

Subtitle C—General Service Authorities and Military Records

*Reduction in service commitment required for participation in career intermission program of a military department (sec. 521)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 512) that would reduce the Active-Duty service obligation for servicemember participation in the Career Intermission Program under section 710 of title 10, United States Code, from 2 months for each month of the period of the servicemember's inactivation to 1 month for each month of inactivation.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision.

We direct the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, concerning data on servicemember utilization of the Career Intermission Program in each of the military services and the effect, if any, of this statutory change to the Active-Duty service obligation on the popularity of this program.

*Improvements to military accessions in Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of the military departments (sec. 522)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 514) that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to take steps to improve military accessions in the respective Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of such Secretaries. These steps relate to assessing medical requirements, updating medical screening processes, standardizing operations across the military entrance processing stations, improving aptitude testing, and implementing any improvements identified as a result of this review.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision with an amendment that would require the Secretaries concerned to add the following steps: determine whether there is geographic variation in the accessions process, review and update the medical waiver process, and review whether there is bias in accessions against dependents of servicemembers and veterans related to any requirement for applicants to submit military medical records as a part of the accessions screening process.

*Notice program relating to options for naturalization (sec. 523)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 559J) that would require military recruiters or officers overseeing an enlistment to provide notice of a recruit's options for naturalization under title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) and inform the recruit of existing programs or services that may aid in the recruit's naturalization process. The provision would also require the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide to every former servicemember adequate notice of that member's options for naturalization.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision with an amendment that would require the Secretary of each military department to prescribe regulations that ensure that military recruits who are not U.S. citizens receive proper notice of options for naturalization. The amendment would also require the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide to servicemembers who are not U.S. citizens notice of options for naturalization.

*Appeals to Physical Evaluation Board determinations of fitness for duty (sec. 524)*

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 519) that would require the Sec-

retary of Defense, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to incorporate a formal appeals process into the policies and procedures of the Integrated Disability Evaluation System.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate provision with an amendment that would require that the formal appeals process include timelines established by the Secretary of Defense.

*Command oversight of military privatized housing as element of performance evaluations (sec. 525)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 519A) that would require the Secretaries of the military departments to ensure that the performance evaluations of certain officers and enlisted personnel with duties related to military privatized housing include an assessment of the extent to which the individual exercised effective oversight and leadership of military privatized housing.

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 2811).

The agreement includes the Senate provision.

*Feasibility study on establishment of housing history for members of the Armed Forces who reside in housing provided by the United States (sec. 526)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 519B) that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of housing history for members of the Armed Forces who reside in housing provided by the United States. The provision would require the Secretary to provide a report on the results of such study.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision.

*Enhancements to national mobilization exercises (sec. 527)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1074) that would amend section 10208 of title 10, United States Code, to require that major mobilization exercises required annually by that section periodically include the processes of the Selective Service System in preparation for the induction of personnel into the Armed Forces under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

The Senate amendment contained a similar provision (sec. 515).

The agreement includes the Senate provision with an amendment that would include a requirement that the Secretary of Defense provide a briefing and a report on the first mobilization exercise under section 10208 of title 10, United States Code, not later than 180 days and 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, respectively.

*Temporary exemption from end strength grade restrictions for the Space Force (sec. 528)*

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 404) that would temporarily exempt the Space Force from the grade restrictions in sections 517 and 523 of title 10, United States Code.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate provision with an amendment that would further require the Secretary of the Air Force to establish and submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the numbers of officers who may be serving as field grade officers, by grade.

*Report on exemptions and deferments for a possible military draft (sec. 529)*

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 512) that would require the Direc-

tor of Selective Service, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to submit a report to the Congress reviewing exemptions and deferments from registration, training, and service under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.), together with proposed revisions to such exemptions and deferments.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate provision with a technical amendment.

*Report on processes and procedures for appeal of denial of status or benefits for failure to register for Selective Service (sec. 529A)*

The Senate amendment contained a provision (sec. 513) that would require the Director of Selective Service, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report on the processes and procedures for appeal of denial of status or benefits for failure to register for selective service.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the Senate provision.

*Study and report on administrative separation boards (sec. 529B)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 516) that would require each Secretary of the military department concerned to ensure that administrative separation boards have a recorder and legal advisor.

The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The agreement includes the House provision with an amendment that would require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the use of administrative separation boards within the Armed Forces.

Subtitle D—Military Justice Reform

Part 1—Special Trial Counsel

*Special trial counsel (sec. 531)*

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 532) that would add a new article 24a to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), codified at section 824a of title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretaries of the military departments to detail one commissioned officer from each armed force to serve as the special victim prosecutor for that armed force and such number of assistant special victim prosecutors as the Secretary considers appropriate. The provision would also grant exclusive authority to prosecutors detailed under this provision to determine whether a reported offense is a special victim offense for the purposes of the section and to exercise authority over any such offense under the UCMJ. The provision would authorize prosecutors detailed pursuant to the section to exercise authority over any reported offense that the prosecutor determines to be related to the special victim offense or committed by a person alleged to have committed a special victim offense. The provision would grant exclusive authority to special victim prosecutors to make a binding determination on convening authorities to prefer or refer charges and specifications for trial by a special or general court-martial; dismiss charges and specifications on behalf of the Government; enter into plea agreements; and determine if an ordered rehearing is impracticable. Finally, the provision would authorize a convening authority to exercise any of the authorities granted to convening authorities under the UCMJ, notwithstanding the exclusive authority granted to prosecutors detailed under the section, in