

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘advanced-biofuel-powered vehicle’ includes a vehicle that uses a fuel described in section 9001(3)(A) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 [2002] (7 U.S.C. 8101(3)(A)).

“(2) The term ‘charging station’ means a parking space with electric vehicle supply equipment that supplies electric energy for the recharging of electric vehicles with at least a level two charger.

“(3) The term ‘electric grid requirements’ means the power grid and infrastructure requirements needed to support plug-in electric vehicles and vehicle-to-grid requirements.

“(4) The term ‘electric non-tactical vehicle’ means a non-tactical vehicle that is an electric vehicle.

“(5) The terms ‘electric vehicle’ includes—

“(A) a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle that uses a combination of electric and gas powered engine that can use either gasoline or electricity as a fuel source; and

“(B) a plug-in electric vehicle that runs solely on electricity and does not contain an internal combustion engine or gas tank.

“(6) The term ‘hydrogen-powered vehicle’ means a vehicle that uses hydrogen as the main source of motive power, either through a fuel cell or internal combustion.

“(7) The term ‘non-tactical vehicle’ means a vehicle other than a tactical vehicle.

“(8) The term ‘tactical vehicle’ means a motor vehicle designed to military specification, or a commercial design motor vehicle modified to military specification, to provide direct transportation support of combat or tactical operations, or for the training of personnel for such operations.”

[§ 2922h. Repealed. Pub. L. 118–159, div. A, title III, § 315(a), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 1851]

Section, added Pub. L. 114–92, div. A, title III, § 311(a), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 787, limited Secretary of Defense’s procurement of drop-in fuels.

§ 2922i. Multiyear contracts: purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources

(a) MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may enter into a contract for a period not to exceed 10 years for the purchase of electricity from sources of renewable energy, as that term is defined in section 203(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852(b)(2)).

(b) LIMITATIONS ON CONTRACTS FOR PERIODS IN EXCESS OF FIVE YEARS.—The Secretary may exercise the authority in subsection (a) to enter into a contract for a period in excess of five years only if the Secretary determines, on the basis of a business case analysis prepared by the Department of Defense, that—

(1) the proposed purchase of electricity under such contract is cost effective for the Department of Defense; and

(2) it would not be possible to purchase electricity from the source in an economical manner without the use of a contract for a period in excess of five years.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Department of Defense from using other multiyear contracting authority of the Department to purchase renewable energy.

(Added Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title VIII, § 828(a), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 229, § 2410q; renumbered § 2922i, Pub. L. 116–283, div. A, title XVIII, § 1879(a), Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4293.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2021—Pub. L. 116–283 renumbered section 2410q of this title as this section.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2021 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 116–283 effective Jan. 1, 2022, with additional provisions for delayed implementation and applicability of existing law, see section 1801(d) of Pub. L. 116–283, set out as a note preceding section 3001 of this title.

§ 2922j. Annual report on purchase of drop-in fuel

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than annually, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report that, for the year covered by the report—

(1) identifies each instance in which the Secretary purchased drop-in fuel that was not cost-competitive with traditional fuel; and

(2) for each instance identified under paragraph (1), states whether the purchase was based on a military requirement or not.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(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.

(Added Pub. L. 118–159, div. A, title III, § 315(b), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 1852.)

SUBCHAPTER III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

2924.	Definitions.
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Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2022—Pub. L. 117–263, div. A, title III, §§ 314(b)(2), 319(a), Dec. 23, 2022, 136 Stat. 2505, 2507, added items 2925 and 2928 and struck out former item 2925 “Annual Department of Defense energy management reports”.

2021—Pub. L. 117–81, div. A, title III, § 352(a)(2), Dec. 27, 2021, 135 Stat. 1654, added item 2927.

2019—Pub. L. 116–92, div. A, title III, § 320(c)(2), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1307, which directed amendment of the analysis at the beginning of this chapter by substituting “Operational energy” for “Operational energy activities” in item 2926, was executed in the analysis for this subchapter to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

2014—Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title IX, § 901(l)(3), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3468, added item 2926.

2011—Pub. L. 112–81, div. B, title XXVIII, § 2821(a)(2)(B), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1691, added item 2924.

2008—Pub. L. 110–417, [div. A], title III, § 331(b)(2), Oct. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 4420, added item 2925 and struck out former item 2925 “Annual report”.