consent (AOC). The purpose of the AOC is to ensure that the drinking water supply is protected while allowing the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility adjacent to Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam, Hawaii, to remain in use as a vital resource for our national defense. The committee also encourages the Navy to continue to hold quarterly informational updates on the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, as per the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), that are open to the public.

Additionally, the committee supports the Navy's continuing effort to improve the integrity of its bulk fuel storage systems, including its plan to acquire and implement a secondary containment solution for Red Hill where 27,000 gallons of fuel leaked in January 2014. The committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a senior executive solely responsible for overseeing and executing the Navy's obligations related to Red Hill, including those detailed in its October 2019 Tank Upgrade Alternative report. This individual should be given decision authority related to research and development, procurement, resourcing requirements, and community engagement, while continuing to rely on expert advice concerning engineering matters that affect the integrity of the bulk fuel storage facility.

Report on Department of Defense small arms training system capabilities

The committee notes that the past four National Defense Authorization Acts have called on the Department of Defense to transition to advanced small arms synthetic training systems to improve Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard lethality and combat readiness training. The committee further notes that this directive aligns with the Department of Defense's National Defense Strategy objective to achieve a more lethal force and to accelerate ongoing reforms to ensure that the military services are making the most of the resources that the Congress provides and to focus on processes that free up time, money, and manpower to further readiness recovery. The committee is concerned that the military services have not yet achieved a consistent standard of verifying that all small arms synthetic training systems are leveraging advanced technology to achieve these objectives.

Despite years of program acquisition efforts by each of the military services coupled with reports from the Department confirming the importance of transitioning to next generation small arms training systems, the committee remains concerned that there is a lack of substantial financial investments in the improvement of legacy small arms simulation systems and programs of record, currently capable of only rudimentary training and data collection capabilities and lacking the requirement to integrate and validate key biometrics, human performance, and cognitive data that enable tracking and verification of trainee performance and skills enhancement.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an audit of each military service's existing and planned small arms simulation training systems. The report shall include, but not be limited to, a detailed description and assessment of each system's effectiveness in delivering: advanced human performance and cognitive training techniques; integrated biometric systems; advanced software-based data processing and collection capabilities beyond basic fundamentals of marksmanship; the ability to establish cognitive and physical baselines at the individual level; and the ability to track and report detailed trainee results without requiring man-in-the-loop logging and aggregation. In addition, the audit shall report: the type of data collected; how the data are retained and tracked to validate system effectiveness, lethality requirements, and measurable live fire qualification improvements at the individual, small unit, and collective levels; and how the data are being used to inform determinations for training and readiness resourcing of small arms trainers.

The committee directs that the Comptroller General provide a report on its findings no later than February 1, 2021.

Software to automate manufacturing

Noting that the National Defense Strategy cites the importance of maintaining the Department of Defense's domestic technological advantage, which requires changes across the National Security Innovation Base, the committee understands that automotive manufacturers, aerospace companies, medical technology companies, industrial automation companies, and consumer packaged goods

manufacturers leverage software that further automates manufacturing through the use of computer aided design (CAD), computer aided manufacturing (CAM), computerized numerically controlled (CNC) machining, and similar manufacturing technologies. These can optimize manufacturing, even at very low minimum order quantities.

The committee believes that, as the Department of Defense aims to balance near term readiness recovery with investments in long term combat capability and faces challenges with mission-critical repair part obsolescence and shortages across the organic industrial base, the use of such technologies could help address these challenges.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment and the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with each Service Acquisition Executive, to: (1) Assess how using automated technologies related to CAD, CAM, and CNC machining at arsenals, depots, and fleet readiness centers could address spare part obsolescence issues; (2) Evaluate which service components would implement such digital manufacturing approaches and which current domestic industrial base entities could support these technologies; and (3) Submit a report to the congressional defense committees on (1) and (2) no later than October 1, 2021.

Utilities privatization

The committee continues to support the successful utilities privatization (UP) effort that has been underway for the past 2 decades. The UP program has succeeded for many years due to robust oversight from the military departments. This committee has repeatedly expressed its support for UP, both in legislative text and in accompanying report language. In the Senate report accompanying S. 1790 (S. Rept. 116–48) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, this committee reiterated its support for UP and specifically praised the Army for its successful privatization of the storm water system at Fort Knox. Existing legal authority, including the authority to privatize storm water systems under the current text of section 2688 of title 10, United States Code, allows the Department of Defense (DOD) to leverage private-sector expertise to enhance installation resiliency and to improve water, wastewater, storm water, and electrical services for tenant commands and residents in a cost-effective manner.

The committee strongly encourages the DOD to take additional action to use UP capabilities to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the intent of the original authorization. Thus, the committee encourages the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to issue additional guidance to the military departments, building on the February 7, 2019, memorandum issued by the Under Secretary, authorizing the military departments to competitively seek proposals for storm water system privatization, consistent with section 2688 of title 10, United States Code. The committee encourages the Assistant Secretaries of the military departments with responsibility for energy, installations, and environment, in turn, to engage with installation leaders to consider

options for using the UP model for storm water infrastructure on the installations that they oversee under those authorities.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, in coordination with the Assistant Secretaries of the military departments with responsibility for energy, installations, and environment, to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than March 1, 2021, on any updated guidance released by the DOD on UP and a list of any cases where the military departments have declined to privatize the storm water infrastructure of a base or installation that has already privatized water and wastewater systems, to include a detailed explanation for each such decision.

Water and energy infrastructure

The committee notes that the definition of military installation resilience, codified in section 101(e)(8) of title 10, United States Code, includes water and energy infrastructure improvement projects, as well as the protection of water sources, under “necessary resources on or outside of the military installation.” For example, the committee understands that El Paso Water provides approximately 30 percent of the water and 100 percent of the wastewater service for Fort Bliss. The committee strongly encourages the Army to maintain this relationship and these specific ratios as they relate to water and wastewater, which are crucial to the installation’s mission.

The committee also notes that an April 2019 report by the Department of Defense found that “water shortages can significantly impact military readiness through reduced training opportunities and limited operational capacity.” As such, the Department and the military services should be doing everything they can to ensure sustainable access to water for each installation, especially at locations that “may benefit [from] using additional water conservation measures to avoid potential water shortages or increased costs associated with water scarcity” like Fort Hunter Liggett, Fort Stewart, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Naval Air Station Lemoore, and Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake.

Given that water shortages pose a risk to the long-term viability of military bases, the committee directs the Army to brief the committee no later than October 1, 2020, on lessons learned from its Net Zero Initiative Pilot Program. Lastly, the committee encourages the Department and the military services to increase its focus on and maximize efforts in leak detection and repair, which the Department found is the “most promising water conservation strategy that DOD can apply.”

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

TITLE XLIII—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 4301. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY				
OPERATING FORCES				
020	MODULAR SUPPORT BRIGADES	159,834		159,834
030	ECHELONS ABOVE BRIGADE	663,751		663,751
040	THEATER LEVEL ASSETS	956,477		956,477
050	LAND FORCES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	1,157,635	10,300	1,167,935
	Joint Counter-UAS IOC acceleration		[10,300]	
060	AVIATION ASSETS	1,453,024		1,453,024
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		1,413,359
100	BASE OPERATIONS SUPPORT	8,220,093	126,000	8,346,093
	Child Development Center playground equipment and furniture increases		[79,000]	
	Child Youth Service improvements		[47,000]	
110	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,581,071	234,460	3,815,531
	FSRM increase		[62,360]	
	MDTF EUCOM and INDOPACOM FSRM		[126,800]	
	Revitalization of Army deployment infrastructure		[45,300]	
120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	411,844		411,844
160	US AFRICA COMMAND	239,387	102,500	341,887
	AFRICOM force protection upgrades		[2,500]	

170	AFRICOM ISR improvements				[64,000]	
	AFRICOM UFR CASEVAC improvements				[36,000]	
	US EUROPEAN COMMAND	160,761				160,761
180	US SOUTHERN COMMAND	197,826				197,826
190	US FORCES KOREA	65,152				65,152
200	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	430,109			5,000	435,109
	Additional access and operations support				[5,000]	
210	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	464,117				464,117
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	24,692,261			478,260	25,170,521
MOBILIZATION						
220	STRATEGIC MOBILITY	402,236				402,236
230	ARMY PREPOSITIONED STOCKS	324,306				324,306
240	INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	3,653				3,653
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	730,195			0	730,195
TRAINING AND RECRUITING						
250	OFFICER ACQUISITION	165,142				165,142
260	RECRUIT TRAINING	76,509				76,509
270	ONE STATION UNIT TRAINING	88,523				88,523
280	SENIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	535,578				535,578
290	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	981,436				981,436
300	FLIGHT TRAINING	1,204,768				1,204,768
310	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	215,195				215,195
320	TRAINING SUPPORT	575,232				575,232
330	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	722,612				722,612
340	EXAMINING	185,522				185,522
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	221,503				221,503
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	154,651				154,651
370	JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS	173,286				173,286

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	5,299,957	0	5,299,957
	ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES			
390	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	491,926	-25,000	466,926
	Historical underexecution		[-25,000]	
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		438,048
440	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	1,638,872		1,638,872
450	MANPOWER MANAGEMENT	300,046		300,046
460	OTHER PERSONNEL SUPPORT	701,103	-1,000	700,103
	Historical underexecution		[-4,000]	
	Servicewomen's commemorative partnerships		[3,000]	
470	OTHER SERVICE SUPPORT	1,887,133		1,887,133
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
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,069,915		1,069,915
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES	9,590,555	-26,000	9,564,555
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-458,901	-458,901

	COVID-related ops/training slowdown				[−185,801]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel				[−135,400]	
	Foreign currency adjustments				[−137,700]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0			−458,901	
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY	40,312,968		−6,641	40,306,327	
	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		5,260	332,440	
	FSRM increase			[5,260]		
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		5,260	2,830,626	
	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	

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
180	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	55,240		55,240
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	109,351	0	109,351
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-16,699	-16,699
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-11,999]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-4,700]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-16,699	-16,699
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARMY RES	2,934,717	-11,439	2,923,278
	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	11,220	887,252
	FSRM increase		[-11,220]	

120	MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	1,050,257		1,050,257
130	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS	7,998	3,000	10,998
	Pilot program for National Guard cybersecurity		[3,000]	
140	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES—CYBERSECURITY	7,756		7,756
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,008,170	14,220	7,022,390
	ADMIN & SRWD 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 & SRWD ACTIVITIES	411,844	0	411,844
999	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-74,172	-74,172
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-36,372]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-37,800]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-74,172	-74,172
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ARNG	7,420,014	-59,952	7,360,062
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	MISSION AND OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS	5,738,746		5,738,746
020	FLEET AIR TRAINING	2,213,673		2,213,673
030	AVIATION TECHNICAL DATA & ENGINEERING SERVICES	57,144		57,144
040	AIR OPERATIONS AND SAFETY SUPPORT	171,949		171,949

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
050	AIR SYSTEMS SUPPORT	838,767		838,767
060	AIRCRAFT DEPOT MAINTENANCE	1,459,447		1,459,447
070	AIRCRAFT DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	57,789		57,789
080	AVIATION LOGISTICS	1,264,665		1,264,665
100	SHIP OPERATIONS SUPPORT & TRAINING	1,117,067		1,117,067
110	SHIP DEPOT MAINTENANCE	7,859,104		7,859,104
120	SHIP DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	2,262,196		2,262,196
130	COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE	1,521,360		1,521,360
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		1,546,273
180	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND DEPOT OPERATIONS SUPPORT	177,951		177,951
190	COMBATANT COMMANDERS CORE OPERATIONS	61,484	5,000	66,484
	PDI: Asia-Pacific Regional Initiative		[5,000]	
200	COMBATANT COMMANDERS DIRECT MISSION SUPPORT	102,330	8,300	110,630
	PDI: Joint Task Force Indo-Pacific (SOPAC)		[6,300]	
	PDI: Singapore CTIF fusion center		[2,000]	
210	MILITARY INFORMATION SUPPORT OPERATIONS	8,810	17,700	26,510
	PDI: Countering Chinese malign influence in Indo-Pacific		[17,700]	
220	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	567,496		567,496
230	FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE	1,428,102		1,428,102
240	WEAPONS MAINTENANCE	995,762		995,762
250	OTHER WEAPON SYSTEMS SUPPORT	524,008		524,008
260	ENTERPRISE INFORMATION	1,229,056		1,229,056
270	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	3,453,099		3,453,099
280	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	4,627,966		4,627,966

		40,732,322		31,000		40,701,322
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES					
	MOBILIZATION					
290	SHIP REPOSITIONING AND SURGE	849,993				
300	READY RESERVE FORCE	436,029				
310	SHIP ACTIVATIONS/INACTIVATIONS	286,416				
320	EXPEDITIONARY HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEMS	99,402		11,600		
	USNS Mercy SLEP			[11,600]		
330	COAST GUARD SUPPORT	25,235				
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,687,075		11,600		1,708,675
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING					
340	OFFICER ACQUISITION	186,117				
350	RECRUIT TRAINING	13,206				
360	RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS	163,683				
370	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	947,841				
380	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	367,647				
390	TRAINING SUPPORT	254,928				
400	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	206,305				
410	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	103,799				
420	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	66,060				
430	JUNIOR ROTC	56,276				
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,365,862		0		2,365,862
	ADMIN & SRWWD ACTIVITIES					
440	ADMINISTRATION	1,249,410				
450	CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	189,625				
460	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	499,904				
470	MEDICAL ACTIVITIES	196,747				

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
480	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	165,708		165,708
500	PLANNING, ENGINEERING, AND PROGRAM SUPPORT	519,716	5,000	524,716
	Energy Security Programs Office		[5,000]	
510	ACQUISITION, LOGISTICS, AND OVERSIGHT	751,184		751,184
520	INVESTIGATIVE AND SECURITY SERVICES	747,519		747,519
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	608,670		608,670
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	4,928,483	5,000	4,933,483
UNDISTRIBUTED				
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-629,787	-629,787
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-54,987]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-526,100]	
	Foreign currency adjustments		[-48,700]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-629,787	-629,787
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY	49,692,742	-582,187	49,110,555
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS				
OPERATING FORCES				
010	OPERATIONAL FORCES	941,143		941,143
020	FIELD LOGISTICS	1,277,798		1,277,798
030	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	206,907		206,907
040	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING	103,614		103,614
050	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	215,974		215,974
060	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	938,063		938,063

070	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	2,264,680		2,264,680
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	5,948,179	0	5,948,179
	TRAINING AND RECRUITING			
080	RECRUIT TRAINING	20,751		20,751
090	OFFICER ACQUISITION	1,193		1,193
100	SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING	110,149		110,149
110	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	69,509		69,509
120	TRAINING SUPPORT	412,613		412,613
130	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	215,464		215,464
140	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	33,719		33,719
150	JUNIOR ROTC	25,784		25,784
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	889,182	0	889,182
	ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
160	SERVICEWIDE TRANSPORTATION	32,005		32,005
170	ADMINISTRATION	399,363		399,363
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	59,878		59,878
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	491,246	0	491,246
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-28,257	-28,257
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-7,457]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-7,300]	
	Foreign currency adjustments		[-13,500]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-28,257	-28,257
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS	7,328,607	-28,257	7,300,350

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
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		48,762
120	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	103,580		103,580
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	1,106,177	0	1,106,177
ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES				
130	ADMINISTRATION	1,927		1,927
140	MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	15,895		15,895
150	ACQUISITION AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	3,047		3,047
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES	20,869	0	20,869
UNDISTRIBUTED				
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-30,938	-30,938
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-6,438]	

	Excessive standard price for fuel	0	[-24,500]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED		-30,938	-30,938
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, NAVY RES	1,127,046	-30,938	1,096,108
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	OPERATING FORCES	104,616		104,616
020	DEPOT MAINTENANCE	17,053		17,053
030	SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION	41,412		41,412
040	BASE OPERATING SUPPORT	107,773		107,773
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	270,854	0	270,854
	ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES			
050	ADMINISTRATION	13,802		13,802
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	13,802	0	13,802
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-1,246	-1,246
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-1,046]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-200]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-1,246	-1,246
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, MC RESERVE	284,656	-1,246	283,410
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	PRIMARY COMBAT FORCES	731,511	1,700	733,211

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons		[1,700]	
020	COMBAT ENHANCEMENT FORCES	1,275,485		1,275,485
030	AIR OPERATIONS TRAINING (OJT, MAINTAIN SKILLS)	1,437,095	12,400	1,449,495
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons		[12,400]	
050	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	3,241,216	101,800	3,343,016
	FSRM increase		[101,800]	
060	CYBERSPACE SUSTAINMENT	235,816		235,816
070	CONTRACTOR LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND SYSTEM SUPPORT	1,508,342	-30,445	1,477,897
	Transfer to OCO		[-30,445]	
080	FLYING HOUR PROGRAM	4,458,457	105,700	4,564,157
	KC-10 tanker divestment reversal		[16,200]	
	KC-135 tanker divestment reversal		[36,600]	
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons		[52,900]	
090	BASE SUPPORT	7,497,288		7,497,288
100	GLOBAL C3I AND EARLY WARNING	849,842	30,800	880,642
	PDI: Mission Partner Environment implementation		[30,800]	
110	OTHER COMBAT OPS SPT PROGRAMS	1,067,055		1,067,055
120	CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	698,579		698,579
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	41,700	356,224
	Additional access and operations support		[25,000]	
	Hunt Forward missions		[13,800]	
	Secure the DODIN		[2,900]	
190	US CENTCOM	186,116		186,116
200	US SOCOM	9,881		9,881

210	US TRANSCOM	1,046	1,046
230	USSPACECOM	249,022	249,022
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,289,339	1,289,339
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	25,815,885	263,655
MOBILIZATION			
240	AIRLIFT OPERATIONS	1,350,031	1,350,031
250	MOBILIZATION PREPAREDNESS	647,168	647,168
	SUBTOTAL MOBILIZATION	1,997,199	0
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	135,065
	Ahead of need		-20,000
	Examining	4,474	4,474
340	EXAMINING	219,349	219,349
350	OFF-DUTY AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION	361,570	361,570
360	CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING	72,126	72,126
370	JUNIOR ROTC	2,526,154	2,526,154
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	2,526,154	-20,000
ADMIN & SRWD ACTIVITIES			
380	LOGISTICS OPERATIONS	672,426	672,426
390	TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	145,130	145,130

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
400	ADMINISTRATION	851,251		851,251
410	SERVICEWIDE COMMUNICATIONS	28,554		28,554
420	OTHER SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES	1,188,414		1,188,414
430	CIVIL AIR PATROL	28,772		28,772
450	INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	158,803		158,803
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,338,009		1,338,009
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRVWD ACTIVITIES	4,411,359	0	4,411,359
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-765,956	-765,956
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-89,856]	
	COVID-related throughput carryover adjustment		[-75,800]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-560,200]	
	Foreign currency adjustments		[-40,100]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-765,956	-765,956
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE	34,750,597	-522,301	34,228,296
	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
020	GLOBAL C3I & EARLY WARNING	276,109		276,109
030	SPACE LAUNCH OPERATIONS	177,056		177,056
040	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
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	0	2,398,771
090	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES		
	ADMINISTRATION	132,523	132,523
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE WIDE ACTIVITIES	0	132,523
999	UNDISTRIBUTED		
	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-400
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-400]
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-400
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE	2,531,294	2,530,894
	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	509,096
	KC-10 tanker divestment reversal		55,200
	KC-135 tanker divestment reversal		[48,400]
	Premature reduction of A-10 squadrons		[3,400]
	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	103,414	107,614
	FSRM increase		[4,200]
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	3,293,639

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES			
080	ADMINISTRATION	74,258		74,258
090	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	23,121	-5,000	18,121
	Ahead of need		[-5,000]	
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	-5,000	111,045
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-73,163	-73,163
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-10,863]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-62,300]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-73,163	-73,163
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, AF RESERVE	3,350,284	-18,763	3,331,521
	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		1,138,919
040	FACILITIES SUSTAINMENT, RESTORATION & MODERNIZATION	323,605	8,900	332,505

050	FSRM increase		[8,900]	
	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	3,000	19,380
	Pilot program for National Guard cybersecurity		[3,000]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	6,656,728	11,900	6,668,628
	ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES			
090	ADMINISTRATION	48,218		48,218
100	RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING	48,696	-15,000	33,696
	Ahead of need		[-15,000]	
	SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICE-WIDE ACTIVITIES	96,914	-15,000	81,914
999	UNDISTRIBUTED			
	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-122,052	-122,052
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-15,852]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-106,200]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-122,052	-122,052
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE, ANG	6,753,642	-125,152	6,628,490
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE			
	OPERATING FORCES			
010	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	439,111		439,111
020	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CE2T2	535,728		535,728
030	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF—CYBER	24,728		24,728
040	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND COMBAT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	1,069,971	3,000	1,072,971
	SOCOM Syria exfiltration reconstitution		[3,000]	

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
050	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND CYBERSPACE ACTIVITIES	9,800		9,800
060	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND INTELLIGENCE	561,907		561,907
070	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MAINTENANCE	685,097	22,000	707,097
	Airborne ISR restoration		[22,000]	
080	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	158,971		158,971
090	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	1,062,748		1,062,748
100	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND THEATER FORCES	2,598,385	1,300	2,599,685
	Airborne ISR restoration		[1,300]	
	SUBTOTAL OPERATING FORCES	7,146,446	26,300	7,172,746
TRAINING AND RECRUITING				
120	DEFENSE ACQUISITION UNIVERSITY	162,963		162,963
130	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	95,684		95,684
140	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	33,301		33,301
	SUBTOTAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING	291,948	0	291,948
ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES				
160	CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS	147,993	31,900	179,893
	Innovative Readiness Training		[16,900]	
	STARBASE		[15,000]	
180	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY	604,835		604,835
190	DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY—CYBER	3,282		3,282
210	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY	1,370,681	56,400	1,427,081
	DWR restore activities		[56,400]	
220	DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY—CYBER	22,532		22,532

230	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY	949,008	3,000	952,008
	DWR restore: Congressional oversight		[3,000]	
250	DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY—CYBER	9,577		9,577
260	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY	799,952		799,952
270	DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY—CYBER	20,806		20,806
280	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY	1,883,190	40,000	1,923,190
	Secure the DODIN		[40,000]	
290	DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY—CYBER	582,639	-4,700	577,939
	IRSS SIPR funding		[-4,700]	
330	DEFENSE LEGAL SERVICES AGENCY	37,637		37,637
340	DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY	382,084	3,600	385,684
	DWR restore: blankets for homeless		[3,600]	
350	DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY	196,997		196,997
360	DEFENSE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING AGENCY	129,225		129,225
370	DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY	598,559		598,559
	Defense Institute for International Legal Studies		[2,000]	
	Institute for Security Governance		[-2,000]	
	PDI: Maritime Security Initiative INDOPACOM UFR		[163,000]	
	PDI: Transfer from Sec. 333 to Maritime Security Initiative		[-163,000]	
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	71,500	3,012,929
	DWR restore: maintain student-teacher ratios in DODEA schools		[1,500]	
	Impact Aid for children with severe disabilities		[20,000]	
	Impact Aid for schools with military dependent students		[50,000]	
450	MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY	505,858		505,858
480	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT	40,272	50,000	90,272
	Defense Community Infrastructure Program infusion		[50,000]	
490	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	1,540,446	73,500	1,613,946
	AI National Security Commission		[2,500]	
	Bien Hoa dioxin cleanup		[15,000]	

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

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	Black Start ERREs		[2,000]	
	CDC PFAS health assessment		[10,000]	
	Commission on Confederate symbols and displays		[2,000]	
	Cooperative program for Vietnam personnel MIA		[2,000]	
	DWR restore: Congressional background investigations		[-3,000]	
	Energy performance contracts		[10,000]	
	ESOH personnel in ASD(S)		[2,000]	
	FY20 NDAA Sec. 575 interstate spousal licensing		[4,000]	
	National Cyber Director independent study		[2,000]	
	REPI		[25,000]	
500	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE—CYBER	51,630		51,630
510	SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	48,166		48,166
530	WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES	340,291	3,000	343,291
	DWR restore: support to commissions		[3,000]	
9999	CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	17,348,749		17,348,749
	SUBTOTAL ADMIN & SRWIDE ACTIVITIES	31,210,685	328,200	31,538,885
	UNDISTRIBUTED			
999	UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-172,839	-172,839
	COVID-related ops/training slowdown		[-129,339]	
	Excessive standard price for fuel		[-14,800]	
	Foreign currency adjustments		[-28,700]	
	SUBTOTAL UNDISTRIBUTED	0	-172,839	-172,839
	TOTAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE	38,649,079	181,661	38,830,740

	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE			
	US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	15,211		15,211
	SUBTOTAL US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE	15,211	0	15,211
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	15,211	0	15,211
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID			
	OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	109,900		109,900
	SUBTOTAL OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER AND CIVIC AID	109,900	0	109,900
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	109,900	0	109,900
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION			
	COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	238,490	50,000	288,490
	DWR restore: Biological Threat Reduction Program		[50,000]	
	SUBTOTAL COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION	238,490	50,000	288,490
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	238,490	50,000	288,490
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
	ACQ WORKFORCE DEV FD	58,181	98,499	156,680
	DWR restore OSD-level acquisition workforce activities		[98,499]	
	SUBTOTAL ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	58,181	98,499	156,680

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(In Thousands of Dollars)

Line	Item	FY 2021 Request	Senate Change	Senate Authorized
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	58,181	98,499	156,680
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	207,518		207,518
050	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY	207,518	0	207,518
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	207,518	0	207,518
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	335,932		335,932
060	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY	335,932	0	335,932
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	335,932	0	335,932
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	303,926		303,926
070	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, AIR FORCE	303,926	0	303,926
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	303,926	0	303,926

	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	9,105		9,105
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE	9,105	0	9,105
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	9,105	0	9,105
	MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES			
	ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	216,587		216,587
	SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION FORMERLY USED SITES	216,587	0	216,587
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS	216,587	0	216,587
	TOTAL OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	196,630,496	-1,057,116	195,573,380