

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024

This bill authorizes FY2024 appropriations and sets forth policies for Department of Defense (DOD) programs and activities, military construction, the national security programs of the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Maritime Administration. It also authorizes appropriations for the Defense Nuclear Safety Board and the Naval Petroleum Reserves. The bill authorizes appropriations but it does not provide budget authority, which is provided by appropriations legislation.

For additional information on the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) see

CRS In Focus IF10516, Defense Primer: Navigating the NDAA, CRS In Focus IF10515, Defense Primer: The NDAA Process, and CRS Insight IN12210, FY2024 NDAA: Status of Legislative Activity. DIVISION A--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I--PROCUREMENT

This title authorizes appropriations for acquiring or modifying various military items (such as aircraft, ships, tracked combat vehicles, missiles, and ammunition) and sets policy for certain procurement programs.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 131 authorizes the Navy to enter into multiyear procurement contracts for up to 13 Virginia class submarines (nuclear-powered attack submarines), as well as advance procurement contracts (i.e., contracts to procure components needed for an item long before the item itself is purchased) for equipment and subsystems associated with the Virginia class submarine program.

Sec. 157 prohibits the use of funds made available to the Air Force for FY2024 from being used to reduce the number of certain KC-135 aerial refueling aircraft within the Air Force's reserve components.

Sec. 158 prohibits the use of funds made available to the Air Force for FY2024 from being used to terminate a production line for HH-60W combat rescue helicopters.

Sec. 181 authorizes DOD to enter into multiyear procurement contracts for rare earth elements (generally, a group of elements used in many products, such as rechargeable batteries and defense applications) that are processed in the United States by qualified domestic sources, and to enter into related advance procurement contracts.

For additional information see

CRS Report RL32418, Navy Virginia (SSN-774) Class Attack Submarine Procurement: Background and Issues for Congress, CRS In Focus IF11226, Defense Primer: Acquiring Specialty Metals and Sensitive Materials, CRS In Focus IF10599, Defense Primer: Procurement, and CRS Report R46618, An Overview of Rare Earth Elements and Related Issues for Congress. TITLE II--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

This title authorizes appropriations for research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) and sets policy for certain RDT&E activities, such as additive manufacturing (also known as 3D printing), artificial intelligence, and quantum computing.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 214 requires DOD to establish certain disclosure requirements for applicants and recipients of DOD research funding conducted by an institution of higher education (IHE). The disclosures must include the researchers' date and place of birth, country of citizenship, educational background, employment background, and affiliations with foreign governments.

Sec. 220 requires DOD to implement a process to assess whether an artificial intelligence (AI) technology used by DOD is functioning responsibly and report and address instances where the technology is not functioning responsibly, including by discontinuing its use if necessary.

Sec. 222 establishes a pilot program to enable organizations within DOD to test and evaluate how quantum and quantum-hybrid applications may be used to solve technical challenges and provide needed capabilities. Specifically, DOD shall seek to carry out the pilot program in partnership with (1) a federally funded research and development center, and (2) one or more private-sector entities with expertise in this area.

Sec. 229 prohibits funds made available to DOD for any fiscal year from being provided to an IHE for conducting fundamental research in collaboration with specified entities, including (1) certain Chinese companies, (2) certain Chinese academic institutions, and (3) any component of China's defense laboratory system.

Sec. 263 requires DOD to develop and implement an intellectual property (IP) strategy to enhance DOD's ability to procure emerging capabilities and technologies. The strategy shall include plans to use intellectual property to innovate and invest in new warfighting concepts, steps to accelerate the procurement of emerging technologies, and measures to protect against the theft of IP.

Sec. 269 requires DOD to assess the capacity of DOD to evaluate and use 3D printing technologies to supplement the supply of maintenance parts used to support weapons systems and associated support equipment, including obsolete parts and tools. DOD must also report to Congress a strategy to fund and coordinate a network of domestic and community-based fabrication facilities for fabricating such parts.

TITLE III--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

This title authorizes appropriations for operation and maintenance (O&M) and sets policy for certain O&M programs, such as sustainable aviation fuel and the treatment of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 316 prohibits DOD from terminating Joint Task Force Red Hill until 30 days after DOD submits a plan to Congress on transitioning the responsibilities of the task force to other officials or entities. (Joint Task Force Red Hill is a DOD organization created to ensure the safe and expeditious defueling of the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility near Honolulu, HI.)

Sec. 332 authorizes DOD to award cash prizes and other types of prizes to recognize outstanding achievements in developing technology to thermally destroy PFAS materials.

Sec. 345 requires DOD to establish a pilot program to use advanced digital technologies and artificial intelligence to optimize aerial refueling logistics and fuel management for contested logistics environments.

Sec. 364 prohibits the military departments from employing military or civilian personnel with a rank or paygrade above GS-10 to a position that includes certain diversity, equity, and inclusion duties. If any personnel in such a position are currently above the GS-10 level, they must be reassigned to another position within 180 days of this bill's passage.

TITLE IV--MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

This title authorizes appropriations for military personnel and sets active component and reserve component end-strength levels.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 401 authorizes the maximum number of active-duty personnel as of September 30, 2024 for each of the armed forces as follows:

Army - 452,000, Navy - 347,000, Marine Corps - 172,300, Air Force - 324,700, and Space Force - 9,400. Sec. 411 authorizes the maximum number of Selected Reserve personnel as of September 30, 2024 for each of the reserve components:

Army National Guard - 325,000, Army Reserve - 174,800, Navy Reserve - 57,200, Marine Corps Reserve - 33,600, Air National Guard - 108,400, Air Force Reserve - 69,600, and Coast Guard Reserve - 7,000. TITLE V--MILITARY PERSONNEL POLICY

This title sets policy regarding officer personnel, reserve component management, military records, military justice and other legal matters, servicemember education and training, transition programs, awards and decorations, and other personnel matters.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 502 increases the maximum number of general officers on active duty authorized for the Space Force from 21 to 25, and increases the minimum number of Space Force general officers assigned to designated joint duty positions from 6 to 10 (these positions are excluded from the cap mentioned in the first part of the sentence). This section also reduces a temporary authority for additional joint duty general and flag officers designated for overseas contingency operations.

Sec. 511 specifies that (1) the Chief of Army Reserve, Commander of Marine Forces Reserve, and Chief of Air Force Reserve shall all hold the grade of Lieutenant General while serving in those positions; and (2) the Chief of Navy Reserve shall hold the grade of Vice Admiral while serving in that position. (These positions currently carry those grades, but they are set by executive branch determination rather than statute.)

Sec. 514 specifies that the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall hold the grade of General. (This position currently carries the grade of Lieutenant General, as set by executive branch determination.)

Sec. 523 requires DOD to issue regulations specifying that recruiting efforts for the armed forces (excluding the Coast Guard) may not consider the race or gender of the individuals being recruited. DOD must also issue regulations to ensure that all accessions, assignments, selections, or promotions are made based on merit and individuals are evaluated on the basis of qualifications, performance, integrity, fitness, training, and conduct.

Sec. 525 prohibits the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Homeland Security (with respect to the Coast Guard) from taking adverse action against any member of the armed forces solely based on the member refusing to receive a COVID-19 vaccination. It also requires the military departments to consider reinstating those who were involuntarily separated solely based on refusing to receive a COVID-19 vaccination.

Sec. 574 section expands eligibility for the Troops-to-Teachers program to include qualified members of the armed forces who are seeking to become administrators or instructors in the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps. This section also extends the Troop-to-Teachers program through July 1, 2027. (The program helps service members and veterans become teachers in K-12 schools.)

TITLE VI--COMPENSATION AND OTHER PERSONNEL BENEFITS

This title sets policy regarding various aspects of military compensation, including allowances, bonus and incentive pays, child care benefits, and education for military dependents.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 601 provides paid parental leave for certain members of the reserve component not serving on active duty. The leave must generally occur within one year of the birth or adoption of a child of the member, or the placement of a minor child with the member for

adoption or long-term foster care. Eligible members shall receive leave for up to 12 periods of inactive duty training, and receive pay and retirement credit for those periods.

Sec. 611 extends by one year (through December 31, 2024) a variety of compensation authorities for the uniformed services, including bonuses for enlisted and officer personnel, hazardous duty pay, special duty pay, and skill incentive pay.

Sec. 613 specifies that for the purposes of assignment pay or special duty pay, the military departments shall designate a duty station as a cold weather location if it meets certain criteria (e.g., if a member of the uniformed services receives mountaineering training at the station).

Sec. 621 excludes all amounts received as a Basic Allowance for Housing from the calculation of gross household income used to determine eligibility for the Basic Needs Allowance. (The Basic Needs Allowance is provided to servicemembers with dependents and typically having a gross household income less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty guidelines. Currently, amounts received as a Basic Allowance for Housing are typically included when calculating a servicemember's gross household income.)

Sec. 628 increases the Family Separation Allowance from \$250 to \$400 per month. The President must review this allowance every four years, during the quadrennial review of military compensation, and recommend whether to increase the allowance further.

Sec. 651 provides certain rights to parents of children attending schools operated by the Department of Defense Educational Activity (DODEA). Specified rights include the right to (1) review the curriculum, (2) meet with teachers of their children at least twice a year, and (3) review all instructional materials. This section also requires DODEA schools to publicly post certain information and notify parents of certain plans and events, such as any plans to eliminate gifted and talented programs.

For additional information see

CRS Insight IN12196, FY2024 NDAA: Basic Needs Allowance and Military Food Insecurity.
TITLE VII--HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

This title sets policy regarding military health care, including TRICARE, the medical and dental care program for members and former members of the uniformed services and their dependents.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 701 allows DOD to establish a premium-free dental plan for members of the Selected Reserve. Participants in this plan may not be charged copays for services covered by the plan.

Sec. 707 prohibits for one year the imposition of cost-sharing on prescription contraceptives or other contraceptive methods for specified beneficiaries of DOD's TRICARE health benefits program.

Sec. 709 requires DOD to provide reimbursement for applied behavior analysis (used in the treatment of autism spectrum disorder) at rates not lower than the rates in effect on May 1, 2023.

Sec. 716 nullifies an October 20, 2022, DOD memorandum titled Ensuring Access to Reproductive Health Services and prohibits the expenditure of funds to carry out the memorandum or any successor memorandum.

(The memorandum directs DOD to take certain actions, such as (1) establishing additional privacy protections for reproductive health care information; (2) developing a program to support DOD health care providers facing penalties, including criminal penalties, for appropriately performing their medical duties; and (3) establishing travel and transportation allowances for servicemembers and their dependents to access certain reproductive health care that is unavailable locally.)

This section also prohibits DOD from paying or reimbursing any fees or expenses relating to a health care professional gaining a license in a state if the purpose of gaining such a license is to provide abortion services.

Sec. 717 prohibits TRICARE from providing sex reassignment surgeries or hormone treatments for the purpose of gender alteration of a transgender individual.

Sec. 729 requires DOD to establish a task force to examine matters relating to the mental health of members of the armed forces.

Sec. 736 prohibits DOD from requiring individuals to wear masks on military bases inside the United States to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

For additional information see

CRS Insight IN12215, FY2024 NDAA: TRICARE for Reservists, and CRS Insight IN12203, FY2024 NDAA: TRICARE Coverage of Gender-Affirming Care. TITLE VIII--ACQUISITION POLICY, ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED MATTERS

This title sets policy regarding acquisitions and acquisition management, general contracting authorities, domestic sourcing requirements, accelerated acquisition programs, industrial base matters, and small businesses.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 834 expands requirements to provide certain cost and pricing data, which currently apply to certain contracts where only one bid is expected, to also apply to certain cost-reimbursement contracts.

Sec. 851 requires DOD to establish a pilot program to conduct competitions to acquire attritable systems to solve urgent operational needs. The section defines attritable systems as systems, such as unmanned systems, that are purpose-designed, potentially reusable, suitable for integration by digital means, and affordable to allow risk of loss.

Sec. 852 requires DOD to establish a program to develop and field capabilities that reduce operational risk when adversaries directly target military logistics.

Sec. 853 requires DOD to establish a public-private partnership pilot program to provide incentives (including loan guarantees) to invest in small or nontraditional defense contractors to accelerate the scaling, production, and acquisition of advanced capabilities for national security.

For additional information see

CRS Insight IN12225, FY2024 NDAA: Department of Defense Acquisition Policy, and CRS Insight IN12221, FY2024 NDAA: Defense Industrial Base Policy. TITLE IX--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

This title sets policy regarding the Office of the Secretary of Defense and DOD organization and management.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 902 eliminates the position of Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE). (The CAPE Director serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense and other senior defense officials on a variety of topics including independent cost assessment, program evaluation, and analysis of alternatives.) DOD must reassign the CAPE Director's responsibilities to another DOD officer or employee.

This section also eliminates the positions of Deputy Director for Cost Assessment and Deputy Director for Program Evaluation.

Sec. 904 eliminates the position of Chief Diversity Officer of DOD and the positions of Senior Advisor for Diversity and Inclusion in each of the military departments. This section also (1) prohibits funding to establish a similar position; (2) prohibits any new positions within DOD related to diversity, equity, and inclusion; and (3) filling any vacancies in DOD with responsibility for such matters.

Sec. 923 adds the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to the group of senior military officers eligible to serve as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Sec. 925 provides statutory authority for the Defense Innovation Unit within DOD. The unit's duties include identifying and supporting the development of commercial technologies that could potentially be implemented within DOD.

This section also establishes a Nontraditional Innovation Fielding Enterprise (NIFE). The purpose of the NIFE is to streamline efforts to develop, procure, and field needed capabilities using commercial innovation and external capital.

Sec. 951 establishes a Space National Guard as part of the organized militia in the states, territories, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia in which the Space Force operates or where there is significant space launch or mission control capabilities.

TITLE X--GENERAL PROVISIONS

This title sets policy in various areas, including financial matters, counterdrug activity, naval vessels and shipyards, and counterterrorism.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1006 modifies a DOD program that provides funding assistance for procuring equipment for National Guard drug interdiction and counterdrug activities. Specifically, the section increases the maximum amount of assistance available for each item procured.

Sec. 1009 requires DOD, with the concurrence of the Department of State, to develop a strategy to target, disrupt, or degrade threats to national security caused by fentanyl trafficking. This section also requires DOD to seek enhanced cooperation with Mexican defense officials to target, disrupt, or degrade transnational crime organizations in Mexico that traffic fentanyl.

Sec. 1031 extends through December 31, 2024, an existing prohibition on the use of DOD funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sec. 1042 limits the circumstances under which DOD may waive a prohibition on providing funds to an institute of higher education that hosts a Confucius Institute, and prohibits any such waiver after October 1, 2026. (Confucius Institutes are affiliated with China's Ministry of Education, promote Chinese language and culture, and serve as platforms for academic collaboration between U.S. and Chinese universities.)

Sec. 1090 requires DOD to declassify records relating to publicly known sightings of unidentified aerial phenomenon, provided that doing so does not compromise the national security of the United States.

For additional information see

CRS In Focus 12260, *The Opioid Crisis in the United States: A Brief History*, and CRS In Focus 11180, *Confucius Institutes in the United States: Selected Issues*. TITLE XI--CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

This title sets policy for various matters related to DOD civilian employees.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1104 expands a DOD direct hiring authority to apply to DOD positions in support of aircraft operations, the safety of the public, law enforcement, or first response for which there is a critical hiring need or shortage of candidates.

Sec. 1109 excludes certain positions from a provision that generally prohibits individuals from being employed at more than one federal position for more than 40 hours a week. Specifically, this section excludes from this prohibition employment with a nonappropriated fund instrumentality under the jurisdiction of an armed force (for example, a military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation program).

Sec. 1122 establishes within the General Services Administration a National Digital Reserve Corps to help address the digital and cybersecurity needs of the executive branch agencies. Members of the National Digital Reserve Corps must serve at least 30 days per year as active reservists (temporary government employees) and may be paid up to \$10,000 per year.

TITLE XII--MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

This title sets policy for various matters related to DOD interactions with foreign nations, including security cooperation initiatives. It includes subtitles related to (1) Russia, Europe, and NATO; (2) the Middle East and Central Asia; and (3) Ukraine.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1202 expands the authorized activities that may be funded by the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund to include certain expenses related to DOD security cooperation programs and activities, and specifies that funding these expenses should be a priority for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (The Combatant Commanders Initiative Fund allows the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to provide funding to Combatant Commanders in certain circumstances to solve emergent challenges and unforeseen contingency requirements.)

Sec. 1213 extends, through the end of 2024, DOD's authority to provide assistance (such as training, equipment, supplies, and construction of training facilities) to appropriately vetted Syrian groups to protect against threats posed by terrorists in Syria and promote a negotiated end to the Syrian conflict.

Sec. 1222 establishes an Office of the Special Inspector General for Ukraine Assistance. The duties of the Special Inspector General shall include conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the military and nonmilitary support of Ukraine.

Sec. 1224 extends through FY2024 the authority of the President to lend or lease defense articles to Ukraine and other Eastern European countries impacted by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Sec. 1232 requires DOD to submit to Congress a strategy to delay, disrupt and degrade (1) the proliferation activities of Rosatom (Russia's state atomic energy corporation) and other Russian state-owned entities, and (2) other revenue streams used to fund Russia's military.

For additional information see

CRS In Focus IF11930, Syria and U.S. Policy, and CRS In Focus IF12040, U.S. Security Assistance to Ukraine. TITLE XIII--OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN NATIONS

This title sets policy for various matters related to (1) the Pacific region, (2) the Indo-Pacific region, and (3) China.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1301 extends the authorization for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (a program to enhance the United States deterrence and defense posture in the Indo-Pacific region) through the end of FY2024.

Sec. 1310F requires DOD to invite Taiwan's naval forces to fully participate in the Rim of the Pacific exercise to be conducted in 2024.

Sec. 1310J prohibits using any funds made available under this bill to promote a One Country, Two Systems solution for Taiwan. (China claims sovereignty over Taiwan, which is self-ruled. China has proposed reunification with Taiwan under a One Country, Two Systems approach, where Taiwan would be under China's central government but have "a high degree of autonomy," as described by China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)

Sec. 1313 prohibits using funds made available to DOD for FY2024 to support any work performed by EcoHealth Alliance, Inc., in China on research supported by the Chinese government.

For additional information see

CRS In Focus IF12303, The Pacific Deterrence Initiative: A Budgetary Overview, CRS In Focus IF12481, Taiwan: Defense and Military Issues, and CRS In Focus IF10275, Taiwan: Political and Security Issues. TITLE XIV--OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

This title authorizes appropriations for specified working capital and revolving funds and for other programs, including chemical agents and munitions destruction, drug interdiction and counterdrug activities, and the defense health program. It also sets policy regarding national defense stockpile requirements and membership on the Strategic Materials Protection Board.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1411 modifies the planning assumptions that DOD uses with regards to the National Defense Stockpile. Specifically, DOD must base its national emergency planning

assumptions on certain scenarios requiring the total mobilization of the U.S. economy for a sustained conventional global war of at least two to three years. (The National Defense Stockpile was established by Congress in 1939 to acquire and retain strategic and critical materials to decrease or prevent the potential dependence of the United States on foreign sources for supplies of these materials in times of national emergency.)

Sec. 1412 adds a senior Coast Guard official to the Strategic and Critical Materials Board of Directors, only for matters of the board relating to the Coast Guard.

TITLE XV--CYBERSPACE-RELATED MATTERS

This title sets policy on cyberspace-related matters.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1504 provides statutory authority to the U.S. Cyber Command to establish a program, or augment an existing program, to distribute tools for the analysis of the deep web and dark web to the U.S. military's combatant commands. (The deep web contains unindexed content that cannot be accessed with traditional search engines; within the deep web is the dark web, a layer where content is intentionally concealed.)

Sec. 1505 requires DOD, with the concurrence of the State Department, to seek to cooperate with Taiwan's Ministry of Defense on defensive cybersecurity activities such as defending military networks, countering malicious cyber activity, and conducting cybersecurity training.

Sec. 1521 authorizes U.S. Cyber Command to accept voluntary and uncompensated services from cybersecurity experts, and permits the delegation of this authority to the senior military officer for each of the armed forces.

Sec. 1523 expands special civilian hiring and pay authorities of U.S. Cyber Command to include positions that execute DOD's cyber mission. This section also authorizes DOD to set higher rates of pay for (1) certain civilian positions that require cyber expertise, and (2) certain civilian employees who possess advanced skills and perform critical functions of DOD's cyber mission.

For additional information see

CRS In Focus IF12172, The Dark Web: An Overview. TITLE XVI--SPACE ACTIVITIES, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS, AND INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

This title sets policy for various matters related to space activities, nuclear forces, missile defense, and intelligence.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1604 authorizes the Air Force to establish the National Space Intelligence Center as a field operating agency of the Space Force.

Sec. 1636 allows DOD to authorize a limited number of cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts for military construction projects associated with the Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program launch facilities, control centers, and related infrastructure.

Sec. 1641 requires DOD to establish a nuclear sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM-N) program. This section also requires the National Nuclear Security Administration to initiate the feasibility study and design option phase for the warhead to be used with the SLCM-N.

Sec. 1663 requires the Missile Defense Agency to carry out a program to achieve full operational capacity for the Glide Phase Interceptor by the end of 2032.

For additional information see

CRS In Focus IF11681, Defense Primer: LGM-35A Sentinel Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, and CRS In Focus IF12084, Nuclear-Armed Sea-Launched Cruise Missile (SLCM-N). TITLE XVII--SPACE FORCE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Space Force Personnel Management Act

This title sets policy with regards to the management of Space Force military personnel.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1711 specifies that all members of the Space Force shall be managed through a single personnel management system without component (i.e., there will not be separate personnel systems for a full-time regular component and a mostly part-time reserve component).

Sec. 1712 eliminates the Regular Space Force from a statute describing the composition of the Space Force, thereby eliminating a distinction between active component and reserve component personnel that is found in other military services.

Sec. 1714 specifies that each member of the Space Force will be assigned to one of three duty statuses: (1) active status, (2) inactive status, or (3) retired status. This section also addresses how the minimum service requirement for new members of the armed forces will be applied to members of the Space Force.

Sec. 1741 sets a transition period, ending on the last day of the fourth fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the bill, for the U.S. Space Force to transition to the new personnel management system specified in this title (i.e., the single personnel management system without component required by Sec. 1711).

Sec. 1745 requires the Air Force to disestablish the Regular Space Force once all Space Force personnel are transitioned to the Space Force without component (but no later than the end of the transition period specified in Section 1741).

TITLE XVIII--OTHER DEFENSE MATTERS

This title sets policy on various defense-related matters.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 1803 expands an existing requirement for DOD to submit to Congress assessments of the steps needed to eliminate reliance on Russian energy at certain military bases in the U.S. European Command. Specifically, DOD must conduct assessments for all operating bases, whereas currently DOD is only required to conduct assessments for main operating bases.

Sec. 1879 prohibits federal agencies from supporting research that will be conducted by (1) the Chinese government; or (2) the Chinese Communist Party (CCP); or (3) or any agents or instrumentalities of the Chinese government or the CCP, including any entities owned or controlled by either.

Sec. 1882 bars funds authorized to be appropriated under this bill to be made available for any purpose to the (1) Wuhan Institute of Virology, (2) EcoHealth Alliance, Inc., (3) any organizations controlled owned or directly controlled by EcoHealth, or (4) any EcoHealth subcontractors or subgrantees.

DIVISION B--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024

TITLE XXI--ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

This title authorizes appropriations for (1) specified Army construction and land acquisition projects; and (2) new construction, improvements, and planning for Army family housing. This title also extends the authorization of certain projects from previous fiscal years.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 2101 authorizes various Army military construction projects.

Sec. 2102 authorizes various Army family housing projects.

Sec. 2103 authorizes appropriations for the previously specified Army military construction and family housing projects.

Sec. 2105 extends a 2018 project authorization for an unmanned aerial vehicle hangar at Kunsan Air Base, South Korea.

TITLE XXII--NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

This title authorizes appropriations for (1) specified Navy construction and land acquisition projects; and (2) new construction, improvements, and planning for Navy family housing. This title also extends the authorization of certain projects from previous fiscal years.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 2201 authorizes various Navy military construction projects.

Sec. 2202 authorizes various Navy family housing projects.

Sec. 2203 authorizes appropriations for the previously specified Navy military construction and family housing projects.

Sec. 2205 extends several 2021 project authorizations, including a wastewater treatment plant at Twentynine Palms, CA.

TITLE XXIII--AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

This title authorizes appropriations for (1) specified Air Force construction and land acquisition projects; and (2) new construction, improvements, and planning for Air Force family housing. This title also extends the authorization of certain projects from previous fiscal years.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 2301 authorizes various Air Force military construction projects.

Sec. 2302 authorizes various Air Force family housing projects.

Sec. 2303 authorizes appropriations for the previously specified Air Force military construction and family housing projects.

Sec. 2304 extends several 2017 project authorizations, including a C-130J Corrosion Control Hangar at Yokota Air Base, Japan.

TITLE XXIV--DEFENSE AGENCIES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

This title authorizes appropriations for (1) specified construction and land acquisition projects involving various DOD agencies, and (2) specified energy conservation and utility system projects. This title also extends or modifies the authorization of certain projects from previous fiscal years.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 2401 authorizes various DOD agency military construction projects.

Sec. 2402 authorizes various energy resilience and conservation investment program projects.

Sec. 2403 authorizes appropriations for the previously specified DOD agency military construction and energy resilience and conservation investment program projects.

Sec. 2405 extends several 2019 project authorizations, including an elementary school at Camp McTureous, Japan.

TITLE XXV--INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

This title authorizes DOD to make specified contributions to NATO for construction and land acquisition projects, and to accept specified military construction projects from South Korea and Poland as in-kind contributions.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 2501 authorizes DOD to make contributions for authorized NATO military construction projects.

Sec. 2502 authorizes appropriations for the contributions authorized in section 2501.

Sec. 2511 authorizes DOD to accept certain military construction projects in South Korea, funded by the South Korean government.

Sec. 2512 authorizes DOD to accept certain military construction projects in Poland, funded by the Polish government.

TITLE XXVI--GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

This title authorizes appropriations for specified construction and land acquisition projects for the Army National Guard, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve. This title also extends or modifies the authorization of certain projects from previous fiscal years.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 2601 authorizes various Army National Guard military construction projects.

Sec. 2602 authorizes various Army Reserve military construction projects.

Sec. 2603 authorizes various Navy Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve military construction projects.

Sec. 2604 authorizes various Air National Guard military construction projects.

Sec. 2605 authorizes various Air Force Reserve military construction projects.

Sec. 2606 authorizes appropriations for the previously specified National Guard and Reserve military construction projects.

Sec. 2607 extends a 2018 project authorization at Hulman Regional Airport, IN.

TITLE XXVII--BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

This title authorizes appropriations for base realignment and closure activities as authorized by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

TITLE XXVIII--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PROVISIONS

This title sets policy in such areas as military construction, military housing management, and administration of real property and facilities. This title also authorizes specified land acquisition and conveyances.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 2803 expands the Defense Laboratory Modernization Program to permit funding of certain military construction projects at DOD RDT&E facilities involved with the development, production, or sustainment of combat capabilities.

Sec. 2804 increases the maximum amount of RDT&E funds that may be obligated for military construction under the Defense Laboratory Modernization Program from \$150 million to \$250 million per fiscal year.

For additional information see

CRS Insight IN122229, FY2024 NDAA: Military Construction and Housing Authorizations. DIVISION C--DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XXXI--DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

This title authorizes appropriations for the activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), defense environmental cleanup, nuclear energy, and other defense activities. This title also sets policy for certain nuclear related matters and authorizes new plant projects for the NNSA at specified locations.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 3119 prohibits using funds made available to the NNSA for fiscal year 2024 to reconvert or retire a W76-2 warhead (a low-yield nuclear warhead for submarine-launched ballistic missiles).

Sec. 3132 requires the NNSA to submit a plan to Congress for establishing a domestic enrichment capability to meet DOD requirements for highly enriched uranium, high-assay low enriched uranium, low enriched uranium, and depleted uranium.

Sec. 3135 requires each military department, if it is interested in using advanced nuclear technology, to submit a statement to Congress on certain needs related to deploying advanced nuclear reactors for military operations and logistical support.

For additional information see

CRS Report R47553, Energy and Water Development: FY2024 Appropriations. TITLE XXXII--DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

This title authorizes appropriations for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

TITLE XXXIV--NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

This title authorizes appropriations for the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

TITLE XXXV--MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

This title authorizes appropriations for the Maritime Administration for specified activities, including support to (1) the Merchant Marine Academy, (2) state maritime academies, and (3) Maritime Administration operations and programs. This title also sets policy related to maritime matters, including maritime infrastructure and cargo preference.

Below are some examples of provisions in this title.

Sec. 3511 expands a Department of Transportation (DOT) grant program to include projects that will be used to improve the safety, efficiency or reliability of port infrastructure that supports the loading and unloading of commercially-harvested fish and fish products.

Sec. 3513 requires DOT to treat certain shore power projects as meeting one of the selection criteria for port infrastructure development grants.

DIVISION D--FUNDING TABLES

TITLE XLI--PROCUREMENT

This title sets forth amounts requested and authorized for procurement.

TITLE XLII--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

This title sets forth amounts requested and authorized for research, development, test, and evaluation.

TITLE XLIII--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

This title sets forth amounts requested and authorized for operation and maintenance.

TITLE XLIV--MILITARY PERSONNEL

This title sets forth amounts requested and authorized for military personnel.

TITLE XLV--OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

This title sets forth amounts requested and authorized for the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund, various working capital funds, chemical agents and munitions destruction, drug interdiction and counterdrug activities, the Office of the Inspector General, and the defense health program.

TITLE XLVI--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

This title sets forth amounts requested and authorized for military construction.

TITLE XLVII--DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

This title sets forth amounts requested and authorized for DOE national security programs.