more than five years each, but not for more than a total of 20 years.

“(b) This section applies only to facilities that conform to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for protection, including dispersal, and that are in a program approved by the Secretary of Defense for the protection of petroleum facilities.”


1990—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 101–510 struck out subsec. (d) which read as follows: “The Secretary concerned shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the terms of the contracts made under this section and the names of the contractors. The reports shall be made at such times and in such form as may be agreed upon by the Secretary and those Committees.”

1984—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 98–525 substituted subsections (a) and (b) of section 3321 for section 3324(a) and (b).


Pub. L. 97–238, § 3(b)(6), directed the substitution of section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 for section 529 of title 31, which could not be executed in prior substitution of language by Pub. L. 97–214.


Section.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidaries

**Effective Date of 2017 Amendment**

Pub. L. 115–81, div. A, title VII, § 881(b), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1504, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending this section] shall apply with respect to contracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017], and may be applied to a contract entered into before that date if the total contract period under the contract (including options) has not expired as of the date of any extension of such contract period by reason of such amendment.”

**Effective Date of 1982 Amendment**

Amendment by Pub. L. 97–214 effective Oct. 1, 1982, and applicable to military construction projects, and to construction and acquisition of military family housing authorized before, on, or after such date, see section 12(a) of Pub. L. 97–214, set out as an Effective Date note under section 2601 of this title.

**Bulk Fuel Management in United States Indopacifc Command Area of Responsibility**


“(a) Bulk Fuel Management Strategy.—

“(1) Strategy Required.—The Secretary of Defense shall prepare a bulk fuel management strategy for the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility designed to develop the required bulk fuel management infrastructure and programs to optimally support bulk fuel management in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility.

“(2) Additional Elements.—The strategy shall include the following additional elements:

“(A) A description of current organizational responsibility of bulk fuel management in the United States Indo-Pacific Command Area of Responsibility from ordering, storage, strategic transportation, and tactical transportation to the last tactical mile.

“(B) A description of legacy bulk fuel management assets that can be used to support the United States Indo-Pacific Command.

“(C) A description of current programs for platforms and weapon systems and research and development aimed at managing fuel constraints through decreasing demand.

“(2) Coordination.—The bulk fuel management strategy required by subsection (a) shall be prepared in coordination with subject-matter experts of the United States Indo-Pacific Command, the United States Transportation Command, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the military departments.”

**Notice of Purchase of Drop-In Fuel**


“(c) Notice of Purchase Required.—If the Secretary of Defense intends to purchase a drop-in fuel intended for operational use with a fully burdened cost in excess of 10 percent more than the fully burdened cost of a traditional fuel available for the same purpose, the Secretary shall provide notice of such intended purchase to the congressional defense committees (Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives) by not later than 30 days before the date on which such purchase is intended to be made.

“(d) Definitions.—In this section [this note]:

“(1) The term ‘drop-in fuel’ means a neat or blended liquid hydrocarbon fuel designed as a direct replacement for a traditional fuel with comparable performance characteristics and compatible with existing infrastructure and equipment.

“(2) The term ‘traditional fuel’ means a liquid hydrocarbon fuel derived or refined from petroleum.

“(3) The term ‘operational purposes’ means for the purposes of conducting military operations, including training, exercises, large scale demonstrations, and moving and sustaining military forces and military platforms. The term does not include research, development, testing, evaluation, fuel certification, or other demonstrations.

“(4) The term ‘fully burdened cost’ means the commodity price of the fuel plus the total cost of all personnel and assets required to move and, when necessary, protect the fuel from the point at which the fuel is received from the commercial supplier to the point of use.”

**Purchases of Gasohol As Fuel for Motor Vehicles**

Pub. L. 96–107, title VIII, § 815, Nov. 9, 1979, 93 Stat. 817, which had authorized the Secretary of Defense to buy domestically produced alcohol and gasohol for use as fuel in Department of Defense motor vehicles, was repealed and reenacted as section 2398 (now 2922c) of this title by Pub. L. 97–295, §§ 1129(a)(1), 6(b), Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1289, 1315.
of energy production facilities under this section.


Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 116–92 substituted “energy resilience are included as critical factors” for “resilience are prioritized and included”.

2018—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 115–232 amended subsec. (d) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (d) read as follows: “The Secretary concerned shall prioritize energy security and resiliency.”


“(1) after the approval of the proposed contract by the Secretary of Defense, and

“(2) after the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified of the terms of the proposed contract, including the dollar amount of the contract and the amount of energy or fuel to be delivered to the Government under the contract.”.

1987—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 100–26, which directed that “The term” be inserted in each paragraph after the paragraph designation and the first word after the first quotation marks in each paragraph be revised so that the initial letter of such word is lowercase, could not be executed because subsec. (c) contained no paragraphs and no quoted words. The probable intent of Congress was to amend section 2383(c) of this title.


Subsecs. (c), (d), Pub. L. 97–321, § 805(b)(3)(B), redesignated subsec. (d) as (c).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Oct. 1, 1982, and applicable to military construction projects, and to construction and acquisition of military family housing authorized before, on, or after such date, see section 12(a) of Pub. L. 97–214, set out as a note under section 2901 of this title.

§ 2922b. Procurement of energy systems using renewable forms of energy

(a) In procuring energy systems the Secretary of a military department shall procure systems that use solar energy or other renewable forms of energy whenever the Secretary determines that such procurement is possible, suited to supplying the energy needs of the military department under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, consistent with the energy performance goals and energy performance plan for the Department of Defense developed under section 2911 of this title, and supported by the special considerations specified in subsection (e) of such section.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall from time to time study uses for solar energy and other renewable forms of energy to determine what uses of such forms of energy may be reliable in supplying the energy needs of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense, based upon the results of such studies, shall from time to time issue policy guidelines to be followed by the Secretaries of the military departments in carrying out subsection (a) and section 2915 of this title.


Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 115–91 substituted “subsection (e)” for “subsection (c)”.

2006—Pub. L. 109–364, § 2851(b)(2), renumbered section 2394a of this title as this section.

Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109–364, § 2851(b)(3)(D)(i), substituted “possible, suited for” for “possible and will be cost effective, reliable, and otherwise suited” and “the jurisdiction of the Secretary, consistent with the energy performance goals and energy performance plan for the Department of Defense developed under section 2911 of this title, and supported by the special considerations specified in subsection (c) of such section” for “his jurisdiction”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109–364, § 2851(b)(3)(D)(ii), struck out “cost effective and” before “reliable” and substituted “2915” for “2857”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 109–364, § 2851(b)(3)(D)(iii), struck out subsec. (c) which read as follows: “(c)(1) For the purposes of this section, an energy system using solar energy or other renewable forms of energy shall be considered to be cost effective if the difference between (A) the original investment cost of the energy system using such a form of energy, and (B) the original investment cost of the energy system not using such a form of energy can be recovered over the expected life of the system.

“(2) A determination under paragraph (1) concerning whether a cost-differential can be recovered over the expected life of a system shall be made using the lifecycle cost methods and procedures established pursuant to section 544(a) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8254(a)).”


1989—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 101–310, § 1322(a)(7), struck out “(i)” after “(b)” and struck out par. (2) which read as follows: “The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives not less often than every two years a report on the studies conducted pursuant to paragraph (1). Each such report shall include any findings of the Secretary with respect to the use of solar energy and other renewable forms of energy in supplying the energy needs of the Department of Defense and any recommendations of the Secretary for changes in law that may be appropriate in light of such studies.”