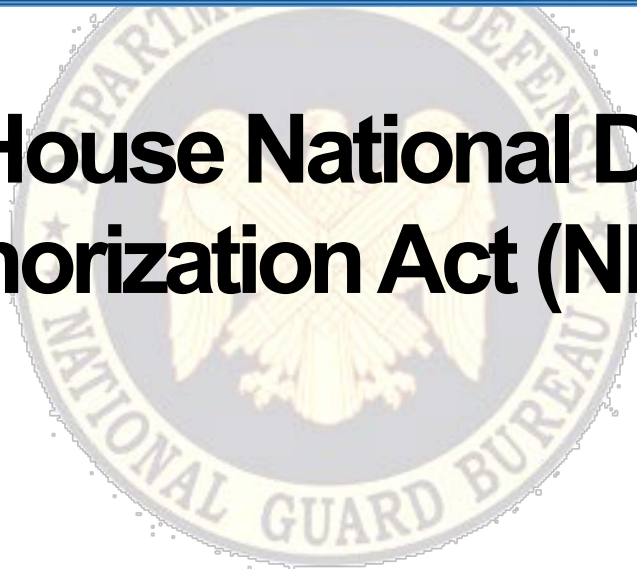




FY22 House National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)



Summary of H.R. 4350 The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022



As of September 13th, 2021

	Passed in Committee	Passed in Chamber	Agreement	Final Passage	Signed into Law
House	September 02, 2021				
Senate					

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Executive Summary

This guide provides a short summary of the House Armed Services Committee's Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

To obtain a complete understanding of any particular provision, users are encouraged to review the actual bill text. Bill text and the conference report can be found on NGB-LL's website: www.nationalguard.mil/ll. Beyond the legislative provisions, there are a number of directive reports with specific relevance to the National Guard. Readers are encouraged to review this report language for their own situational awareness.

Status:

On September 2nd, 2021, the House Armed Services Committee passed their FY22 National Defense Authorization Act. The bill authorizes a topline of nearly \$768 billion for FY22 national defense activities.

Highlights:

- Elevates the position of the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau to the rank of General
- Establishes a Space National Guard
- Funds the propulsion and propeller upgrades of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve C-130H airlift aircraft
- Authorizes increased funding for A-10 upgrades
- Directs the Department of Defense to report on sexual assault investigation resources and policies regarding sexual assault in the Reserve Components
- Authorizes additional funding for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account
- Amends the "1095 Rule" for Reserve Component members performing active duty or full-time National Guard duty to "1,825 days out of 2,190 days."
- Requires the military to provide Reserve and National Guard service members incentive and special duty pays at the same rate as their active duty counterparts
- Prohibits private funding for interstate deployment of the National Guard
- Extends National Guard Authorities to the Mayor of the District of Columbia
- Requires consent of the Chief Executive Officer for certain full-time National Guard duty performed in a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia
- Authorizes a 2.7% pay raise for service members
- Authorizes reallocation of funds from Afghanistan defense fund to give funding to states' National Guards to support border protection missions
- Authorizes \$50M O&M for the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe program and \$41M O&M for STARBASE
- Authorizes \$96.9M for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program
- Authorizes \$5.6M for National Guard Counter-Drug Schools

National Guard Accounts Overview

RECOMMENDED FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS DO NOT EQUAL FINAL FUNDING. FINAL FUNDING LEVELS WILL BE DECIDED BY APPROPRIATIONS BILLS



Army National Guard - Authorization of Funding (All Dollars in Thousands)

Army National Guard	FY22 PB Request	HASC Mark	Delta from PB	SASC Mark	Delta from PB	Conference Report	FY22 Delta from PB
O&M	\$7,647,209	\$7,689,909	\$42,700				
MILCON	\$257,103	\$372,208	\$115,105				

Army National Guard End Strength

Army National Guard	FY22 PB Request	HASC Mark	Delta from PB	SASC Mark	Delta from PB	Conference Report	FY22 Delta from PB
End Strength	336,000	336,000	-				
AGR	30,845	30,845	-				
Dual Status Technicians	22,294	22,294	-				
ADOS	17,000	17,000	-				



Air National Guard - Authorization of Funding (All Dollars in Thousands)

Air National Guard	FY22 PB Request	HASC Mark	Delta from PB	SASC Mark	Delta from PB	Conference Report	FY22 Delta from PB
O&M	\$6,574,020	\$6,549,920	\$24,100				
MILCON	\$197,770	\$247,970	\$50,200				

Air National Guard End Strength

Air National Guard	FY22 PB Request	HASC Mark	Delta from PB	SASC Mark	Delta from PB	Conference Report	FY22 Delta from PB
End Strength	108,300	108,300	-				
AGR	26,661	26,661	-				
Dual Status Technicians	9,885	9,885	-				
ADOS	16,000	16,000	-				

BILL TEXT

Procurement

SEC. 134. MINIMUM INVENTORY OF TACTICAL AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT AND LIMITATION ON MODIFICATION OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD TACTICAL AIRLIFT FLYING MISSIONS.

This section would require the Air Force, during the period beginning on October 1, 2021, and

ending on October 1, 2026, to maintain a total inventory of tactical airlift aircraft of not less than 279 aircraft and the Air Force may not modify the flying mission of a tactical airlift unit of the Air National Guard unless certain parameters are met.

SEC. 142. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FOR THE ARMED OVERWATCH PROGRAM.

This section limits funds authorized procurement of aircraft systems for the armed overwatch program of the United States Special Operations Command until the airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance acquisition road-map for the United States Special Operations Command is submitted to the congressional defense committees. Further, until such time as the Secretary of Defense identifies a suitable replacement for the U-28 aircraft, the U-28 aircraft platform will be maintained to provide necessary capabilities to sustain operations to meet the operational intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance requirements for combatant commanders.

Operations and Maintenance

SEC. 313. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

This section would amend section 2707 of title 10, United States Code, to allow the National Guard to access Defense Environmental Restoration Programs funds.

SEC. 320. PFAS TESTING REQUIREMENTS.

This section would require the Secretary of Defense shall complete a preliminary assessment and site inspection for PFAS, including testing for PFAS, at all military installations, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned facilities of the National Guard in the United States that have been identified by the Secretary as of the date of the enactment of the Act.

Military Personnel Authorizations

SEC. 411 END STRENGTH FOR SELECTED RESERVE.

This provision authorizes 336,000 personnel for the Army National Guard and 108,300 personnel for the Air National Guard.

SEC. 412 END STRENGTH FOR RESERVE ON ACTIVE DUTY.

This provision authorizes 30,845 ARNG positions for the Army National Guard and 26,661 positions for the Air National Guard.

SEC. 413 END STRENGTH FOR MILITARY TECHNICIANS (DUAL STATUS).

This provision authorizes 22,294 dual status technicians for the Army National Guard and 9,885 for the Air National Guard.

SEC. 414 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RESERVE PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO BE ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.

This provision authorizes 17,000 ADOS positions for the Army National Guard and 16,000 for the Air National Guard.

SEC. 415. ACCOUNTING OF RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBERS PERFORMING ACTIVE DUTY OR FULL-TIME NATIONAL GUARD DUTY TOWARDS AUTHORIZED END STRENGTHS.

This provision would authorize Reserve Component members to perform Active Duty or Full-Time National Guard Duty 1,825 days in the previous 2,190 versus 1,095 days in the previous 1,460 days.

Military Personnel Policy

SEC. 502. GRADE OF VICE CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.

This provision authorizes the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau to be appointed to the rank of General.

SEC. 503. PROHIBITION ON PRIVATE FUNDING FOR INTERSTATE DEPLOYMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD.

This section would prohibit a member of the National Guard to be ordered to cross a border of a State to perform duty (under this title, title 10, or State active duty) if such duty is paid for with private funds, unless such duty is in response to a major disaster or emergency under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

SEC. 504. REQUIREMENT OF CONSENT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR CERTAIN FULLTIME NATIONAL GUARD DUTY PERFORMED IN A STATE, TERRITORY, OR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This section amends Section 502(f)(2)(A) of title 32, USC to read that support of operations or missions undertaken by the member's unit at the request of the President or Secretary of Defense with the consent of the Chief Executive Officer of each State, to include the Mayor of the District of Columbia if operations or missions take place in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 505. CONTINUED NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT FOR FIREGUARD PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Defense shall continue to support the FireGuard program with National Guard personnel to aggregate, analyze, and assess multi-source remote sensing information for interagency partnerships in the initial detection and monitoring of wildfires until September 30, 2026. After such date, the Secretary may not reduce such support, or transfer responsibility for such support to an interagency partner, until 30 days after the date on which the Secretary submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives written notice of such proposed change, and reasons for such change.

SEC. 506. STUDY ON REAPPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE BASED ON DOMESTIC RESPONSES.

This section directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Adjutants General, to conduct a study to determine whether to reapportion the force structure of the National Guard based on wartime and domestic response requirements.

SEC. 507. REPORT ON FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF INCLUDING CYBERSECURITY OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS TO PROTECT CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN CONNECTION WITH TRAINING OR OTHER DUTY.

Not later than one year 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 House of Representatives a report on the feasibility and advisability of including in the duty described in section 502(f)(1) of title 32, United States Code, training or other duty relating to cybersecurity operations or missions undertaken by the member's unit at the request of the Governor of the State concerned to protect critical infrastructure (as that term is defined in the Critical Infrastructures Protection Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 5195c)).

SEC. 508. ACCESS TO TOUR OF DUTY SYSTEM.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall ensure, that a member of the reserve components of the Army may access the Tour of Duty system using a personal internet-enabled device.

SEC. 529C. MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Directs the CNGB to provide a report, NLT March 1, 2022, to the Committees on Armed Services and on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives, a report on the feasibility of implementing missing persons reporting with regards to facilities of the National Guard.

SEC. 552. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE SKILLBRIDGE PROGRAM.

This section authorizes eligible members of a reserve component to participate in the Skillbridge program, provided the member has completed at least 180 days on active duty in the armed forces and is expected to be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces within 180 days of the date of commencement of participation in such a program.

Military Compensation

SEC. 601. INCREASE IN BASIC PAY.

This section would increase military basic pay by 2.7 percent.

SEC. 602. EQUAL INCENTIVE PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

This sections directs the Secretary to pay a member of the reserve component of an armed force incentive pay in the same monthly amount as that paid to a member in the regular component of such armed force performing comparable work requiring comparable skills.

Health Care Provisions

SEC. 715. INCLUSION OF EXPOSURE TO PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AS COMPONENT OF PERIODIC HEALTH ASSESSMENTS.

This section directs each Secretary to include an evaluation of a service member's potential exposure to perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances during their periodic health assessment and during separation from service physical examination.

SEC. 716. PROHIBITION ON ADVERSE PERSONNEL ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES BASED ON DECLINING COVID-19 VACCINE.

Service members discharged because of they chose not to receive the COVID-19 vaccine may only receive an honorable discharge.

Department of Defense Organization and Management

SEC. 921. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPACE NATIONAL GUARD.

This section establishes the Space National Guard, a reserve component of the United States Space Force.

SEC. 922. NO EFFECT ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

This section states the establishment of the Space National Guard does not authorize or require the relocation of any facility, infrastructure, or military installation of the Space National Guard or Air National Guard.

SEC. 923. IMPLEMENTATION OF SPACE NATIONAL GUARD.

This section implements the Space National Guard NLT 18 months after the date of the enactment of the NDAA. Joint briefings are further required to the congressional defense committees NLT 90 days after the date of enactment of the NDAA, and annually for the five subsequent years, by the Secretary of the Air Force, Chief of the Space Force, and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, to brief the status of implementation.

SEC. 924. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS AND CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES.

This section discusses explains the term “Space National Guard” and the composition of the Space National Guard of the United States, both when a component of the Space Force and when not in Federal Service.

General Provisions

SUBTITLE F- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD HOME RULE

Sections 1067 through 1070 discuss the extension of National Guard authorities to the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

Matters Relating to Foreign Nations

SEC. 1243. REPORT ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GUARD AND TAIWAN.

This section directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report, NLT February 15, 2022, on the feasibility and advisability of enhanced cooperation between the National Guard and Taiwan.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 2402. AUTHORIZED ENERGY RESILIENCE AND CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM PROJECTS.

Michigan.....	Camp Grayling.....	\$5,700,000
Mississippi.....	Camp Shelby.....	\$45,655,000

SEC. 2601. AUTHORIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Alaska ¹	Joint Base Elmendorf- Richardson.....	\$5,000
California ²	Beale Air Force Base.....	\$33,000,000
Connecticut.....	National Guard Armory Putnam.....	\$17,500,000
Georgia.....	Fort Benning.....	\$13,200,000
Guam.....	Barrigada National Guard Complex.....	\$34,000,000
Idaho.....	National Guard Armory Jerome.....	\$15,000,000
Illinois.....	National Guard Armory Bloomington.....	\$15,000,000
Kansas.....	National Guard Reserve Center.....	\$16,732,000
Louisiana ³	Camp Minden.....	\$13,800,000
	National Guard Armory Lake Charles.....	\$18,500,000
Maine.....	National Guard Armory Saco.....	\$21,200,000
Michigan ⁴	Camp Grayling.....	\$16,000,000
Mississippi ⁵	Camp Shelby.....	\$15,500,000
Montana.....	National Guard Armory Butte.....	\$16,000,000

Nebraska ⁶	Camp	\$11,000,000
	Ashland.....	
North Dakota.....	North Dakota Army National Guard	\$15,500,000
	Recruiting...	
South Carolina ⁷	McEntire Joint National Guard	\$9,000,000
	Base.....	
Virginia ⁸	National Guard Armory	\$13,000,000
	Troutville.....	
	National Guard Aviation Support	\$5,805,000
	Facility.....	

1. Congressional add for Planning & Design for a National Guard Readiness Center in the amount of \$5M.
2. Congressional add for 940 ARW SQ OPS & AMU Complex in the amount of \$33M.
3. Congressional add for Collective Training Unaccompanied Housing in the amount of \$13.8M.
4. Congressional add for a National Guard Readiness Center in the amount of \$16M.
5. Congressional add for the Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site in the amount of \$15.5M.
6. Congressional add for Collective Training Unaccompanied Housing in the amount of \$11M.
7. Congressional add for a Hazardous Cargo Pad in the amount of \$9M.
8. Congressional add for an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar in the amount of \$5.8M.

SEC. 2604. AUTHORIZED AIR NATIONAL GUARD CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION PROJECTS.

Massachusetts.....	Barnes Air National Guard	\$12,200,000
	Base.....	
Delaware ⁹	Newcastle Air National Guard	\$17,500,000
	Base.....	
Idaho ¹⁰	Boise Air	\$6,500,000
	Terminal.....	
Illinois ¹¹	Abraham Capital	\$10,200,000
	Airport.....	
Michigan.....	Alpena County Regional	\$23,000,000
	Airport.....	
	W.K. Kellogg Regional	\$10,000,000
	Airport.....	
Mississippi.....	Jackson International	\$9,300,000
	Airport.....	
New York.....	Schenectady Municipal	\$10,800,000
	Airport.....	
Ohio.....	Camp	\$7,800,000
	Perry.....	
South Carolina.....	McEntire Joint National Guard	\$9,800,000
	Base.....	
South Dakota.....	Joe Foss	\$9,800,000
	Field.....	
Wisconsin.....	Truax	\$44,200,000
	Field.....	
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne Municipal	\$13,400,000
	Airport.....	

9. Congressional Add to replace Fuel Cell/Corrosion Control Hangar in the amount of \$17.5M.
10. Congressional Add for a Medical Training Facility in the amount of \$6.5M.
11. Congressional Add for a Civil Engineering Facility in the amount of \$10.2M.

SEC. 2853. LAND CONVEYANCE, ROSECRANS AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE, SAINT JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

This section discusses the land conveyance of 54 acres at Rosecrans Air National Guard Base located on the southern end of the airfield at Rosecrans Memorial Airport in Saint Joseph, MO to the City of Saint Joseph, MO.

SEC. 4601. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION.

ARNG Unspecified Worldwide..	Planning and Design.....	\$28,000,000
ARNG Unspecified Worldwide..	Unspecified Minor Construction.....	\$39,471,000
ANG Various Worldwide.....	Planning and Design.....	\$34,402,000
ANG Unspecified Worldwide....	Unspecified Minor Construction.....	\$29,068,000

HASC Committee Report Requirements / Items of Interest

SEC. 740. FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY STUDY ON ESTABLISHMENT OF AEROMEDICAL SQUADRON AT JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM.

This section directs the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Director of the Air National Guard, to complete a study, NLT April 1, 2022, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam an aeromedical squadron of the Air National Guard in Hawaii to support the aeromedical mission needs of the State of Hawaii and the United States Indo-Pacific Command.

KC-135R Cooling Capability

The committee understands the KC-135R provides Aerial Refueling, Aeromedical Evacuation and Mobility Transport for both the Active and Reserve Components. The committee also understand that these critical yet aged airframes do not have adequate cooling capability for ground and low-altitude operations, significantly impacting operations and crew stamina in a large number of our nations key operating environments. The committee also recognizes that Ground cooling carts are the primary method for temperature reduction, but are removed prior to engine start and are not usable if mission delays occur. A roll-on/roll-off vapor cycle air conditioning units placed onboard can provide required cooling at a fraction of the cost of replacing the aircraft handling system. The committee understands that aircrew cooling has been a long-standing Air National Guard Critical requirement, but has yet to receive funding. The committee recommends additional funding for the National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment Account (NGREA) to meet this requirement. The committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 31, 2022 on the Air Force’s strategy to fill this identified, critical requirement for the KC-135R fleet.

National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account

The budget request contained no funding for a National Guard and Reserve Component equipment account. The committee has long been concerned about the availability of modern equipment needed to ensure the relevance and readiness of the National Guard and Reserve Components as an operational reserve and for their domestic support missions. The committee notes that the annual National Guard and Reserve Equipment Reports over the last several years identify continuing shortages in modernized equipment and challenges associated with efficiently fulfilling combat readiness training requirements.

The committee believes additional funds would help manage strategic risk and eliminate identified critical dual-use equipment shortfalls. The committee expects these funds to be used for the purposes of, but not limited to, the procurement and modernization of High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles including modifications for rollover mitigation; Family of Medium Tactical

Vehicles trucks; F-16 Active Electronically Scanned Array radar; KC-135 modernization; C- 130 propeller upgrades; C-130 firefighting system upgrades; UH-60 conversions and UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters; UH-72 Lakota helicopters and sustainment; and other critical dual-use, unfunded procurement items for the National Guard and Reserve Components. The committee recommends \$950.0 million for National Guard and Reserve equipment.

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.

The committee notes that in order to support the national defense strategy there is an identified need for training capabilities that can best be achieved within an all-domain training environment that is able to support training and exercises for aircraft, maritime, littoral, amphibious, joint fire support, maneuver coordinated with fires and effects, multi-echelon sustainment, combined arms live fire, decisive major combat operations scenarios, air mobility, cyber operations, space operations, electronic warfare spectrum availability, mission command, remotely piloted aircraft launch and recovery, and four seasons capabilities.

The committee notes that the National All Domain Warfighting Center in Michigan is able to support this all-domain approach and the requirements that come with it, therefore enhancing opportunities for all military services to train within its facilities. Joint All Domain training, exercise integration, and test and experimentation capability currently residing within NADWC supports military units from all service branches, our allies and partners.

The committee further notes that NADWC delivers a joint all-domain, four season, training environment that is able to support its users in their efforts 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. These capabilities are critical to the preparedness of our armed forces for future warfighting demands. NADWC provides a training environment that 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 directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of the Air Force, to submit a report to the House Armed Services Committee by March 31, 2022, on existing joint all-domain warfighting centers that are able to support training and exercises for aircraft, maritime, littoral, amphibious, joint fire support, maneuver coordinated with fires and effects, multiechelon sustainment, combined arms live fire, decisive major combat operations scenarios, air mobility, cyber operations, space operations, electronic warfare spectrum availability, mission command, remotely piloted aircraft launch and recovery, and four seasons capabilities., including:

- (1) current funding levels for the National Guard training centers that meet all these requirements and conduct joint all-domain warfighting training;
- (2) whether these training centers that meet all these requirements are appropriately resourced to conduct joint all-domain warfighting training;
- (3) training capabilities and opportunities available at each joint all-domain warfighting center that meet all these requirements; and
- (4) training gaps and limitations present at each joint-all domain warfighting center that meet all these requirements.

Study and Report on Feasibility of Permanent Basing Air Force Flying Unit/s on Guam

The committee recognizes the importance the island of Guam plays in the National Military Strategy for the Department of Defense and its critical role in safeguarding our national security

interests in the Indo-Pacific. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Director of the Air National Guard, to report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 15, 2022, on the feasibility and advisability of establishing Total Force flying mission/s on Guam that include the Guam Air National Guard. The report shall include at a minimum the following:

- (1) a detailed analysis on how permanent basing flying mission/s on Guam would affect the region's strategic planning and overall national defense and security;
- (2) the optimum airframe type/s and mission designation;
- (3) the overall cost estimate for such establishment;
- (4) a cost-benefit analysis of rotational presence vs. permanent basing;
- (5) an estimate of how many assigned personnel are required to support the mission;
- (6) the length of time and critical milestones required for such establishment;
- (7) the recommended structure of the organization (Active or Classic Associate); and
- (8) such other matters as may be determined relevant by the Secretary.

Reducing the Risk of Flash Fire

The committee is aware of the ongoing risks of flash fire to members of the Armed Forces and National Guard and encourages the implementation of enhanced protections against this significant category of injury. The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by February 1, 2022, on the risk of flash fire to members of the Armed Forces and National Guard of the United States which shall include at a minimum:

- (1) an assessment of the risk to members of the Armed Forces and National Guard presented by flash fire in combat and non-combat operations;
- (2) a review of existing criteria for determining in what circumstances combat uniforms of the Armed Forces and National Guard are required to be flame resistant;
- (3) the potential benefits of flame-resistant combat uniforms on operational safety and force protection; and
- (4) plans for enhancing protections for members of the Armed Forces and National Guard against flash fire.

Report on the Status of PFAS Remediation

The committee recognizes the Department's efforts to test for and plan for the remediation of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at and around military installations. However, the committee is concerned that many service members, military families, and nearby communities remain at risk of PFAS exposure. The committee notes that rapid remediation of PFAS is critical to safeguarding the health of military and nearby communities. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by March 1, 2022, detailing a proposed schedule for the completion of remediation of PFAS at military installations, formerly used defense sites, and State-owned National Guard facilities in the United States and the associated cost estimates to perform such remediation. The committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to identify the status of efforts to remediate PFAS at the following sites in the report:

- (1) England Air Force Base, Louisiana.
- (2) Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.
- (3) Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.
- (4) Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina.
- (5) Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.
- (6) Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida.
- (7) Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, New York.
- (8) Grand Prairie Armed Forces Reserve Complex, Texas.
- (9) Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma.
- (10) Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina.
- (11) Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana.

- (12) Plattsburgh Air Force Base, New York.
- (13) Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.
- (14) Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas.
- (15) Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi.
- (16) Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois.
- (17) Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, California.
- (18) Travis Air Force Base, California.
- (19) Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota.
- (20) Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota.
- (21) Westover Air Reserve Base, Massachusetts.
- (22) Eaker Air Force Base, Arkansas.
- (23) Naval Air Station Alameda, California.
- (24) Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska.
- (25) Horsham Air Guard Station, Pennsylvania.
- (26) Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma.
- (27) Dover Air Force Base, Delaware.
- (28) Edwards Air Force Base, California.
- (29) Robins Air Force Base, Georgia.
- (30) Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, New Jersey.
- (31) Galena Air Force Base, Alaska.
- (32) Naval Research Laboratory Chesapeake Bay Detachment, Maryland.
- (33) Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado.
- (34) Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee.
- (35) Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma.
- (36) Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington.
- (37) Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.
- (38) Hancock Field Air National Guard Base, New York.
- (39) F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming.
- (40) Nevada Air National Guard Base - Reno, Nevada.
- (41) K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan.
- (42) Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire.
- (43) Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri.
- (44) Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan.
- (45) Shepherd Field Air National Guard Base, West Virginia.
- (46) Naval Air Station Whidbey Island - Ault Field, Washington.
- (47) Rosecrans Air National Guard Base, Missouri.
- (48) Joint Base Andrews, Maryland.
- (49) Iowa Air National Guard Base - Des Moines, Iowa.
- (50) Stewart Air National Guard Base, New York.

National Guard Active Guard Reserve Program

The committee notes that the Army National Guard relies on a percentage of its overall personnel to work in a full-time support capacity to ensure rapid emergency response, provide administrative and logistical execution of training events, and maintain National Guard facilities and community relations and recruitment of members. The number of full-time support personnel is based on the authorized Army National Guard end strength. This number is currently less than 62 percent of what is authorized across the 54 States and territories. The committee is also concerned about multiple consecutive National Guard tours in the National Capital Region.

Therefore, the committee directs the Director of the National Guard Bureau, in consultation with the State Adjutants General, to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 2022, on the National Guard Bureau Title 10 Active Guard and Reserve Program. The specific elements of the report should:

(1) describe the current composition of the National Guard title 10 program, including the current levels of Army and Air National Guard personnel on Active Duty in support of the Reserves; on title 10 duty in the National Capital Region; on title 10 duty outside of the National Capital Region; and average number of years spent consecutively on title 10 duty.

(2) assess the feasibility of converting title 10 billets to 3-year nonconsecutive rotational billets between title 32 and title 10 status including a recommended timeline of implementation; proposed billets to be converted; criteria used to determine which billets should be converted; effects on State management of officer career progression; and effects on recruiting and retention of the title 32 and title 10 Active Guard Reserve force.

(3) identify the total cost and any barriers to convert 1,000 traditional Guard positions to Active Guard positions every year for the next 10 years, for a total of 10,000 nationwide.

(4) identify any additional legislative language deemed necessary to convert title 10 billets to rotational duty.

National Guard Drill Periods

The committee is concerned that two decades of continual deployment of the National Guard and increasing use of the National Guard for domestic missions including security and more frequent national disaster response, combined with increased drill periods, is exacting a heavier toll on the force and on individual guardsmen than was ever intended. Ignoring or failing to examine this issue and to consider opportunities to mitigate the impact on guardsmen through modifications to drill periods and compensation risks long-term damage to the National Guard and the service it provides to the country.

The committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives by February 1, 2022, including, for fiscal years 2019 and 2020, data on the number of guardsmen who were required to drill on more than 10 weekdays during the year; data on the number of guardsmen who were required to drill for more than 38 total days during the year; the distribution of the number of drilling days for guardsmen disaggregated by the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentile; and also analyses of the effects of increased mobilization periods and weekday drill periods on National Guard readiness and retention, the adequacy of the current National Guard drill pay structure for drill periods covering weekdays or periods that bring a guardsman's total days drilled above 38 per year, and the impact of potential duty status reform on these issues.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Medical Response

The committee applauds the Secretary of Defense's deployment of military assets to speed ongoing COVID-19 vaccination efforts in the United States. The committee also notes that the Department of Defense provided significant support to State and local agencies in the initial stages of the national pandemic response in 2020. Not only did medical units from the Army, Navy, and Air Force render invaluable support, but other elements of the force, particularly the National Guard, provided essential logistical and security support to overwhelmed State and local governments and medical facilities. While individual units did outstanding work, the committee believes the Department's response could have been better coordinated. Such coordination is essential, given the disruptive nature and frequency of these events, from the West African Ebola response in 2014 to the present

The committee believes that the United States military will always be a primary supporting responder to mass events, whether caused by infectious disease or an adversary-generated chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) event. Unfortunately, the first time that line units, military medical providers, and local authorities ever acted jointly is in the occurrence of an actual event, as was the case of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) during the Ebola mission to Africa. At no time were CBRN first line responders, military healthcare providers, and local

officials afforded the opportunity to train jointly in the operational medical response to an epidemic or CBRN attack. This deficiency must be addressed. To that end, the committee understands that the CBRN School at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, as well as other locations with CBRN military capabilities may provide integrated medical and line unit training for these types of contingencies to remedy these gaps in training.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the congressional defense committees by March 1, 2022, on plans to institute integrated medical, line unit, and civil authority training for an epidemic or CBRN event, to include possible locations for such training and the capabilities that may be used during the training to include throughput.

Innovations in Suicide Prevention Efforts

The committee recognizes that suicides are tragic events that affect the military community on a daily basis and that the military's response to suicidal thoughts, attempts, and deaths involves clinical and non-clinical approaches. Clinical efforts may include depression and suicide-specific screening in primary care and during annual periodic health assessments. Non-clinical efforts include activities such as facilitating training of service members in problem-solving, coping skills, and financial literacy. The committee is concerned that despite these efforts to reduce the risk of suicide, the suicide rate appears to be increasing at an alarming rate. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, not later than March 1, 2022, on how the Department of Defense and the military services are incorporating innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning in identifying at-risk individuals, as well as the usefulness of predictive analytics in this arena. In addition, the briefing should include how the Department of Defense and the military services are measuring the effectiveness of recently deployed risk reduction tools such as the Army Commander Risk Reduction Toolkit, the Navy's Commander Risk Mitigation Dashboard, the National Guard's Springboard, and the Marine Corps' Command Individual Risk and Resiliency Assessment System at aggregating risk indicators for suicide prevention.

National Guard Telehealth Capability

The committee notes that the Periodic Health Assessment (PHA) is a screening tool used by the Armed Forces to evaluate the individual medical readiness of service members. It is the first of what may be several activities that provide the information needed by the surgeons general to assess individual mission readiness. Administration of the PHA for the Guard and Reserves is uniquely challenging.

Members of the Guard and Reserves, who generally live and work in their communities rather than on a military installation, have multiple training requirements and limited time during drill weekends. Currently, the PHA must be completed with a secure military facility computer or via a Common Access Card (CAC)-enabled computer (not a mobile device). Completion of the PHA requires that the Guard or Reserve member have access to a computer and CAC card reader, take time off work and travel to a military facility to use a military computer, or take time away from training to complete the PHA during training time. It is logistically and administratively difficult and places burden on members of the Guard and Reserves.

As a result, the committee urges the National Guard to establish a secure mobile application that provides the capability for a member of the National Guard to complete the PHA self-assessment and follow-up information and screenings on a personally owned smartphone, tablet computer, or other handheld mobile device that can communicate with a military network. Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2022, on the plan and progress for implementing telehealth Periodic Health Assessments.

Deployment to Dwell Ratio of Special Operation Forces

The committee understands that special operations forces (SOF) sustained a near 1:1 deployment-to-dwell operational tempo for the last 20 years in support of geographic combatant commands to

counter violent extremist organizations. The committee is aware that the 20 years of constant deployments has profoundly challenged SOF culture and readiness, and is encouraged by efforts to increase the time between deployments across the formation.

Therefore, the committee directs the Assistant Secretary of Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict to provide a report to the congressional defense committees by January 28, 2022, on the current and projected deployment to dwell ratio for special operations forces. The report shall consider the Global Force Management Allocation Plan and any Request for Forces related to SOF. Further, in addition to specifically addressing the deployment to dwell ratio for support forces, the report must include the National Guard and Reserve Components.

Department of Defense State Partnership Program Support to U.S. Security Cooperation Objectives

The committee maintains a continuing interest in the Department of Defense State Partnership Program (SPP). The committee recognizes that SPP is an important component of U.S. security cooperation efforts. Further, the committee notes that SPP has expanded significantly in size and scope since its inception.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2022, regarding SPP. Such briefing shall include an evaluation of the support provided by SPP to the security cooperation objectives of the United States in support of the National Security Strategy and the National Defense Strategy; an analysis of the National Guard's SPP requirements and resources (to include state-level components and associated personnel); an analysis of the roles played by National Guard bilateral affairs officers in support of the SPP; and any other matters regarding the status of the SPP that the Secretary determines relevant.

Leveraging Opportunities for Public-Private Partnerships on U.S. Military Installations

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by no later than March 1, 2022 on recommendations for reducing barriers and streamlining processes to enable private companies to build partnerships with federal and state-owned military installations, including all-domain training centers, and installations operated by the National Guard.

The report shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) recommendations regarding opportunities to leverage public-private partnerships to enable private companies to create synergies work with servicemembers and the National Guard;
- (2) currently existing authorities allowing private companies to lease, rent, or otherwise permitted to operate on and improve, state and federally-owned military installations, to include support research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) of defense technologies;
- (3) identifying the instrumentation and equipment needs necessary for increased RDT&E at all-domain training centers that are able to support training, testing and exercises for aircraft, maritime, littoral, amphibious, joint fire support, maneuver coordinated with fires and effects, multi-echelon sustainment, combined arms live fire, decisive major combat operations scenarios, air mobility, cyber operations, space operations, electronic warfare spectrum availability, mission command, remotely piloted aircraft launch and recovery, and four seasons capabilities; and
- (4) any statutory or regulatory barriers to such opportunities.

Section 6001—FAA Rating of Civilian Pilots of the Department of Defense

This section would require the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to modify section 61.73 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, so that Department of Defense civilian pilots who receive the same training, instruction, and qualifications as their Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard counterparts receive the same treatment with respect to FAA recognition of pilot ratings.