



NGAUS



LEGISLATIVE REPORT

United States Senate
Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act
(S.4049, as amended)

Produced by:
NGAUS Legislative Staff
(As of July 24, 2020)

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OVERVIEW

On July 23, 2020, the United States Senate approved **S.4049**, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. The Senate recommends authorizing **\$740.5 billion** in total national defense funding, which includes **\$705.4 billion** for the Department of Defense (DoD).

Of the \$705.4 billion authorized for DoD, **\$636.4 billion** is designated for base and discretionary and **\$69.0 billion** is designated for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The Senate also recommends authorizing increased end strength for the Army National Guard and Air National Guard above FY20 levels.

LEGISLATIVE CYCLE TIMELINE

Defense Authorizations

President's Budget Release	HASC NDAA	SASC NDAA	House-passed NDAA	Senate-passed NDAA	Conference Committee	Signed Into Law
✓	✓	✓	✓	▲ Current Point		

Defense Appropriations

President's Budget Release	HAC-D Approps.	SAC-D Approps.	House-passed Approps.	Senate-passed Approps.	Conference Committee	Signed Into Law
✓	▲ Current Point					

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

All page references below are within the legislation text document unless otherwise noted.

Army National Guard

- Authorizes ARNG end strength at 336,500 soldiers (SEC. 411)
- **\$792.0 million** for AH-64 Apache Block IIIA helicopter modernization for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 request, which included \$461.9 million and 24 aircraft designated for the Army National Guard
- **\$69.1 million** for AH-64 Apache Block IIIB new-build helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4102)

- **\$742.9 million** for UH-60 Black Hawk M model helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 request, which included \$492.0 million and 23 aircraft designated for the Army National Guard
- **\$172.7 million** for UH-60 L and V model helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 request, which included \$100.8 million and 14 aircraft designated for the Army National Guard
- **\$211.2 million** for CH-47 Chinook helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4101, SEC. 4102)
- **\$165.0 million** for MQ-1 unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for the Army (SEC. 4101)
- **\$1.0 billion** for the Abrams Upgrade Program to modernize M1 Abrams tanks for the Army (SEC. 4101)
- **\$5.9 million** for the Army HMMWV Recapitalization Program (SEC. 4101)
- **\$894.4 million** for Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTVs) for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 request, which included \$95.8 million designated for the Army National Guard
- **\$371.2 million** for Army National Guard military construction (MILCON), includes funding for 22 projects in 17 states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (SEC. 4601)

Air National Guard

- Authorizes Air National Guard end strength at 108,100 airmen (SEC. 411)
- Delays establishment of a Space National Guard until completion of a study by the Department of Defense on the issue (SEC. 941)
- Prohibits the Air Force from divesting A-10 Thunderbolt II aircraft (SEC. 155)
- Requires the Air Force to maintain at least 230 tactical airlift aircraft within the Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI) (SEC. 142)
- **\$5.5 billion** for 60 F-35A Lightning II aircraft for the Air Force (SEC. 4101)
- **\$1.2 billion** for 12 F-15EX aircraft for the Air Force (SEC. 4101)
- **\$2.8 billion** for 15 KC-46A Pegasus aircraft for the Air Force (SEC. 4101)
- **\$1.1 billion** for HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopters for the Air Force (SEC. 4101, SEC. 4102)

- Requires the Air Force to grow to 386 operational squadrons or equivalent organizational units (SEC. 143)
- **\$93.7 million** for Air National Guard MILCON, includes funding for six projects in four states and Guam (SEC. 4601)

Joint-Personnel

- Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide post-deployment transitional health benefits for National Guard servicemembers serving on Title 32 U.S.C. orders performing COVID-19 response missions (SEC. 705)
- Requires the military department service secretaries to provide hazardous duty pay for Active and Reserve Component servicemembers for duty performed in calendar year 2020 responding to COVID-19 (SEC. 602)
- Authorizes compensation and retirement credit for maternity leave taken by National Guard and Reserve servicemembers (SEC. 603)
- Re-designates the DD-214 as the “Certificate of Military Service” and requires the Secretary of Defense to study creation of one Total Force document and provide this certificate to Reserve Component servicemembers throughout their military service to ensure proper access to federal military and veteran benefits (SEC. 518)
- Mandates inclusion of the Vice Chief, National Guard Bureau, on the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) when the council considers matters involving non-federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense or civil support missions (SEC. 904)
- Mandates a review of National Guard response to cyberattacks (SEC. 1625)
- **\$6.0 million** for a pilot program to prepare the National Guard to provide remote cyber assistance in case of cyber attacks (SEC. 4301)
- **\$94.2 million** for the National Guard Counterdrug Program (SEC. 4501)
- **\$5.5 million** for National Guard Counterdrug schools (SEC. 4501)
- Requires the Comptroller General to study Reserve Component suicide prevention efforts by studying mental health services delivery by federal, state, and private services (SEC. 746)
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual aviation procurement plan and aircraft life-cycle budget across all services (SEC. 171)
- **\$15.0 million** for STARBASE (SEC. 4301)

To view the full text of the legislation, please visit:

<https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/s4049/BILLS-116s4049es.pdf>

To view Report Language authored by the Senate Armed Services Committee, please visit:

<https://www.congress.gov/116/crpt/srpt236/CRPT-116srpt236.pdf>

FY21 NATIONAL GUARD ACCOUNTS OVERVIEW

Army National Guard*

Account	FY20 Levels	FY21 Request	FY21 HASC NDAA	FY21 House NDAA	FY21 HAC Mark	FY21 House Approps.	FY21 SASC NDAA	FY21 Senate NDAA	FY21 SAC Mark	FY21 Senate Approps.	Final NDAA Levels	Change from FY20	Final Levels
End Strength	336,000	336,500	336,500	336,500			336,500	336,500					
AGR	30,595		30,595	30,595			30,595	30,595					
Dual Status Techs.	22,294		22,294	22,294			22,294	22,294					
ADOS	17,000		17,000	17,000			17,000	17,000					
Summary Personnel	\$8,906,964	\$9,025,425											
Personnel Base	\$8,704,320	\$8,830,111											
Personnel OCO	\$202,644	\$195,314											
Summary O&M	\$7,545,238	\$7,499,806	\$7,496,078	\$7,496,078			\$7,469,854	\$7,469,854					
O&M Base	\$7,461,947	\$7,420,014	\$7,416,336	\$7,416,336			\$7,360,062	\$7,360,062					
O&M OCO	\$83,291	\$79,792	\$79,792	\$79,792			\$79,792	\$79,792					
MILCON	\$210,819	\$321,437	\$337,172	\$337,172			\$371,272	\$371,272					
NGREA	\$395,000**												

Air National Guard*

Account	FY20 Levels	FY21 Request	FY21 HASC NDAA	FY21 House NDAA	FY21 HAC Mark	FY21 House Approps.	FY21 SASC NDAA	FY21 Senate NDAA	FY21 SAC Mark	FY21 Senate Approps.	Final NDAA Levels	Change from FY20	Final Levels
End Strength	107,700	108,100	108,100	108,100			108,100	108,100					
AGR	22,637		25,333	25,333			25,333	25,333					
Dual Status Techs.	13,569		10,994	10,994			10,994	10,994					
ADOS	16,000		16,000	16,000			16,000	16,000					
Summary Personnel	\$4,066,275	\$4,552,887											
Personnel Base	\$4,060,651	\$4,547,087											
Personnel OCO	\$5,614	\$5,800											
Summary O&M	\$6,832,201	\$6,929,284	\$6,966,977	\$6,966,977			\$6,804,132	\$6,804,132					
O&M Base	\$6,655,292	\$6,753,642	\$6,791,335	\$6,791,335			\$6,628,490	\$6,628,490					
O&M OCO	\$176,909	\$175,642	\$175,642	\$175,642			\$175,642	\$175,642					
MILCON	\$164,471	\$64,214	\$64,214	\$64,214			\$93,714	\$93,714					
NGREA	\$395,000**												

*All Dollars in Thousands

**Impacted by DoD reprogramming \$3.8 billion in FY20 appropriations

Army National Guard*

Account			FY20 Levels	FY21 Request	FY21 HASC NDAA	FY21 House NDAA	FY21 HAC Mark	FY21 House Approps.	FY21 SASC NDAA	FY21 Senate NDAA	FY21 SAC Mark	FY21 Senate Approps.	Final NDAA Levels	Change from FY20	Final Levels
Total MILCON Funding			\$210,819	\$321,437	\$337,172	\$337,172			\$371,272	\$371,272					
MILCON By State	Location	Project	FY21 Request	FY21 HASC NDAA	FY21 House NDAA	FY21 HAC Mark	FY21 House Approps.	FY21 SASC NDAA	FY21 Senate NDAA	FY21 SAC Mark	FY21 Senate Approps.	Final NDAA Levels	Change from FY20	Final Levels	
Arizona	Tucson	National Guard Readiness Center	\$18,100	\$18,100	\$18,100			\$18,100	\$18,100						
Arkansas	Fort Chaffee	National Guard Readiness Center						\$15,000	\$15,000						
California	Bakersfield	Vehicle Maintenance Shop						\$9,300	\$9,300						
Colorado	Peterson AFB	National Guard Readiness Center	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000			\$15,000	\$15,000						
Indiana	Shelbyville	National Guard/Reserve Building	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000			\$12,000	\$12,000						
Kentucky	Frankfort	National Guard/Reserve Building	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000			\$15,000	\$15,000						
Mississippi	Brandon	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400			\$10,400	\$10,400						
Nebraska	North Platte	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$9,300	\$9,300	\$9,300			\$9,300	\$9,300						
New Jersey	JB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	National Guard Readiness Center	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000			\$15,000	\$15,000						
Ohio	Columbus	National Guard Readiness Center	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000			\$15,000	\$15,000						
Oklahoma	Ardmore	Vehicle Maintenance Shop						\$9,800	\$9,800						
Oregon	Hermiston	Enlisted Barracks	\$9,300	\$25,035	\$25,035			\$25,035	\$25,035						
Puerto Rico	Fort Allen	National Guard Readiness Center	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000			\$37,000	\$37,000						
South Carolina	JB Charleston	National Guard Readiness Center	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000			\$15,000	\$15,000						
Tennessee	McMinnville	National Guard Readiness Center	\$11,200	\$11,200	\$11,200			\$11,200	\$11,200						
Texas	Fort Worth	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Add.	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000			\$6,000	\$6,000						
	Fort Worth	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	\$7,800	\$7,800	\$7,800			\$7,800	\$7,800						

**All Dollars in Thousands*

Army National Guard (Continued)*

MILCON By State	Location	Project	FY21 Request	FY21 HASC NDAA	FY21 House NDAA	FY21 HAC Mark	FY21 House Approps.	FY21 SASC NDAA	FY21 Senate NDAA	FY21 SAC Mark	FY21 Senate Approps.	Final NDAA Levels	Change from FY20	Final Levels
Utah	Nephi	National Guard Readiness Center	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000			\$12,000	\$12,000					
Virgin Islands	St. Croix	Army Aviation Support Facility	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$28,000			\$28,000	\$28,000					
		CST Ready Building	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$11,400			\$11,400	\$11,400					
Wisconsin	Appleton	National Guard Readiness Center	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$11,600			\$11,600	\$11,600					
Worldwide/Various		Minor Construction	\$32,744	\$32,744	\$32,744			\$45,744	\$32,744					
		Planning & Design	\$29,593	\$29,593	\$29,593			\$44,593	\$29,593					

Air National Guard*

Account	FY20 Levels	FY21 Request	FY21 HASC NDAA	FY21 House NDAA	FY21 HAC Mark	FY21 House Approps.	FY21 SASC NDAA	FY21 Senate NDAA	FY21 SAC Mark	FY21 Senate Approps.	Final NDAA Levels	Change From FY20	Final Levels	
Total MILCON Funding	\$164,471	\$64,214	\$64,214	\$64,214			\$93,714	\$93,714						
MILCON By State	Location	Project	FY21 Request	FY21 HASC NDAA	FY21 House NDAA	FY21 HAC Mark	FY21 House Approps.	FY21 SASC NDAA	FY21 Senate NDAA	FY21 SAC Mark	FY21 Senate Approps.	Final NDAA Levels	Change from FY20	Final Levels
Alabama	Montgomery Regional Airport (ANG) Base	F-35 Simulator Facility	\$11,600	\$11,600	\$11,600			\$11,600	\$11,600					
		Base Supply Complex						\$12,000	\$12,000					
Guam	Joint Region Marianas	Space Control Facility #5	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000			\$20,000	\$20,000					
Maryland	JB Andrews	F-16 Mission Training Center	\$9,400	\$9,400	\$9,400			\$9,400	\$9,400					
North Dakota	Hector International Airport	Consolidated RPA Facility						\$17,500	\$17,500					
Texas	JB San Antonio	F-16 Mission Training Center	\$10,800	\$10,800	\$10,800			\$10,800	\$10,800					
Washington	Camp Murray	Air Support Ops. Complex												
Worldwide/Various		Minor Construction	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000			\$9,000	\$9,000					
		Planning & Design	\$3,414	\$3,414	\$3,414			\$3,414	\$3,414					

**All Dollars in Thousands*

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 142. Minimum Aircraft Levels for Major Mission Areas.

- (a) **MINIMUM LEVELS.**—Except as provided under subsection (b), the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain the following minima, based on Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI):
- (1) 1,182 Fighter aircraft.
 - (2) 190 Attack Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA).
 - (3) 92 Bomber aircraft.
 - (4) 412 Tanker aircraft.
 - (5) 230 Tactical airlift aircraft.
 - (6) 235 Strategic airlift aircraft.
 - (7) 84 Strategic Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft.
 - (8) 106 Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) aircraft.
- (b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The Secretary of the Air Force may reduce the number of aircraft in the PMAI of the Air Force below the minima specified in subsection (a) only if—
- (1) the Secretary certifies to the congressional defense committees that such reduction is justified by the results of the new capability and requirements studies; and
 - (2) a period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the certification is made to the congressional defense committees under paragraph (1).
- (c) **APPLICABILITY.**—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be no longer mission capable because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

SEC. 143. Minimum Operational Squadron Level.

As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of the Air Force shall seek to achieve a minimum of not fewer than 386 available operational squadrons, or equivalent organizational units, within the Air Force. In addition to the operational squadrons, the Secretary shall strive to achieve the following primary mission aircraft inventory (PMAI) numbers:

- (1) 1,680 Fighter aircraft.
- (2) 199 Persist attack remotely piloted aircraft (RPA).
- (3) 225 Bomber aircraft.
- (4) 500 Air refueling aircraft.
- (5) 286 Tactical airlift aircraft.
- (6) 284 Strategic airlift aircraft.
- (7) 55 Command and control aircraft.
- (8) 105 Combat search and rescue (CSAR) aircraft.
- (9) 30 Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft.
- (10) 179 Special operations aircraft.
- (11) 40 Electronic warfare (EW) aircraft.

SEC. 147. Limitation on Divestment of KC-10 and KC-135 aircraft.

The Secretary of Defense may not divest KC-10 and KC-135 aircraft in excess of the following amounts:

- (1) In fiscal year 2021, 6 KC-10 aircraft, including only 3 from primary mission aircraft inventory (PMAI).
- (2) In fiscal year 2022, 12 KC-10 aircraft.
- (3) In fiscal year 2023, 12 KC-10 and 14 KC-135 aircraft.

SEC. 151. Required Solution for KC-46 Aircraft Remote Visual System Limitations.

The Secretary of the Air Force shall develop and implement a complete, one-time solution to the KC-46 aircraft remote visual system (RVS) operational limitations. Not later than October 1, 2020, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees an implementation strategy for the solution.

SEC. 152. Analysis of Requirements and Advanced Battle Management System Capabilities.

(a) ANALYSIS.—Not later than April 1, 2021, the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the commanders of the combatant commands, shall develop an analysis of current and future moving target indicator requirements across the combatant commands and operational and tactical level command and control capabilities the Advanced Battle Management System (ABMS) will require when fielded.

(b) JROC REQUIREMENTS.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the Secretary of the Air Force develops the analysis under subsection (a), the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) shall certify that requirements for ABMS incorporate the findings of the analysis.
- (2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) shall notify the congressional defense committees upon making the certification required under paragraph (1) and provide a briefing on the requirements and findings described in such paragraph not later than 30 days after such notification.

SEC. 155. Prohibition on Retirement or Divestment of A-10 Aircraft.

The Secretary of Defense may not during fiscal year 2021 divest or retire any A-10 aircraft, in order to ensure ongoing capabilities to counter violent extremism and provide close air support and combat search and rescue in accordance with the National Defense Strategy.

SEC. 171. Budgeting for Life-Cycle Cost of Aircraft for the Navy, Army, and Air Force: Annual Plan and Certification.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 9 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 231 the following new section:

Section 231a. Budgeting for life-cycle cost of aircraft for the Navy, Army, and Air Force: Annual plan and certification

- (a) ANNUAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT PLAN AND CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 45 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the budget for a fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees—

- (1) a plan for the procurement of the aircraft specified in subsection (b) for the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force developed in accordance with this section; and
 - (2) a certification by the Secretary that both the budget for such fiscal year and the future years defense program submitted to Congress in relation to such budget under section 221 of this title provide for funding of the procurement of aircraft at a level that is sufficient for the procurement of the aircraft provided for in the plan under paragraph (1) on the schedule provided in the plan.
- (b) COVERED AIRCRAFT.—The aircraft specified in this subsection are the aircraft as follows:
- (1) Fighter aircraft.
 - (2) Attack aircraft.
 - (3) Bomber aircraft.
 - (4) Intertheater lift aircraft.
 - (5) Intratheater lift aircraft.
 - (6) Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft.
 - (7) Tanker aircraft.
 - (8) Remotely piloted aircraft.
 - (9) Rotary-wing aircraft.
 - (10) Operational support and executive lift aircraft.
 - (11) Any other major support aircraft designated by the Secretary of Defense for purposes of this section.
- (c) ANNUAL AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT PLAN.—(1) The annual aircraft procurement plan developed for a fiscal year for purposes of subsection (a)(1) should be designed so that the aviation force provided for under the plan is capable of supporting the national military strategy of the United States as set forth in the most recent National Defense Strategy submitted under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code, and National Military Strategy submitted under section 153(b) of title 10, United States Code.
- (2) Each annual aircraft procurement plan shall include the following:
- (A) A detailed program for the procurement of the aircraft specified in subsection (b) for each of the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force over the next 30 fiscal years.
 - (B) A description of the necessary aviation force structure to meet the requirements of the national military strategy of the United States or the most recent Quadrennial Defense Review, whichever is applicable under paragraph (1).
 - (C) The estimated levels of annual investment funding necessary to carry out each aircraft program, together with a discussion of the procurement strategies on which such estimated levels of annual investment funding are based, set forth in aggregate for the Department of Defense and in aggregate for each military department.
 - (D) The estimated level of annual funding necessary to operate, maintain, sustain, and support each aircraft program throughout the life-cycle of the program, set forth in aggregate for the Department of Defense and in aggregate for each military department.
 - (E) For each of the cost estimates required by subparagraphs (C) and (D)—
 - (i) a description of whether the cost estimate is derived from the cost estimate position of the military department or derived from the cost estimate position of the Office of Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation;

- (ii) if the cost estimate position of the military department and the cost estimate position of the Office of Cost Analysis and Program Evaluation differ by more than 5 percent for any aircraft program, an annotated cost estimate difference and sufficient rationale to explain the difference;
 - (iii) the confidence or certainty level associated with the cost estimate for each aircraft program; and
 - (iv) a certification that cost between different services and aircraft are based on similar components in the life-cycle cost of each program.
- (F) An assessment by the Secretary of Defense of the extent to which the combined aircraft forces of the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Air Force meet the national security requirements of the United States.
- (3) For any cost estimate required by paragraph (2)(C) or (D), for any aircraft program for which the Secretary is required to include in a report under section 2432 of this title, the source of the cost information used to prepare the annual aircraft plan, shall be sourced from the Selected Acquisition Report data that the Secretary plans to submit to the congressional defense committees in accordance with subsection (f) of that section for the year for which the annual aircraft plan is prepared.
- (4) The annual aircraft procurement plan shall be submitted in unclassified form and shall contain a classified annex. A summary version of the unclassified report shall be made available to the public.
- (d) **ASSESSMENT WHEN AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT BUDGET IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS.**—If the budget for a fiscal year provides for funding of the procurement of aircraft for the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Army, or the Department of the Air Force at a level that is not sufficient to sustain the aviation force structure specified in the aircraft procurement plan for such Department for that fiscal year under subsection (a), the Secretary shall include with the defense budget materials for that fiscal year an assessment that describes and discusses the risks associated with the reduced force structure of aircraft that will result from funding aircraft procurement at such level. The assessment shall be coordinated in advance with the commanders of the combatant commands.
- (e) **ANNUAL REPORT ON AIRCRAFT INVENTORY.**—
 - (1) As part of the annual plan and certification required to be submitted under this section, the Secretary shall include a report on the aircraft in the inventory of the Department of Defense. Each such report shall include the following, for the year covered by the report:
 - (A) The total number of aircraft in the inventory.
 - (B) The total number of the aircraft in the inventory that are active, stated in the following categories (with appropriate subcategories for mission aircraft, training aircraft, dedicated test aircraft, and other aircraft):
 - (i) Primary aircraft.
 - (ii) Backup aircraft.
 - (iii) Attrition and reconstitution reserve aircraft.
 - (C) The total number of the aircraft in the inventory that are inactive, stated in the following categories:
 - (i) Bailment aircraft.
 - (ii) Drone aircraft.
 - (iii) Aircraft for sale or other transfer to foreign governments.
 - (iv) Leased or loaned aircraft.

- (v) Aircraft for maintenance training.
 - (vi) Aircraft for reclamation.
 - (vii) Aircraft in storage.
- (D) The aircraft inventory requirements approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (2) Each report submitted under this subsection shall set forth each item described in paragraph (1) separately for the regular component of each armed force and for each reserve component of each armed force and, for each such component, shall set forth each type, model, and series of aircraft provided for in the future-years defense program that covers the fiscal year for which the budget accompanying the plan, certification and report is submitted.
- (f) DEFINITION OF BUDGET.—
- (a) In this section, the term “budget,” with respect to a fiscal year, means the budget for that fiscal year that is submitted to Congress by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31.
 - (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 9 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 231 the following new item: “231a. Budgeting for life-cycle cost of aircraft for the Navy, Army, and Air Force: Annual plan and certification.”

SEC. 311. Modifications and Technical Corrections to Ensure Restoration of Contamination by Perfluorooctane sulfonate and Perfluorooctanoic Acid.

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.

SEC. 411. End Strengths for Selected Reserve.

- (a) IN GENERAL.—The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for Selected Reserve personnel of the reserve components as of September 30, 2021, as follows:
- (1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 336,500.
 - (2) The Army Reserve, 189,800.
 - (3) The Navy Reserve, 58,800.
 - (4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 38,500.
 - (5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 108,100.
 - (6) The Air Force Reserve, 70,300.
 - (7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 7,000.
- (b) END STRENGTH REDUCTIONS.—The end strengths prescribed by subsection (a) for the Selected Reserve of any reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by—
- (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at the end of the fiscal year; and
 - (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at the end of the fiscal year.

- (c) **END STRENGTH INCREASES.**—Whenever units or individual members of the Selected Reserve of any reserve component are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the end strength prescribed for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such reserve component shall be increased proportionately by the total authorized strengths of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

SEC. 412. End Strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in Support of the Reserves.

Within the end strengths prescribed in section 411(a), the reserve components of the Armed Forces are authorized, as of September 30, 2021, the following number of Reserves to be serving on full-time active duty or full-time duty, in the case of members of the National Guard, for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components:

- (1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 30,595.
- (2) The Army Reserve, 16,511.
- (3) The Navy Reserve, 10,215.
- (4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 2,386.
- (5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 25,333.
- (6) The Air Force Reserve, 5,256.

SEC. 413. End Strengths for Military Technicians (Dual Status).

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The authorized number of military technicians (dual status) as of the last day of fiscal year 2021 for the reserve components of the Army and the Air Force (notwithstanding section 129 of title 10, United States Code) shall be the following:

- (1) For the Army National Guard of the United States, 22,294.
- (2) For the Army Reserve, 6,492.
- (3) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 10,994.
- (4) For the Air Force Reserve, 7,947.

- (b) **LIMITATION.**—Under no circumstances may a military technician (dual status) employed under the authority of this section be coerced by a State into accepting an offer of realignment or conversion to any other military status, including as a member of the Active, Guard, and Reserve program of a reserve component. If a military technician (dual status) declines to participate in such realignment or conversion, no further action will be taken against the individual or the individual's position.

SEC. 414. Maximum Number of Reserve Personnel Authorized to be on Active Duty for Operational Support.

During fiscal year 2021, the maximum number of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who may be serving at any time on full-time operational support duty under section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, is the following:

- (1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 17,000.
- (2) The Army Reserve, 13,000.
- (3) The Navy Reserve, 6,200.
- (4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,000.
- (5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 16,000.
- (6) The Air Force Reserve, 14,000.

SEC. 415. Separate Authorization by Congress of Minimum End Strengths for Non-Temporary Military Technicians (Dual Status) and Maximum End Strengths for Temporary Military Technicians (Dual Status).

- (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 115(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—
- (1) in the first sentence, by striking “the end strength for military technicians (dual status)” and inserting “both the minimum end strength for non-temporary military technicians (dual status) and the maximum end strength for temporary military technicians (dual status);” and
 - (2) in the third sentence, by striking “the end strength requested for military technicians (dual status)” and inserting “the minimum end strength for non-temporary military technicians (dual status), and the maximum end strength for temporary military technicians (dual status), requested.”
- (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act. The amendment made by subsection (a)(2) shall apply with respect to budgets submitted by the President to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, after such effective date.

SEC. 511. Exclusion of Certain Reserve General and Flag Officers on Active Duty from Limitations on Authorized Strengths.

- (a) DUTY FOR CERTAIN RESERVE OFFICERS UNDER JOINT DUTY LIMITED EXCLUSION.—Subsection (b) of section 526a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
- (3) DUTY FOR CERTAIN RESERVE OFFICERS.—Of the officers designated pursuant to paragraph (1), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff may designate up to 15 general and flag officer positions in the unified and specified combatant commands, and up to three general and flag officer positions on the Joint Staff, as positions to be held only by reserve officers who are in a general or flag officer grade below lieutenant general or vice admiral. Each position so designated shall be considered to be a joint duty assignment position for purposes of chapter 38 of this title.
- (b) RESERVE OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING OR FOR LESS THAN 180 DAYS.—Such section is further amended—
- (1) by re-designating subsections (c) through (h) as subsections (d) through (i), respectively; and
 - (2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:
- (c) RESERVE OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING OR FOR LESS THAN 180 DAYS.—The limitations of this section do not apply to a reserve general or flag officer who—
 - (1) is on active duty for training; or
 - (2) is on active duty under a call or order specifying a period of less than 180 days.

SEC. 518. Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) Matters.

The committee recommends a provision that would require the Department of Defense Form DD 214 to be re-designated as the Certificate of Military Service. The provision would also amend section 569 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) to require the Certificate of Military Service to be a standard total force record of military service for all members of the Armed Forces that summarizes the record of service for each member and to require that the Certificate of Military Service be provided to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces at appropriate times throughout a servicemember’s career. Lastly, the provision would repeal section 570 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

SEC. 548. Department of Defense STARBASE Program.

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 2193b(h) of title 10, United States Code, to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa in the Department of Defense STARBASE program.

SEC. 574. Restatement and Clarification of Authority to Reimburse Members for Spouse Relicensing Costs Pursuant to a Permanent Change of Station.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 453 of title 37, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

- (g) REIMBURSEMENT OF QUALIFYING SPOUSE RELICENSING COSTS INCIDENT TO A MEMBER’S PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION OR ASSIGNMENT.—(1) From amounts otherwise made available for a fiscal year to provide travel and transportation allowances under this chapter, the Secretary concerned may reimburse a member of the armed forces for qualified relicensing costs of the spouse of the member when—
 - (A) the member is reassigned, either as a permanent change of station or permanent change of assignment, between duty stations located in separate jurisdictions with unique licensing or certification requirements and authorities; and
 - (B) the movement of the member’s dependents is authorized at the expense of the United States under this section as part of the reassignment.
- (2) Reimbursement provided to a member under this subsection may not exceed \$1000 in connection with each reassignment described in paragraph (1).
- (3) No reimbursement may be provided under this subsection for qualified relicensing costs paid or incurred after December 31, 2024.
- (4) In this subsection, the term ‘qualified relicensing costs’ means costs, including exam, continuing education courses, and registration fees, incurred by the spouse of a member if—
 - (A) the spouse was licensed or certified in a profession during the member’s previous duty assignment and requires a new license or certification to engage in that profession in a new jurisdiction because of movement described in paragraph (1)(B) in connection with the member’s change in duty location pursuant to reassignment described in paragraph (1)(A); and
 - (B) the costs were incurred or paid to secure or maintain the license or certification from the new jurisdiction in connection with such reassignment.

(b) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED AUTHORITY.—Section 476 of such title is amended by striking subsection (p).

SEC. 590. Pilot Programs on Remote Provision by National Guard to State Governments and National Guards of Other States of Cybersecurity Technical Assistance in Training, Preparation, and Response to Cyber Incidents.

- (a) **PILOT PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force may each, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, conduct a pilot program to assess the feasibility and advisability of the development of a capability within the National Guard through which a National Guard of a State remotely provides State governments and National Guards of other States (whether or not in the same Armed Force as the providing National Guard) with cybersecurity technical assistance in training, preparation, and response to cyber incidents. If such Secretary elects to conduct such a pilot program, such Secretary shall be known as an “administering Secretary” for purposes of this section, and any reference in this section to “the pilot program” shall be treated as a reference to the pilot program conducted by such Secretary.
- (b) **ASSESSMENT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT.**—For purposes of evaluating existing platforms, technologies, and capabilities under subsection (c), and for establishing eligibility and participation requirements under subsection (d), for purposes of the pilot program, an administering Secretary, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, shall, prior to commencing the pilot program—
- (1) conduct an assessment of—
 - (A) existing cyber response capacities of the Army National Guard or Air National Guard, as applicable, in each State; and
 - (B) any existing platform, technology, or capability of a National Guard that provides the capability described in subsection (a); and
 - (2) determine whether a platform, technology, or capability described in paragraph (1)(B) is suitable for expansion for purposes of the pilot program.
- (c) **ELEMENTS.**—A pilot program under subsection (a) shall include the following:
- (1) A technical capability that enables the National Guard of a State to remotely provide cybersecurity technical assistance to State governments and National Guards of other States, without the need to deploy outside its home State.
 - (2) Policies, processes, procedures, and authorities for use of such a capability, including with respect to the following:
 - (A) The roles and responsibilities of both requesting and deploying State governments and National Guards with respect to such technical assistance, taking into account the matters specified in subsection (f).
 - (B) Necessary updates to the Defense Cyber Incident Coordinating Procedure, or any other applicable Department of Defense instruction, for purposes of implementing the capability.
 - (C) Program management and governance structures for deployment and maintenance of the capability.
 - (D) Security when performing remote support, including such in matters such as authentication and remote sensing.
 - (3) The conduct, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Secretary of Homeland Security and in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other Federal agencies, and appropriate non-Federal entities, of at least one exercise to demonstrate the capability, which exercise shall include the following:
 - (A) Participation of not fewer than two State governments and their National Guards.

- (B) Circumstances designed to test and validate the policies, processes, procedures, and authorities developed pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (C) An after action review of the exercise.

- (d) **USE OF EXISTING TECHNOLOGY.**—An administering Secretary may use an existing platform, technology, or capability to provide the capability described in subsection (a) under the pilot program.
- (e) **ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS.**—An administering Secretary shall, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, establish requirements with respect to eligibility and participation of State governments and their National Guards in the pilot program.
- (f) **CONSTRUCTION WITH CERTAIN CURRENT AUTHORITIES.**—
 - (1) **COMMAND AUTHORITIES.**—Nothing in a pilot program under subsection (a) may be construed as affecting or altering the command authorities otherwise applicable to any unit of the National Guard unit participating in the pilot program.
 - (2) **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT.**—Nothing in a pilot program may be construed as affecting or altering any current agreement under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, or any other State agreements, or as determinative of the future content of any such agreement.
- (g) **EVALUATION METRICS.**—An administering Secretary shall, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Secretary of Homeland Security, establish metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot program.
- (h) **TERM.**—A pilot program under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is three years after the date of the commencement of the pilot program.
- (i) **REPORTS.**—
 - (1) **INITIAL REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the commencement of the pilot program, the administering Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report setting forth a description of the pilot program and such other matters in connection with the pilot program as the Secretary considers appropriate.
 - (2) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the pilot program, the administering Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the pilot program. The report shall include the following:
 - (I) A description of the pilot program, including any partnerships entered into by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau under the pilot program.
 - (II) A summary of the assessment performed prior to the commencement of the pilot program in accordance with subsection (b).
 - (III) A summary of the evaluation metrics established in accordance with subsection (g).
 - (IV) An assessment of the effectiveness of the pilot program, and of the capability described in subsection (a) under the pilot program.
 - (V) A description of costs associated with the implementation and conduct of the pilot program.

- (VI) A recommendation as to the termination or extension of the pilot program, or the making of the pilot program permanent with an expansion nationwide.
 - (VII) An estimate of the costs of making the pilot program permanent and expanding it nationwide in accordance with the recommendation in subparagraph (F).
 - (VIII) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Secretary considers appropriate in light of the pilot program.
- (3) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—
- (A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and
 - (B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.
- (j) **STATE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SEC. 602. Hazardous Duty Pay for Members of the Armed Forces Performing Duty in Response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall pay hazardous duty pay under this section to a member of a regular or reserve component of the Armed Forces who—
- (1) performs duty in response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19); and
 - (2) is entitled to basic pay under section 204 of title 37, United States Code, or compensation under section 206 of such title, for the performance of such duty.
- (b) **REGULATIONS.**—Hazardous duty pay shall be payable under this section in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Such regulations shall specify the duty in response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 qualifying a member for payment of such pay under this section.
- (c) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of hazardous duty pay paid a member under this section shall be such amount per month, not less than \$150 per month, as the Secretary of Defense shall specify in the regulations under subsection (b).
- (d) **MONTHLY PAYMENT; NO PRORATION.**—
- (1) **MONTHLY PAYMENT.**—Hazardous duty pay under this section shall be paid on a monthly basis.
 - (2) **NO PRORATION.**—Hazardous duty pay is payable to a member under this section for a month if the member performs any duty in that month qualifying the person for payment of such pay.
- (e) **MONTHS FOR WHICH PAYABLE.**—Hazardous duty pay is payable under this section for qualifying duty performed in months occurring during the period—
- (1) beginning on January 1, 2020; and
 - (2) ending on December 31, 2020.

- (f) **CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER PAY.**—Hazardous duty pay payable to a member under this section is in addition to the following:
- (1) Any other pay and allowances to which the member is entitled by law.
 - (2) Any other hazardous duty pay to which the member is entitled under section 351 of title 37, United States Code (or any other provision of law), for duty that also constitutes qualifying duty for payment of such pay under this section.
- (g) **SENSE OF SENATE.**—It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Defense should also authorize hazardous duty pay for members of the Armed Forces not under orders specific to the response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 who provide—
- (1) healthcare in a military medical treatment facility for individuals infected with the Coronavirus Disease 2019; or
 - (2) technical or administrative support for the provision of healthcare as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 603. Compensation and Credit for Retired Pay Purposes for Maternity Leave Taken by Members of the Reserve Components.

- (a) **COMPENSATION.**—Section 206(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—
- (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “or” at the end;
 - (2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “or;” and
 - (3) by adding the end the following new paragraph:
 - (4) for each of 6 days in connection with the taking by the member of a period of maternity leave.
- (b) **CREDIT FOR RETIRED PAY PURPOSES.**—
- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The period of maternity leave taken by a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces in connection with the birth of a child shall count toward the member’s entitlement to retired pay, and in connection with the years of service used in computing retired pay, under chapter 1223 of title 10, United States Code, as 12 points.
 - (2) **SEPARATE CREDIT FOR EACH PERIOD OF LEAVE.**—Separate crediting of points shall accrue to a member pursuant to this subsection for each period of maternity leave taken by the member in connection with a childbirth event.
 - (3) **WHEN CREDITED.**—Points credited a member for a period of maternity leave pursuant to this subsection shall be credited in the year in which the period of maternity leave concerned commences.
 - (4) **CONTRIBUTION OF LEAVE TOWARD ENTITLEMENT TO RETIRED PAY.**—Section 12732(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:
 - (F) Points at the rate of 12 a year for the taking of maternity leave.
 - (5) **COMPUTATION OF YEARS OF SERVICE FOR RETIRED PAY.**—Section 12733 of such title is amended—
 - (A) by re-designating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and
 - (B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

(5) One day for each point credited to the person under subparagraph (F) of section 12732(a)(2) of this title.

- (c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to periods of maternity leave that commence on or after that date.

SEC. 611. One-year Extension of Certain Expiring Bonus and Special Pay Authorities.

- (a) **AUTHORITIES RELATING TO RESERVE FORCES.**—Section 910(g) of title 37, United States Code, relating to income replacement payments for reserve component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for active duty service, is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021.”
- (b) **TITLE 10 AUTHORITIES RELATING TO HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.**—The following sections of title 10, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021:”
- (1) Section 2130a(a)(1), relating to nurse officer candidate accession program.
 - (2) Section 16302(d), relating to repayment of education loans for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve.
- (c) **AUTHORITIES RELATING TO NUCLEAR OFFICERS.**—Section 333(i) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021.”
- (d) **AUTHORITIES RELATING TO TITLE 37 CONSOLIDATED SPECIAL PAY, INCENTIVE PAY, AND BONUS AUTHORITIES.**—The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021:”
- (1) Section 331(h), relating to general bonus authority for enlisted members.
 - (2) Section 332(g), relating to general bonus authority for officers.
 - (3) Section 334(i), relating to special aviation incentive pay and bonus authorities for officers.
 - (4) Section 335(k), relating to special bonus and incentive pay authorities for officers in health professions.
 - (5) Section 336(g), relating to contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.
 - (6) Section 351(h), relating to hazardous duty pay.
 - (7) Section 352(g), relating to assignment pay or special duty pay.
 - (8) Section 353(i), relating to skill incentive pay or proficiency bonus.
 - (9) Section 355(h), relating to retention incentives for members qualified in critical military skills or assigned to high priority units.
- (e) **AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY INCREASE IN RATES OF BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.**—Section 403(b)(7)(E) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021.”

SEC. 621. Inclusion of Drill or Training Foregone Due to Emergency Travel or Duty Restrictions in Computations of Entitlement to and Amounts of Retired Pay for Non-Regular Service.

(a) ENTITLEMENT TO RETIRED PAY.—Section 12732(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

- (F) (i) Subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to matters concerning the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy, one point for each day of active service or one point for each drill or period of equivalent instruction that was prescribed by the Secretary concerned to be performed during the covered emergency period, if such person was prevented from performing such duty due to travel or duty restrictions imposed by the President, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard.
- (ii) A person may not be credited more than 35 points in a one-year period under this subparagraph.
- (iii) In this subparagraph, the term “covered emergency period” means the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on the day that is 60 days after the date on which the travel or duty restriction applicable to the person concerned is lifted; and

(2) in the matter following subparagraph (F), as inserted by paragraph (1), by striking “and (E)” and inserting “(E), and (F).”

(b) AMOUNT OF RETIRED PAY.—Section 12733(3) of such title is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “or (D)” and inserting “(D), or (F).”

SEC. 622. Modernization and Clarification of Payment of Certain Reserves While on Duty.

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 12316 of title 10, United States Code, to modify the existing priority of payments so that a Reservist, who is entitled to retired or retainer pay and who performs paid reserve duty, would receive compensation for the reserve duty unless the Reservist elects to waive that compensation to receive the retired or retainer pay.

SEC. 632. Approval of Certain Activities by Retired and Reserve Members of the Uniformed Services.

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 908 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize retired members of the uniformed services, members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces not on Active Duty for more than 30 days, and members of the Commissioned Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service to accept payment for speeches, travel, meals, lodging, or registration fees, if approved by the Secretary concerned. The provision would also require that annual reports on approvals for employment or compensation of retired general and flag officers include the following elements:

- (1) The foreign government involved;
- (2) The duties to be performed; and
- (3) The compensation or payment to be provided.

SEC. 704. Mental Health Resources for Members of the Armed Forces and their Dependents during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

- (a) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a plan to protect and promote the mental health and well-being of members of the Armed Forces and their dependents, which shall include the following:
- (1) A strategy to combat existing stigma surrounding mental health conditions that might deter such individuals from seeking care.
 - (2) Guidance to commanding officers at all levels on the mental health ramifications of the COVID–19 crisis.
 - (3) Additional training and support for mental health care professionals of the Department of Defense on supporting individuals who are concerned for the health of themselves and their family members, or grieving the loss of loved ones due to COVID–19.
 - (4) A strategy to leverage telemedicine to ensure safe access to mental health services.
- (b) OUTREACH.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct outreach to the military community to identify resources and health care services, including mental health care services, available under the TRICARE program to support members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.
- (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “dependent” and “TRICARE program” have the meanings given those terms in section 1072 of such title.

SEC. 705. Transitional Health Benefits for Certain Members of the National Guard Serving under Orders in Response to the Coronavirus (COVID-19).

- (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide to a member of the National Guard separating from active service after serving on full-time National Guard duty pursuant to section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, the health benefits authorized under section 1145 of title 10, United States Code, for a member of a reserve component separating from active duty, as referred to in subsection (a)(2)(B) of such section 1145, if the active service from which the member of the National Guard is separating was in support of the whole of government response to the coronavirus (COVID–19).
- (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “active duty,” “active service,” and “full-time National Guard duty” have the meanings given those terms in section 101(d) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 722. Delay of Applicability of Administration of TRICARE Dental Plans through Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program.

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 713(c) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) to delay the transition of the administration of TRICARE dental plans for Active-Duty family members, non-activated National Guard/Reserve members, family members of National Guard/Reserve members, and certain survivors to the Federal Employees Dental and Vision Insurance Program until January 1, 2023.

SEC. 746. Comptroller General Study on Delivery of Mental Health Services to Members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

- (a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the delivery of Federal, State, and private mental health services to members of the reserve components.
- (b) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall—
 - (1) identify all programs, coverage, and costs associated with services described in such subsection;
 - (2) specify gaps or barriers to access that could result in delayed or insufficient mental health care support to members of the reserve components.
 - (3) evaluate the mental health screening requirements for members of the reserve components immediately before, during, and after—
 - (A) Federal deployment under title 10, United States Code; or
 - (B) State deployment under title 32, United States Code.
 - (4) provide recommendations when practicable to strengthen the reintegration of members of the reserve components, including an assessment of the effectiveness of making programming mandatory.
- (c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).
- (d) RESERVE COMPONENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “reserve component” means a reserve component of the Armed Forces named in section 10101 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 754. Study on the Incidence of Cancer Diagnosis and Mortality among Military Aviators and Aviation Support Personnel.

- (a) STUDY.—
 - (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute, shall conduct a study on cancer among covered individuals in two phases as provided in this subsection.
 - (2) PHASE 1.—
 - (A) IN GENERAL.—Under the initial phase of the study conducted under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall determine if there is a higher incidence of cancers occurring for covered individuals as compared to similar age groups in the general population through the use of the database of the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results program of the National Cancer Institute.
 - (B) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings of the initial phase of the study under subparagraph (A).
 - (3) PHASE 2.—
 - (A) IN GENERAL.—If, pursuant to the initial phase of the study under paragraph (2), the Secretary concludes that there is an increased rate of cancers among covered individuals, the Secretary shall conduct a second phase of the study under which the Secretary shall do the following:
 - (i) Identify the carcinogenic toxins or hazardous materials associated with military flight operations from shipboard or land bases or facilities, such as fuels, fumes, and other liquids.

- (ii) Identify the operating environments, including frequencies or electromagnetic fields, where exposure to ionizing radiation (associated with high altitude flight) and nonionizing radiation (associated with airborne, ground, and shipboard radars) occurred in which covered individuals could have received increased radiation amounts.
- (iii) Identify, for each covered individual, duty stations, dates of service, aircraft flown, and additional duties (including Landing Safety Officer, Catapult and Arresting Gear Officer, Air Liaison Officer, Tactical Air Control Party, or personnel associated with aircraft maintenance, supply, logistics, fuels, or transportation) that could have increased the risk of cancer for such covered individual.
- (iv) Determine locations where a covered individual served or additional duties of a covered individual that are associated with higher incidences of cancers.
- (v) Identify potential exposures due to service in the Armed Forces that are not related to aviation, such as exposure to burn pits or toxins in contaminated water, embedded in the soil, or inside bases or housing.
- (vi) Determine the appropriate age to begin screening covered individuals for cancer based on race, gender, flying hours, period of service as aviation support personnel, Armed Force, type of aircraft, and mission.

(B) DATA.—The Secretary shall format all data included in the study conducted under this paragraph in accordance with the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results program of the National Cancer Institute, including by disaggregating such data by race, gender, and age.

(C) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the submittal of the report under paragraph (2)(B), if the Secretary conducts the second phase of the study under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the findings of the study conducted under this paragraph.

(4) USE OF DATA FROM PREVIOUS STUDIES.—In conducting the study under this subsection, the Secretary of Defense shall incorporate data from previous studies conducted by the Air Force, the Navy, or the Marine Corps that are relevant to the study under this subsection, including data from the comprehensive study conducted by the Air Force identifying each covered individual and documenting the cancers, dates of diagnoses, and mortality of each covered individual.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) ARMED FORCES.—The term “Armed Forces”—

(A) has the meaning given the term “armed forces” in section 101 of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) includes the reserve components named in section 10101 of such title.

(3) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “covered individual”—

(A) means an aviator or aviation support personnel who—

(i) served in the Armed Forces on or after February 28, 1961; and

(ii) receives benefits under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) includes any air crew member of fixed wing aircraft and personnel supporting generation of the aircraft, including pilots, navigators, weapons systems operators, aircraft system operators, personnel associated with aircraft maintenance, supply, logistics, fuels, or transportation, and any other crew member who regularly flies in an aircraft or is required to complete the mission of the aircraft.

SEC. 762. Expansion of Eligibility for Readjustment Counseling and Related Outpatient Services from Department of Veterans Affairs to include Members of Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

(a) READJUSTMENT COUNSELING.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 1712A of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(C) (i) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may furnish to any member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who has a behavioral health condition or psychological trauma, counseling under subparagraph (A)(i), which may include a comprehensive individual assessment under subparagraph (B)(i).

(ii) A member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces described in clause (i) shall not be required to obtain a referral before being furnished counseling or an assessment under this subparagraph.

(b) OUTPATIENT SERVICES.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “to an individual” after “If, on the basis of the assessment furnished;” and

(B) by striking “veteran” each place it appears and inserting “individual;” and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “veteran” and inserting “individual.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 763. Provision of Mental Health Services from Department of Veterans Affairs to Members of Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter VIII of chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

Section 1789. Mental health services for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, may furnish mental health services to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1788 the following new item:

1789. Mental health services for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

Sec. 764. Inclusion of Members of Reserve Components in Mental Health Programs of Department of Veterans Affairs.

(a) SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1720F of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

- (1) (1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered individual” means a veteran or a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.
- (2) In determining coverage of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces under the comprehensive program, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

- (A) in subsection (a), by striking “veterans” and inserting “covered individuals;”
- (B) in subsection (b), by striking “veterans” each place it appears and inserting “covered individuals;”
- (C) in subsection (c)—
 - (i) in the subsection heading, by striking OF VETERANS;”
 - (ii) by striking “veterans” each place it appears and inserting “covered individuals;” and
 - (iii) by striking “veteran” and inserting “individual;”
- (D) in subsection (d), by striking “to veterans” each place it appears and inserting “to covered individuals;”
- (E) in subsection (e), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “veterans” and inserting “covered individuals;”
- (F) in subsection (f)—
 - (i) in the first sentence, by striking “veterans” and inserting “covered individuals;” and
 - (ii) in the second sentence, by inserting “or members” after “veterans;”
- (G) in subsection (g), by striking “veterans” and inserting “covered individuals;”
- (H) in subsection (h), by striking “veterans” and inserting “covered individuals;”
- (I) in subsection (i)—
 - (i) in the subsection heading, by striking “FOR VETERANS AND FAMILIES;”
 - (ii) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking veterans and the families of veterans” and inserting “covered individuals and the families of covered individuals;”
 - (iii) in paragraph (2), by striking “veterans” and inserting “covered individuals;” and
 - (iv) in paragraph (4), by striking “veterans” each place it appears and inserting “covered individuals;”
- (J) in subsection (j)—
 - (i) in paragraph (1), by striking “veterans” each place it appears and inserting “covered individuals;” and
 - (ii) in paragraph (4)—
 - (I) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “women veterans” and inserting “covered individuals who are women;”
 - (II) in subparagraph (B), by striking “women veterans who” and inserting “covered individuals who are women and;” and
 - (III) in subparagraph (C), by striking “women veterans” and inserting “covered individuals who are women;” and
- (K) in subsection (k), by striking “veterans” and inserting “covered individuals.”

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

- (A) IN GENERAL.—Such section is further amended, in the section heading, by inserting “and members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces” after “veterans.”
- (B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by striking the item relating to section 1720F and inserting the following new item:

1720F. Comprehensive program for suicide prevention among veterans and members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO SERVED IN CLASSIFIED MISSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1720H of such title is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “eligible veteran” and inserting “eligible individual;” and

(II) by striking “the veteran” and inserting “the individual;” and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking “eligible veterans” and inserting “eligible individuals;”

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking “a veteran” and inserting “an individual;” and

(ii) by striking “eligible veteran” and inserting “eligible individual;” and

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “The term ‘eligible veteran’ means a veteran” and inserting “The term ‘eligible individual’ means a veteran or a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces;” and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking “eligible veteran” and inserting “eligible individual.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Such section is further amended, in the section heading, by inserting “and members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces” after “veterans.”

(B) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 1720H and inserting the following new item:

1720H. Mental health treatment for veterans and members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who served in classified missions.

SEC. 765. Report on Mental Health and Related Services Provided by Department of Veterans Affairs to Members of the Armed Forces.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that includes an assessment of the following:

- (1) The increase, as compared to the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, of the number of members of the Armed Forces that use readjustment counseling or outpatient mental health care from the Department of Veterans Affairs, disaggregated by State, Vet Center location, and clinical care site of the Department, as appropriate.

- (2) The number of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces receiving tele-mental health care from the Department.
- (3) The increase, as compared to the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, of the annual cost associated with readjustment counseling and outpatient mental health care provided by the Department to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.
- (4) The changes, as compared to the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, in staffing, training, organization, and resources required for the Department to offer readjustment counseling and outpatient mental health care to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.
- (5) Any challenges the Department has encountered in providing readjustment counseling and outpatient mental health care to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces.

(b) VET CENTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Vet Center” has the meaning given that term in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 843. Revision of Proof Required when Using an Evaluation Factor for Defense Contractors Employing or Subcontracting with Members of the Selected Reserve of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

The committee recommends a provision that would modify section 819 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109–163) to remove a documentation requirement that is duplicative of solicitation requirements established under subpart 15.203 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. The committee appreciates the Department of Defense’s continued attention to regulatory reform efforts and notes that this change is based on a recommendation from the Department’s Regulatory Reform Task Force.

SEC. 904. Inclusion of Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau as an Advisor to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

The committee recommends a provision that would include the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau as an advisor to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council when matters involving non-Federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense or civil support missions are under consideration by the Council.

SEC. 941. Matters Relating to Reserve Components for the Space Force.

(a) LIMITATION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SPACE NATIONAL GUARD.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The Space National Guard may not be established as a reserve component of the Space Force until the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing, to the congressional defense committees that a Space National Guard is the organization best suited to discharge in an effective and efficient manner the missions intended to be assigned to the Space National Guard.
- (2) BASIS FOR CERTIFICATION.—The certification must be based on the results of a study conducted for purposes of this subsection by the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.
- (3) PROPOSED MISSIONS.—The certification shall include a description of each mission proposed to be assigned to the Space National Guard in connection with the certification.

(b) SPACE FORCE RESERVE.—

- (1) INCLUSION WITHIN SPACE FORCE.—Section 9081(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “including the Regular Space Force and the Space Force Reserve,” after “space forces.”
- (2) NAMED RESERVE COMPONENT.—Section 10101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—
 - (A) by re-designating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and
 - (B) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7): “(7) The Space Force Reserve.”
- (3) COMPOSITION.—
 - (A) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1003 of such title is amended—
 - (i) by re-designating section 10114 as section 10115; and
 - (ii) by inserting after section 10113 the following new section 10114:

Section 10114. Space Force Reserve: composition

The Space Force Reserve is a reserve component of the Space Force to provide a reserve for active duty. It consists of the members of the officers’ section of the Space Force Reserve and of the enlisted section of the Space Force Reserve.

- (B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1003 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 10114 and inserting the following new items:

10114. Space Force Reserve: composition.

10115. Coast Guard Reserve.

(4) SPACE FORCE RESERVE COMMAND.—

- (A) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1006 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

Section 10175. Space Force Reserve Command

- (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMAND.—The Secretary of the Air Force, with the advice and assistance of the Chief of Space Operations, shall establish a Space Force Reserve Command. The Space Force Reserve Command shall be operated as a separate command of the Space Force.
- (b) COMMANDER.—The Chief of Space Force Reserve is the Commander of the Space Force Reserve Command. The commander of the Space Force Reserve Command reports directly to the Chief of Space Operations.
- (c) ASSIGNMENT OF FORCES.—The Secretary of the Air Force—
 - (1) shall assign to the Space Force Reserve Command all forces of the Space Force Reserve stationed in the continental United States other than forces assigned to the unified combatant command for special operations forces established pursuant to section 167 of this title; and

- (2) except as otherwise directed by the Secretary of Defense in the case of forces assigned to carry out functions of the Secretary of the Air Force specified in section 9013 of this title, shall assign to the combatant commands all such forces assigned to the Space Force Reserve Command under paragraph (1) in the manner specified by the Secretary of Defense.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1006 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

10175. Space Force Reserve Command.

- (c) MILITARY PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—Any authority in title 10, United States Code, may be applied to a member of the Space Force Reserve in the same manner as such authority is applied to a similarly situated member of the Air Force Reserve. In the application of such authority to a member of the Space Force Reserve, any reference to a grade of a member of in the Air Force or Air Force Reserve shall be deemed to refer to the equivalent grade in the Space Force or Space Force Reserve.
- (d) REPORT ON INTEGRATION OF SPACE FORCE RESERVE INTO LAW.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth the amendments to title 10, United States Code, and any other laws, necessary to fully integrate the Space Force Reserve into statutory authorities on the personnel, activities, missions, and management of the Space Force.

SEC. 942. Transfers of Military and Civilian Personnel to the Space Force.

- (a) PROHIBITION ON INVOLUNTARY TRANSFER.—A member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department of Defense may not be transferred to the military or civilian part of the Space Force, as the case may be, without the consent of such member or employee.
- (b) STATUS WITHIN SPACE FORCE UPON TRANSFER.—Any member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department of Defense who is transferred to the Space Force shall, after transfer, have the status of member or civilian employee, as the case may be, of the Space Force.
- (c) DETAIL OR ASSIGNMENT OF MEMBERS.—
- (1) PERMANENT NATURE OF DETAIL OR ASSIGNMENT.—The detail or assignment of any member of the Armed Forces to the Space Force on or after the date of the enactment of this Act shall be permanent, and shall be treated as a transfer to which subsection (b) applies.
- (2) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NATURE.—Any member undergoing a detail or assignment described in paragraph (1) shall execute a written acknowledgment, before undergoing such detail or assignment, of the permanent nature of the detail or assignment by reason of paragraph (1).

SEC. 1049. Inclusion of United States Naval Sea Cadet Corps among Youth and Charitable Organizations Authorized to Receive Assistance from the National Guard.

The committee recommends a provision that would amend section 508 of title 32, United States Code, to add the United States Navy Sea Cadet Corps to the list of organizations authorized to receive assistance from the National Guard.

SEC. 1082. Personal Protective Equipment Matters.

(a) BRIEFINGS ON FIELDING OF NEWEST GENERATIONS OF PPE TO THE ARMED FORCES.—

- (1) **BRIEFINGS REQUIRED.**—Not later than January 31, 2021, each Secretary of a military department shall submit to Congress a briefing on the fielding of the newest generations of personal protective equipment (PPE) to the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of such Secretary.
- (2) **ELEMENTS.**—Each briefing under paragraph (1) shall include, for each Armed Force covered by such briefing, the following:
 - (A) A description and assessment of the fielding of newest generations of personal protective equipment to members of such Armed Force, including the following:
 - (i) The number (aggregated by total number and by sex) of members of such Armed Force issued the Army Soldiers Protective System and the Modular Scalable Vest Generation II body armor as of December 31, 2020.
 - (ii) The number (aggregated by total number and by sex) of members of such Armed Force issued Marine Corps Plate Carrier Generation III (PC Gen III) body armor as of that date.
 - (iii) The number (aggregated by total number and by sex) of members of such Armed Force fitted with legacy personal protective equipment as of that date.
 - (B) A description and assessment of the barriers, if any, to the fielding of such generations of equipment to such members.
 - (C) A description and assessment of challenges in the fielding of such generations of equipment to such members, including cost overruns, contractor delays, and other challenges.

(b) SYSTEM FOR TRACKING DATA ON INJURIES AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN USE OF NEWEST GENERATION PPE.—

- (1) **SYSTEM REQUIRED.**—
 - (A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Defense Health Agency (DHA) shall develop and maintain a system for tracking data on injuries among members of the Armed Forces in and during the use of newest generation personal protective equipment.
 - (B) **SCOPE OF SYSTEM.**—The system required by this paragraph may, at the election of the Director, be new for purposes of this subsection or within or a modification of an appropriate existing system (such as the Defense Occupational And Environmental Health Readiness System (DOEHRS)).
- (2) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than January 31, 2025, the Director shall submit to Congress a briefing on the prevalence among members of the Armed Forces of preventable injuries attributable to ill-fitting or malfunctioning personal protective equipment.

(c) **ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF INJURIES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH ILL-FITTING OR MALFUNCTIONING PPE.—**

- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each health assessment specified in paragraph (2) that is undertaken after the date of the enactment of this Act shall include the following:
- (A) One or more questions on whether members incurred an injury in connection with ill-fitting or malfunctioning personal protective equipment during the period covered by such assessment, including the nature of such injury.
 - (B) In the case members who have so incurred such an injury, one or more elements of self-evaluation of such injury by such members for purposes of facilitating timely documentation and enhanced monitoring of such members and injuries.
- (2) **ASSESSMENTS.**—The health assessments specified in this paragraph are the following:
- (A) The annual Periodic Health Assessment (PHA) of members of the Armed Forces.
 - (B) The post-deployment health assessment of members of the Armed Forces.

SEC. 1113. Technical Amendments to Authority for Reimbursement of Federal, State, and Local Income Taxes Incurred during Travel, Transportation, and Relocation.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 5724b(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—
- (1) by striking “or relocation expenses reimbursed” and inserting “and relocation expenses reimbursed;” and
 - (2) by striking “of chapter 41” and inserting “or chapter 41.”
- (b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on January 1, 2018, immediately after the coming into effect of the amendments made by subsection (a) of section 1114 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), as provided for in subsection (c) of such section 1114.

SEC. 1403. Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, Defense-wide.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2021 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1625. Review of Regulations and Promulgation of Guidance Relating to National Guard Responses to Cyber Attacks.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than December 31, 2021, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall—
- (1) review and, if the Secretary determines necessary, update regulations promulgated under section 903 of title 32, United States Code, to clarify when and under what conditions the participation of the National Guard in a response to a cyber attack qualifies as a homeland defense activity that would be compensated for by the Secretary of Defense under section 902 of such title; and
 - (2) promulgate guidance on how units of the National Guard shall collaborate with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation through multi-agency task forces, information-sharing groups, incident response planning and exercises, State fusion centers, and other relevant forums and activities.

- (b) ANNEX OF NATIONAL CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN.—Not later than December 31, 2021, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall develop an annex to the National Cyber Incident Response Plan that details those regulations and guidance reviewed, updated, and promulgated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

SEC. 1628. Evaluation of Options for Establishing a Cyber Reserve Force.

- (a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—Not later than December 31, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct an evaluation of options for establishing a cyber reserve force.
- (b) ELEMENTS.—The evaluation conducted under subsection (a) shall include assessment of the following:
- (1) The capabilities and deficiencies in military and civilian personnel with needed cybersecurity expertise, and the quantity of personnel with such expertise, within the Department.
 - (2) The potential for a uniformed, civilian, or mixed cyber reserve force to remedy shortfalls in expertise and capacity.
 - (3) The ability of the Department to attract the personnel with the desired expertise to either a uniformed or civilian cyber reserve force.
 - (4) The number of personnel, the level of funding, and the composition of a cyber reserve force that would be required to meet the needs of the Department.
 - (5) Alternative models for establishing a cyber reserve force, including the following:
 - (A) A traditional uniformed military reserve component.
 - (B) A nontraditional uniformed military reserve component, with respect to drilling and other requirements such as grooming and physical fitness.
 - (C) Nontraditional civilian cyber reserve options.
 - (6) The impact a uniformed military cyber reserve would have on active duty and existing reserve forces, including the following:
 - (A) Recruiting.
 - (B) Promotion.
 - (C) Retention.
 - (7) The effect a civilian cyber reserve would have on active duty and existing reserve forces, and the private sector.
- (c) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the evaluation conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 2601. Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for Army National Guard installations or locations inside the United States.

SEC. 2604. Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for Air National Guard installations or locations inside the United States.

SEC. 2702. Prohibition on Conducting Additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Round. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize an additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round.

SEC. 2842. Consideration of Energy Security and Energy Resilience in Life-Cycle Cost for Military Construction.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2815 the following new section:

Section 2816. Consideration of energy security and energy resilience in life-cycle cost for military construction.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) The Secretary concerned, when evaluating the life-cycle designed cost of a covered military construction project, shall include as a facility requirement the long-term consideration of energy security and energy resilience that would ensure that the resulting facility is capable of continuing to perform its missions, during the life of the facility, in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster, an attack, or any other unplanned event that would otherwise interfere with the ability of the facility to perform its missions.

(2) A facility requirement under paragraph (1) shall not be weighed, for cost purposes, against other facility requirements in determining the design of the facility.

(b) INCLUSION IN THE BUILDING LIFE-CYCLE COST PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall include the requirements of subsection (a) in applying the latest version of the building life-cycle cost program, as developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to consider on-site distributed energy assets in a building design for a covered military construction project.

(c) COVERED MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DEFINED.—

(1) In this section, the term “covered military construction project” means a military construction project for a facility that is used to perform critical functions during a natural or human-caused disaster, an attack, or any other unplanned event.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term “facility” includes any of the following:

(A) Operations centers.

(B) Nuclear command and control facilities.

(C) Integrated strategic and tactical warning and attack assessment facilities.

(D) Continuity of government facilities.

(E) Missile defense facilities.

(F) Air defense facilities.

(G) Hospitals.

(H) Armories and readiness centers of the National Guard.

(I) Communications facilities.

(J) Satellite and missile launch and control facilities.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2815 the following new item:

2816. Consideration of energy security and energy resilience in life-cycle cost for military construction.

SEC. 2864. Land Conveyance, Camp Navajo, Arizona.

- (a) **CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary of the Army (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) may convey, without consideration, to the State of Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (in this section referred to as the “State”), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (in this section referred to as the “Property”), including any improvements thereon, consisting of not more than 3,000 acres at Camp Navajo, Arizona, for the purpose of permitting the State to use the Property for—
- (1) training the Arizona Army and Air National Guard; and
 - (2) defense industrial base economic development purposes that are compatible with the environmental security and primary National Guard training purpose of Camp Navajo.
- (b) **CONDITIONS ON CONVEYANCE.**—The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (1) **USE OF REVENUES.**—The State shall use all revenues generated by uses of the Property to support the training requirements of the Arizona Army and Air National Guard, to include necessary infrastructure maintenance and capital improvements.
 - (2) **AUDIT.**—The United States Property and Fiscal Office for the State of Arizona shall periodically audit all revenues generated by uses of the Property and all uses of such revenue, and shall provide the audit results to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.
- (c) **REVERSIONARY INTEREST.**—
- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary determines at any time that the Property is not being used in accordance with the purpose of the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), or that the State has not complied with the conditions specified in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest in and to the Property, including any improvements thereto, shall, at the option of the Secretary, revert to and become the property of the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry onto the Property.
 - (2) **RECORD.**—A determination by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be made on the record after an opportunity for a hearing.
- (d) **ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATION OPTION.**—
- (1) **CONSIDERATION OPTION.**—In lieu of exercising the reversionary interest under subsection (c), the Secretary may accept an offer by the State to pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value of the Property, excluding the value of any improvements on the Property constructed without Federal funds after the date of the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), as determined by the Secretary.
 - (2) **TREATMENT OF CONSIDERATION RECEIVED.**—Consideration received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary under subsection (e) of section 2667 of title 10, United States Code, and shall be available to the Secretary for the same uses and subject to the same limitations as provided in that section.

(e) PAYMENT OF COST OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PAYMENT REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require the State to cover costs to be incurred by the Secretary, or to reimburse the Secretary for such costs incurred by the Secretary, to carry out the conveyance under subsection (a), including survey costs, costs for environmental documentation related to the conveyance, and any other administrative costs related to the conveyance.

(B) REFUND OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.—If amounts are collected from the State in advance of the Secretary incurring the actual costs, and the amount collected exceeds the costs actually incurred by the Secretary to carry out the conveyance, the Secretary shall refund the excess amount to the State.

(2) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED.—Amounts received as reimbursement under paragraph (1)(A) shall be credited to the fund or account that was used to cover those costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance or, if the period of availability for obligations for that appropriation has expired, to the appropriations or fund that is currently available to the Secretary for the same purpose. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(f) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the Property shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(h) ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as alleviating, altering, or affecting the responsibility of the United States for cleanup and remediation of the Property in accordance with—

(1) the Defense Environmental Restoration Program under section 2701(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code; and

(2) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

SEC. 2881. Military Family Readiness Considerations in Basing Decisions.

(a) TAKING OF CONSIDERATIONS INTO ACCOUNT REQUIRED.—In determining whether to proceed with any basing decision in the United States after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall take into account, among such other factors as such Secretary considers appropriate, the military family readiness considerations specified in subsection (b).

- (b) **MILITARY FAMILY READINESS CONSIDERATIONS.**—The military family readiness considerations specified in this subsection are the following:
- (1) **INTERSTATE PORTABILITY OF PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE AND CERTIFICATION CREDENTIALS.**—The extent to which the State in which the installation subject to the basing decision is or will be located accepts as valid professional licensure and certification credentials obtained in other States, including professional licensure and certification credentials in the following professional fields (and any subfield of such field):
 - (A) Accounting.
 - (B) Cosmetology.
 - (C) Emergency medical service.
 - (D) Engineering.
 - (E) Law.
 - (F) Nursing.
 - (G) Physical therapy.
 - (H) Psychology.
 - (I) Teaching.
 - (J) Such other professional fields (and subfields of such fields) as the Secretary of Defense shall specify for purposes of this paragraph.
 - (2) **PUBLIC EDUCATION.**—The extent to which public education is available and accessible to dependents of members of the Armed Forces in the military housing area in which the installation subject to the basing decision is or will be located, including with respect to the following:
 - (A) Academic performance of schools, including student-to-teacher ratios and learning rates and graduation rates.
 - (B) Social climate within schools, including absenteeism rates and suspension rates.
 - (C) Availability, accessibility, and quality of services, including pre-kindergarten, counselors and mental health support, student-to-nurse ratios, and services for military dependents with special needs as required by law.
 - (3) **HOUSING.**—The extent to which housing (including family housing) that meets Department of Defense requirements is available and accessible to members of the Armed Forces through the private sector in the military housing area in which the installation subject to the basing decision is or will be located.
 - (4) **HEALTH CARE.**—The extent to which primary healthcare and specialty healthcare is available and accessible to dependents of members of the Armed Forces through the private sector in the local community in which the installation subject to the basing decision is or will be located, including care for military dependents with special needs.
 - (5) **INTERGOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT.**—The extent to which the State in which the installation subject to the basing decision is or will be located, and local governments in the vicinity of the installation, have or will have intergovernmental support agreements with the installation for the effective and efficient provision of public services to the installation.
 - (6) **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.**—Such other considerations in connection with military family readiness as the Secretary of Defense shall specify for purposes of this subsection.
- (c) **ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK.**—The Secretary of a military department shall take into account the considerations specified in subsection (b), among such other factors as the Secretary considers appropriate, in determining whether to proceed with a basing decision under subsection (a) using an

analytical framework developed by the Secretary for that purpose that uses criteria based on quantitative data available to the Department of Defense and on such reliable quantitative data from sources outside the Department as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(d) **BASING DECISION SCORECARD.**—

- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each Secretary of a military department shall establish and maintain a scorecard on military installations under the jurisdiction of such Secretary, and on States and localities in which such installations are or may be located, relevant to the taking into account of the considerations specified in subsection (b) in determinations of such Secretary on basing decisions as required by subsection (a).
- (2) **UPDATE.**—Each Secretary shall update the scorecard required of such Secretary by this subsection not less frequently than once each year in order to keep the information in such scorecard as current as is practicable.
- (3) **AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.**—A current version of each scorecard under this subsection shall be available to the public through an Internet website of the military department concerned that is accessible to the public.

(e) **BRIEFINGS.**—Not later than April 1 of each of 2021, 2022, and 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on actions taken pursuant to this section, including a description and assessment of the effect of the taking into account of the considerations specified in subsection (b) on particular basing decisions in the United States during the one-year period ending on the date of the briefing.

(f) **BASING DECISION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “basing decision” means any of the following:

- (1) The establishment of a new mission at a military installation.
- (2) The relocation of an existing mission from a military installation to another military installation.
- (3) The establishment of a new military installation.

REPORT LANGUAGE

MQ-1

The budget request included \$0.0 in line number 2 of Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), for MQ-1 procurement.

The committee is concerned that the temporary termination of procurement of MQ-1s will result in significantly increased cost in the long run and will delay the Army's meeting of its stated requirements for unmanned fixed wing intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance aircraft.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$165.0 million in line number 2 of APA for the purchase of additional MQ-1 aircraft.

CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Modifications

The budget request included \$15.5 million in line number 22 of Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), for CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Mods.

The committee recognizes that installation of Improved Vibration Control System on the CH-47 minimizes vibration generated by the rotor system, improving aircraft and crew performance and extending component service life.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.0 million in line number 22 of APA for CH-47 Cargo Helicopter Mods.

F-35A

The budget request included \$4.6 billion in line number 1 of Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for F-35A procurement.

The committee is concerned that, after repeated Congressional plus-ups and support for increased production, the Air Force still budgets for a quantity below the stated production objectives of the F-35 program. Further, the committee is concerned that the Air Force has squandered an opportunity to capitalize on advanced procurement appropriations by only budgeting for 48 aircraft this year instead of the 60 aircraft that were planned and that the advanced procurement was previously provided for by the Congress. The committee expects the Department to execute proper forecasting and propose appropriate budget requests rather than to continue to rely on Congressional plus-ups.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$976.7 million in line number 1 of APAF for the purchase of 10 additional F-35As.

F-16 Radar

The budget request included \$615.8 million in line number 30 of Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for F-16 modernization.

The committee recognizes the importance of the Air Force's efforts to modernize its fourth generation fighter fleet and equip itself with the most advanced and capable radars in support of the National Defense Strategy. However, the committee is concerned about the quantity and timing of procurement of advanced radars for the entire F-16 fleet.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$25.0 million in line number 30 of APAF for the procurement of additional radar sets across the entire F-16 fleet.

E-8 (JSTARS)

The budget request included \$11.0 million in line number 60 of Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for conducting various modifications of Joint Surveillance/Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft.

The committee believes in the continued relevance of the JSTARS platform and the immediate requirement for a low-cost network that can provide multiple simultaneous data links to and from airborne and ground-based platforms in contested environments.

Therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in line number 60 of APAF for installing modifications in JSTARS aircraft to provide for secure information transmission capability.

A-10

The committee is encouraged that the Air Force is executing a modernization strategy for the A-10 fleet to preserve this unique capability for CAS, FAC-A, and CSAR missions. The committee believes that upgrades to weapons delivery, management systems, and the electronic warfare and communications suite that keep pace with threat advancements and proliferation are critical to the continued success of the weapon system. The committee notes that these enhancements and the aircraft wing replacements, airframe refurbishment, and new mission computers will maintain the effectiveness of the A-10C through at least the 2030s. However, the committee is concerned with the assumptions being made about the required total size of the A-10 fleet in the future.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing no later than November 1, 2020, to the committee to explain the required capacity for the unique A-10 capability and to validate the assumptions used to calculate the planned future fleet size of the A-10. The briefing should address capacity required to sustain current missions, support future missions, and to deliver rotational forces for combatant commanders in the various mission sets of the A-10C.

Active Protection Systems Updated Plans for M2 Bradley and Stryker Combat Vehicles

The committee commends the successful test, integration, and application of an active protective system on the M1 Abrams tank but notes with concern that similar results have not been achieved for the M2 Bradley fighting vehicle or Stryker. Threats to combat vehicles such as the M2 Bradley and Stryker family of vehicles are of ever-increasing lethality and proliferating widely, and active protection systems are integral to these vehicles' survivability.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing, no later than August 1, 2020, on the Army's updated plans to integrate active protection systems into the M2 Bradley and Stryker family of vehicles. The briefing should also include an assessment of the impact of the recent reset of the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle program on the Modular Active Protection System.

Advanced Combat Search and Rescue Capability

The committee commends the Air Force on its historical focus on combat search and rescue (CSAR), including the resourcing and training of specialized squadrons focused on returning isolated personnel back to friendly forces. The National Defense Strategy refocuses the Department of Defense's weight of effort to preparing for near-peer warfare and, as a result, CSAR has become even more important. Emerging technologies, such as the Agility Prime program, and capabilities, such as the CV-22, present new opportunities for the CSAR mission. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to conduct an analysis, and report to the committee, no later than February 1, 2021, on the benefits and capabilities of these technologies and their potential for use in contested environments and the scenarios envisioned in the National Defense Strategy.

C-17 Maintenance

The committee is aware that the Air Force intends to achieve cost savings by moving 100 percent of its C-17 fleet heavy maintenance to a single depot. The Air Force has acknowledged that this course of action would decrease readiness, although not below an acceptable level, and that it would take 14 years to obtain a positive return on capital investment. The committee notes that the Air Force also found that such a course of action would realize billions of dollars of savings in C-17 life cycle costs and establish affordable and effective depot maintenance and commodity repair capability. The committee also believes that this course of action would improve the Air Force's implementation of section 2464 of title 10, United States Code. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report, no later than January 31, 2021, to the congressional defense committees that details each course of action evaluated in the business case analysis of moving C-17 heavy maintenance to a single depot and other future product support strategies for the C-17 aircraft.

Additionally, the committee directs the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, to review the Secretary's report and submit an independent assessment to the congressional defense committees no later than March 1, 2021.

E-8 Strategy

The committee is encouraged by the Air Force's plans to modernize the E-8C Joint Surveillance and Target-Attack Radar System (JSTARS) weapon system to meet combatant commander requirements until a replacement capability is fielded. Additionally, the committee recognizes the Secretary of the Air Force's commitment to perform associated upgrades to meet airworthiness and operational mandates.

The committee is concerned and disappointed, however, that these plans have not been followed by execution to implement upgrades on a reasonable schedule. The committee is concerned with the history of delayed execution of funds to procure and field modifications in a timely manner. The committee believes the Air Force should assess what the Air Force needs to do to ensure that E-8C JSTARS efforts are consistent with ensuring that the Air Force can effectively sustain and advance this weapon system's capability commensurate with combatant commander requirements.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by February 1, 2021, on the strategy for sustaining the E-8C JSTARS fleet until a suitable replacement capability and capacity is fielded. The strategy shall include:

- (1) Recommended changes to the E-8C program management structure to address funding execution short-falls; and
- (2) A plan for modifications, including schedules and associated funding profiles, for achieving those modifications and ensuring that combatant commander requirements are met.

E-8C Modernization

The committee is encouraged by the Air Force's recognition of the importance of E-8C Joint Surveillance and Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft and its efforts to modernize the avionics and communications equipment onboard to make the platform an integral component of the Advanced Battle Management System. The committee is concerned that the Air Force is considering a potential effort for re-engining the E-8 Joint JSTARS aircraft at the expense of other JSTARS modernization programs. The committee is aware that the business case for JSTARS re-engining would require that the aircraft to fly well into the 2040s, which is beyond the planned in-service date, to see a positive return on the investment and, as such, believes that the money that might be used for re-engining would be better spent on other JSTARS modernization efforts, such as installing advanced avionics and upgrading communications equipment.

F-35 Basing Requirements

The National Defense Strategy requires the Department of Defense to posture ready, combat-credible forces forward alongside allies and partners and, if necessary, to fight and win. The Department's Indo-Pacific Strategy—which describes the Indo-Pacific as the Department's priority theater—emphasizes efforts to enhance Joint Force preparedness for the most pressing scenarios, which will occur along our competitors' peripheries, to include a fait accompli scenario.

To date, the Air Force has announced the selection of 9 operating locations for the F-35A, including locations in the continental United States, Alaska, and Europe. It has yet to announce plans for any F-35A operating locations forward in the Indo-Pacific region—in other words, locations sufficiently forward to enable immediate response in the most pressing scenarios envisioned in the Department's foundational strategic documents. At present, realizing any potential plan to establish an F-35A operating location forward in the Indo-Pacific region could take nearly a decade. Put another way, nearly half of the Air Force's total procurement quantity of F-35As will be delivered before the first aircraft arrives at an operating location forward in the Department's priority theater.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Commander, Indo-Pacific Command, not later than December 31, 2020, to provide a briefing to the committee on: the Air Force's current projected timeline to establish an F-35A operating location forward in the Indo-Pacific region; options to place a continuous rotational F-35A force utilizing only Air National Guard assets; options for accelerating that timeline; and an assessment of the merit and feasibility of those options.

Future Vertical Lift Long-Term Cost and Schedule Assessment

The committee is encouraged by the Army's progress on the Future Vertical Lift (FVL) program, including a Competitive Demonstration Risk Reduction (CDRR) contract award for the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA) and a Competitive Prototype (CP) award for the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA). The committee supports the development and procurement of these critical FVL capabilities but is concerned about the feasibility of simultaneously procuring these aircraft, as well as other Army modernization priorities currently in development, given budget projections and the Army's fielding timeline.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a report no later than February 15, 2021, to the committee assessing the current schedule, to include potential for sequencing procurement of the FLRAA and FARA programs. The report shall include 10-year cost and schedule projections, an assessment of operational and acquisition risks, and potential mitigation measures to both FLRAA and FARA cost and schedule profiles.

HMMWV Rollover Mitigation

The committee understands that the Army is in the process of performing safety modifications to the Light Tactical Vehicle fleet to mitigate rollover accidents. The committee supports the Army's fiscal year 2021 budget request to procure 5,421 anti-lock brake system/electronic stability control retrofit kits that will be installed through a partnership with the Red River Army Depot. The committee understands that these kits have successfully been installed on all new High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs) and that the Army will begin the retrofit of legacy HMMWVs with these life-saving technologies.

Improved Turbine Engine Program

The Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP) will enhance the performance and operational readiness of the current Black Hawk and Apache helicopter fleets through the production and delivery of a more fuel efficient and powerful engine that is capable of operating in high and hot environments. In addition, the engine will be the government-furnished engine for the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft (FARA) program, which is a key priority of the Army's Future Vertical Lift (FVL) program.

The committee has supported significant Army investments in competitive technology development programs for turbine engines over the past decade. While the ITEP can enhance warfighting capabilities in its delivery of improved fuel efficiencies and mature technologies, the Army must also prioritize maintenance and sustainment costs to ensure the continued affordability of the ITEP and associated capabilities. Given the critical role of this program in modernizing Army aviation, the committee encourages the Army to pursue opportunities to accelerate the fielding of this engine.

Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Industrial Base

The committee notes with concern that the fiscal year 2021 budget request includes a steep reduction in funding across the tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) fleet. Funding decreases were most pronounced for the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT) and the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV) programs, which rely on minimum sustaining rates (MSRs). Ensuring that heavy and medium tactical vehicles are authorized at or above the MSRs of production is important to maintaining a base of responsive vendors and suppliers in order to keep production lines active.

Furthermore, the Army's Brigade Combat Teams are particularly reliant on the FMTV and HEMTT fleets, and overall readiness rates may be impacted if parts and spares become unavailable due to production breaks. Finally, compounding this problem is the decision by the Department of Defense to reprogram \$101 million appropriated for HEMTT funding in fiscal year 2020 to support border wall construction.

The committee is concerned that these actions risk destabilizing the supplier base, much of which is constituted of small businesses that require predictable funding levels. Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the SASC no later than September 30, 2020, assessing the minimum sustaining rates for the TWV fleet and the Army's plan to support those production rates. The briefing shall also include an evaluation of the impacts to the industrial base if minimum sustaining rates are not achieved and details as to whether the Army anticipates any production breaks that could negatively impact Army readiness, modernization, and our soldiers. Finally, the briefing should address how the Army encourages competition within the tactical wheeled vehicle industry to ensure that the industrial base remains robust and viable.

Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Strategy

The committee notes that the current tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) fleet consists of nearly 250,000 vehicles and their associated trailers, generally categorized as light, medium, and heavy. Ensuring the suitability and resiliency of the tactical wheeled vehicle fleet is critically important to our national defense. Furthermore, the United States automotive and commercial truck industry has invested in vehicle technologies, to include emissions controls, autonomous vehicles, and electric vehicles, that could be leveraged to upgrade the tactical fleet, some of which is built on designs originated in the 1980s or earlier.

The Army completed a Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Strategy in 2014, but, since that time, the Department of Defense has reoriented to prepare itself for near-peer competition with the release of the National Defense Strategy in 2018. It is the committee's understanding that Army Futures Command (AFC) is currently conducting a Tactical Wheeled Vehicle study designed to identify the capabilities required for the TWV fleet in order to support future multi-domain operations. Furthermore, the results of this study will be used to inform the development of a revised TWV strategy expected to be completed in fiscal year 2021.

The committee supports the Army's efforts to develop a revised TWV strategy that focuses on vehicle requirements and the capabilities necessary to ensure that the Army prevails in a future fight. Therefore, the committee directs the Army to provide a briefing to the SASC on the TWV fleet by December 31, 2020. The briefing should include an update on the Army's development of a revised TWV strategy, an assessment of the Army's current acquisition strategy for tactical wheeled vehicles, the Army's plan to ensure the viability of the defense industrial base, and specification of further opportunities to encourage competition within industry.

In addition, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the Army's tactical wheeled vehicle strategy and implementation efforts. The assessment should include an analysis of potential competitive opportunities and whether obstacles exist that prohibit such competition. The committee further directs the Comptroller General to submit an interim briefing not later than March 1, 2021, on the preliminary findings of the assessment.

Taser X-26 Non-Lethal Conducted Electrical Weapon Upgrade

Army personnel, across all components, require access to working non-lethal weapons in every environment in which the Army operates, from domestic bases to forward deployed soldiers. The committee understands that taser X-26 Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEWs) currently fielded across the Army are over 5 years past the recommended lifecycle for these weapons, which could increase the likelihood of failure due to age and deterioration. The committee is also aware that the Army's current inventory of the taser X-26 weapons may no longer be supported with software updates and, in some cases, hardware parts.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to submit a briefing to the SASC by September 30, 2020, on the status of currently fielded taser X-26 CEWs and the Army's plan to field future non-lethal capabilities. The briefing shall include details as to whether the Army intends to remove all non-working taser X-26 units, details as to whether the remaining systems should be upgraded or replaced with a newer generation of CEW tasers, and the funding requirements to support these options. In addition, the committee encourages the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to consider acquiring non-lethal taser CEWs to meet the needs of National Guard and Reserve personnel.

UH-60V Black Hawk Conversions

Modernization of older model UH-60 Black Hawks through recapitalization and upgrades to the new UH-60V models is crucial to ensuring the continued viability of the Black Hawk fleet. This modernization effort extends the service life of airframes and replaces outdated analog cockpits with new digital cockpits, ensuring that Black Hawk helicopters remain safe and relevant for both overseas contingency operations and domestic emergencies.

The committee supports the Army's plan to field UH-60V Black Hawks across all components in order to maintain fleet and mission parity within the Army. Further, the committee is aware that the Army's modernization plan calls for recapitalizing 48 legacy aircraft each year with a goal of converting 760 total aircraft. The committee is concerned that it will take the Army more than 15 years to recapitalize these aircraft with production expected to continue through fiscal year 2037. Concurrently, the Army is pursuing multiple aviation modernization efforts, including the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA), which could impact the Black Hawk recapitalization effort given anticipated budget projections.

Given the importance of this modernization effort, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the SASC no later than March 1, 2021, detailing how the Army intends to meet the goal of recapitalizing 48 aircraft per year and identifying opportunities to accelerate UH-60V Black Hawk conversions.

UH-72 Communications and Monitoring Systems

The committee understands that the UH-72A Lakota helicopter provides general aviation support for aviation units in the Active and Reserve components. Active Army and Army National Guard units operate the UH-72A in a variety of missions, including flight training, surveillance and reconnaissance, medical evacuation, border security, senior leadership transport, and disaster response. The committee is concerned that the Army is not taking advantage of modern health monitoring systems on the UH-72A. The committee is aware that commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) technology is available that could upgrade the existing communications and health monitoring system with a digital, lightweight, beyond-

line-of-sight, push-to-talk radio with Voice over Internet Protocol and a real-time fleet health monitoring, recording, and next generation satellite communications system. The committee is also aware that these same COTS solutions could positively impact training on the UH-72A.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the SASC no later than September 30, 2020, on the Army's health monitoring systems for the UH-72A and existing COTS solutions that could improve the effectiveness and lifespan of the aircraft.

Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA)

The budget request included \$327.7 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E), Army, for PE 63801A Aviation—Advance Development.

The committee supports the development and procurement of the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft (FLRAA), which is a critical Army modernization priority. The committee understands that additional funding could enable the integration of key technologies onto the platform in order to mitigate program risk.

Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$5.0 million in RDT&E, Army, for PE 63801A to support integration activities for the Future Long Range Assault Aircraft program.

National Guard Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Activities

The committee notes that National Guard and reserve components consist of personnel that have private sector experience that is directly relevant to National Defense Strategy modernization priorities. For example, these personnel may have relevant experience in medical fields, software, robotics, cybersecurity, and other critical technical disciplines. In other cases, National Guard equipment and installations are commonly used in technological development and experimentation activities. For example, the committee is aware that the Army has taken advantage of facilities at Fort Pickett to conduct critical operational testing and experimentation for the Integrated Visual Augmentation System. In order to leverage these capabilities further, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to review and analyze the benefits and feasibility of authorizing National Guard and Reserve members', equipment's, and facilities' participation on a reimbursable basis in research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) projects in which their involvement furthers the work because of a member's or unit's availability, qualifications, experience, education, or facilities and equipment. In this review, the Secretary should consider requesting authority to provide reimbursement for these activities from RDT&E accounts, subject to the availability of appropriations. The committee directs the Secretary to brief the congressional defense committees on a recommendation for this proposed policy action no later than February 1, 2021.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Comptroller General Report on the Dual Status Military Technician Workforce

Over the last several years, the military technician workforce has been subject to several major transformation and realignment initiatives. For example, recent National Defense Authorization Acts reduced and eventually eliminated entirely non-dual status military technician position authorizations. Additionally, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) required the Department of Defense to convert a significant number of dual status military technician positions into full-time Federal civilian positions. Meanwhile, the committee is monitoring current efforts in the Air National Guard to convert large numbers of dual status military technicians into Active Guard Reserve positions.

An additional confusing aspect of the military technician workforce is the use and prevalence of temporary military technician positions, which are meant to fill in for vacancies in permanent positions that occur when an employee deploys or is on another long-term military duty. This “temporary” workforce is not subject to any congressional oversight, so its size, structure, and purpose are largely unknown outside of the Department of Defense.

Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than March 31, 2021, a report on the military technician workforce, with an emphasis on determining how temporary positions align with law, rules, and procedures governing the permanent technician workforce. The report should include the following components:

- (1) The number of temporary technicians utilized by each reserve component in recent fiscal years;
- (2) The justification for utilizing temporary dual status technicians;
- (3) A thorough description of the type of work performed by temporary dual status technicians;
- (4) An explanation of the approval process and any other management controls related to temporary dual status technicians;
- (5) A summary of benefits and employment protections for temporary dual status technicians;
- (6) An assessment of the degree to which the civilian duties of these temporary technicians align with military duties;
- (7) An analysis of the average Federal civilian experience of individuals employed as temporary technicians;
- (8) An analysis of the average Federal civilian experience of individuals employed as dual-status technicians who were converted to Active Guard Reserve positions in the Air National Guard in fiscal year 2019; and
- (9) An assessment of the effect on unit and personnel readiness resulting from the use of temporary positions compared to permanent dual status technicians.

Military Health Clinical Readiness

Ensuring a ready medical force can only be accomplished when Active-Duty clinicians receive the necessary volume and diversity of clinical cases or surgeries in a peacetime setting sufficient to prepare them for the types of injuries they will treat in the combat theater. The committee supports the Defense Health Agency's (DHA) adoption of a knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSA) clinician readiness framework. Furthermore, the committee believes that a joint KSA center of excellence, leveraging the input of the combatant commands (through the Joint Staff Surgeon) and the military services' medical departments, will help sustain, integrate, and standardize the methodology across the military health system. Specifically, a joint KSA center of excellence will incorporate industry best practices, integrate clinical readiness metrics into DHA's performance planning process, track National Guard and Reservist clinician KSAs, and help inform future service and joint medical training platforms. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the Secretary of Defense establish a joint KSA center of excellence.

Telehealth and Virtual Health Technology Implementation

Section 718 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328) required the military health system (MHS) to incorporate telehealth services throughout its direct and purchased care components. The Department of Defense's (DOD) slow implementation of telehealth and virtual health technologies, however, has hindered transformation of the MHS into a modern healthcare delivery platform. A rapid expansion of DOD's virtual health technologies over the last few years would have given beneficiaries more options to access certain healthcare services while practicing physical distancing at their homes during the COVID–19 pandemic.

The committee remains interested in the continued, expanded use of both telehealth and virtual health technologies throughout the MHS and recommends an approach that implements those technologies using a flexible, evolutionary acquisition process that encourages healthy competition, enables incremental improvements to provider workflows, improves access and care for beneficiaries, and potentially lowers overall costs to the MHS.

Army Combat Fitness Test Equipment

The committee is aware that United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) trains, mobilizes, deploys, sustains, transforms, and reconstitutes assigned conventional forces and that United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) recruits, trains, and educates soldiers for all initial entry training. The Army Combat Fitness Test (ACFT) with its Holistic Health Fitness (H2F) approach is scheduled to replace the Army Physical Fitness Test in October 2020. The committee understands that there are domestic companies interested in supplying and sustaining this equipment. However, the committee is concerned that FORSCOM has procured containerized gym equipment sourced from China and other non-domestic sources using a reverse auction contract vehicle without any technical evaluation ahead of ACFT implementation. The committee is most concerned that FORSCOM does not have a sustainment plan for these container gyms and will face increased operation and maintenance costs in maintaining lower quality equipment sustained in the field over time.

Accordingly, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by October 1, 2020, on:

- (1) The results of an assessment as to whether its reverse auction acquisitions were appropriate for ACFT gym equipment and whether it has the appropriate sustainment plan in place for its gym equipment; and
- (2) A plan to transfer procurement and sustainment of ACFT supporting gym equipment from FORSCOM to TRADOC.

COVID-19 and Security Forces Relationships

The committee acknowledges that the COVID–19 pandemic will pose a unique challenge to security forces relationships by complicating planned exercises, reducing the possibility of in-person meetings and exchanges, and creating myriad scheduling and logistical challenges. However, the committee believes that building and maintaining security forces relationships has become even more important in the wake of the pandemic and feels that it is incumbent upon the regional combatant commands to adapt to changing circumstances.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide, not later than September 30, 2020, the congressional defense committees with a briefing on the following subjects:

- (1) How the combatant commands, military services, and Defense Agencies and Department of Defense Field Activities have altered their plans to continue to build security forces relationships in light of COVID–19;
- (2) The types of exercises, key leader engagements, trainings, education, workshops, and other activities complicated by COVID–19;
- (3) The policies and procedures used to overcome these issues;
- (4) New policies, procedures, and activities—especially virtual alternatives—being employed to build relationships in light of COVID–19; and
- (5) The ways in which the pandemic has altered the goals and focus of various security forces relationships, especially related to how the pandemic has changed the perspective, plans, and needs of our key allies and partners.

State Partnership Program Foreign Travel Expenses

The committee is aware that a January 14, 2020, report published by the United States Property and Fiscal Office for Hawaii (report no. 19–002) found that, when the Financial Management Regulation Chapter 18 of Volume 12 was repealed by the Department of Defense, it may have resulted in the removal of a positive legal authority for the National Guard State Partnership Program to fund travel and allowances for members of foreign countries under the State Partnership Program. Therefore, the committee directs the Department to coordinate with the National Guard Bureau to review the issue and provide a report to the committee no later than December 30, 2020, identifying any potential discrepancies discovered and specifying the resolution.

Strategic Evaluation of the State Partnership Program

The committee notes that security cooperation is a fundamental element of the National Defense Strategy and that engagement, development, training, and education with partner military forces is crucial to successfully strengthening alliances and attracting new partners. In particular, the committee highlights the effectiveness of the State Partnership Program in cultivating positive relationships with partner forces and enhancing long-term interoperability and notes the efforts made by the Department to

improve security cooperation. The committee believes that global power competition necessitates an effort to expand the competitive space and encourages the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the National Guard Bureau, in consultation with the Department of State, combatant commanders, and adjutants general, to prioritize expansion of partnerships in regions that offer new opportunities for U.S. engagement where it may traditionally have been less present, in alignment with the goals of the National Defense Strategy. The committee is also aware that a strategic evaluation of the State Partnership Program is being conducted by the Department of Defense and expresses its support for an objective analysis with the aim of improving, expanding, and enhancing the program. The committee expresses its support for the effort and encourages the Department to fully share the results with the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives and to collaborate with these committees to implement applicable policy recommendations that result from the study.

Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI): State Partnership Program

The committee recognizes the benefit of relationships established through the National Guard State Partnership Program (SPP) and its foreign partners, especially in the Indo-Pacific. These partnerships serve as a basis for enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, to include, but not limited to, military, medical, humanitarian relief, and disaster assistance activities in support of the National Defense Strategy pillar of Strengthening Alliances and Attracting New Partners. Given the Department's focus on the Indo-Pacific region, the committee believes that the Department should fully fund all SPP partnerships in the Indo-Pacific area of responsibility in coordination with the Commander, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command.

F-35 Construction at Dannelly Field

The committee recognizes the critical importance of fully completing the construction of bed-down facilities prior to the delivery of F-35 aircraft to and the adverse impact on readiness of failing to do so for the 187th Fighter Wing. The committee notes that the fiscal year 2021 budget request for the F-35 bed-down facilities at Dannelly Field does not provide sufficient funding for the required bed-down facility construction. The aircraft are scheduled to be delivered in December 2023, although it is possible that the aircraft could begin arriving as much as 6 months earlier. Failure to fund related military construction projects could have significant adverse impacts on the readiness of the 187th Fighter Wing. For example, the committee understands that, according to the Air National Guard, without the required aircraft maintenance unit building, F-35 maintenance will occur in sufficient, but sub-optimal conditions.

Therefore, the committee strongly urges the Department of Defense to request sufficient funds for the aircraft maintenance unit building to ensure this bed-down occurs on schedule.

Importance of Small Arms Ranges

The committee notes the importance of small arms ranges in ensuring the readiness of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. The committee notes the Air Force and Air National Guard requirement to maintain small arms proficiency and recognizes that, in the Reserves and National Guard, servicemembers must often travel great distances to conduct this vitally important training.

Accordingly, the committee encourages the Air National Guard to prioritize small arms ranges, particularly those that have previously been authorized, in their military construction requests to ensure that airmen have the resources they need to effectively train and maintain readiness.

Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES)

The committee recognizes the critical role of the Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES) at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, in providing needed wheel vehicle maintenance for 1,200 M1 Abrams Tanks and M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicles. The committee notes that the current MATES facility was constructed in 1983 and currently supports vehicles beyond its intended purpose.

The committee is aware that the current design of the MATES facility limits work area and work throughput and poses potential safety issues. Due to its support for three of the five Armored Brigade Combat Teams within the Army National Guard, the committee recommends continued support to modernize the MATES at Camp Shelby to ensure wheeled-vehicle readiness.