

- Sec.
2925. Annual Department of Defense energy management reports.
2926. Operational energy activities.

AMENDMENTS

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”.

§ 2924. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) The term “defined fuel source” means any of the following:

- (A) Petroleum.
- (B) Natural gas.
- (C) Coal.
- (D) Coke.

(2) The term “energy-efficient maintenance” includes—

(A) the repair of military vehicles, equipment, or facility and infrastructure systems, such as lighting, heating, or cooling equipment or systems, or industrial processes, by replacement with technology that—

- (i) will achieve energy savings over the life-cycle of the equipment or system being repaired; and
- (ii) will meet the same end needs as the equipment or system being repaired; and

(B) improvements in an operation or maintenance process, such as improved training or improved controls, that result in energy savings.

(3) The term “hybrid”, with respect to a motor vehicle, means a motor vehicle that draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored energy that are both—

- (A) an internal combustion or heat engine using combustible fuel; and
- (B) a rechargeable energy storage system.

(4) The term “operational energy” means the energy required for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations. The term includes energy used by tactical power systems and generators and weapons platforms.

(5) The term “petroleum” means natural or synthetic crude, blends of natural or synthetic crude, and products refined or derived from natural or synthetic crude or from such blends.

(6) The term “renewable energy source” means energy generated from renewable sources, including the following:

- (A) Solar, including electricity.
- (B) Wind.
- (C) Biomass.
- (D) Landfill gas.
- (E) Ocean, including tidal, wave, current, and thermal.
- (F) Geothermal, including electricity and heat pumps.
- (G) Municipal solid waste.
- (H) New hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or addi-

tions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project. For purposes of this subparagraph, hydroelectric generation capacity is “new” if it was placed in service on or after January 1, 1999.

(I) Thermal energy generated by any of the preceding sources.

(Added Pub. L. 112-81, div. B, title XXVIII, §2821(a)(1), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1689; amended Pub. L. 115-91, div. B, title XXVIII, §2831(c)(6), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1858.)

AMENDMENTS

2017—Pars. (3) to (7). Pub. L. 115-91 redesignated pars. (4) to (7) as (3) to (6), respectively, and struck out former par. (3) which defined “energy security”.

§ 2925. Annual Department of Defense energy management reports

(a) ANNUAL REPORT RELATED TO INSTALLATIONS ENERGY MANAGEMENT, ENERGY RESILIENCE, AND MISSION ASSURANCE.—Not later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an installation energy report detailing the fulfillment during that fiscal year of the energy performance goals for the Department of Defense under section 2911 of this title, including progress on energy resilience at military installations according to metrics developed by the Secretary. Each report shall contain the following:

(1) A description of the progress made to achieve the goals of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), section 2911(g) of this title, section 553 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8259b), the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140), and the energy performance goals for the Department of Defense during the preceding fiscal year, including progress on energy resilience at military installations according to metrics developed by the Secretary.

(2) A description of the energy savings, return on investment, and enhancements to installation mission assurance realized by the fulfillment of the goals described in paragraph (1).

(3) Details of all utility outages impacting energy resilience at military installations (excluding planned outages for maintenance reasons), whether caused by on- or off-installation disruptions, including the total number and location of outage, the duration of the outage, the financial impact of the outage, whether or not the mission was impacted, the downtimes (in minutes or hours) these missions can afford based on their mission requirements and risk tolerances, the responsible authority managing the utility, and measure taken to mitigate the outage by the responsible authority.

(4) Details of a military installation’s total energy requirements and critical energy requirements (including critical energy loads in megawatts and the associated downtime tolerances for critical energy loads), and the current energy resilience and emergency backup systems servicing critical energy requirements, including, at a minimum—