

tions on projects, programs, and information exchange and recommendations for legislation, that the Advisory Board considers appropriate regarding the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program.”

1997—Subsec. (b)(4). Pub. L. 105-85 substituted “not less than two and not more than four” for “three years”.

1991—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 102-190, §257(b)(1), substituted “14 members” for “13 members”.

Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 102-190, §257(b)(2), added par. (1) and struck out former par. (1) which read as follows: “The Science Advisor to the President, or his designee, shall be a permanent member of the Advisory Board.”

INITIAL APPOINTMENTS OF ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title XVIII, §1801(b), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1757, directed Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Energy to make the appointments required by 10 U.S.C. 2904(a) not later than 60 days after Nov. 5, 1990, and provided that up to one-half of the members originally appointed to the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program Scientific Advisory Board could be appointed for terms of not more than six and not less than two years in order to provide for staggered expiration of the terms of members.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF ADVISORY BOARD

Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title XVIII, §1801(d), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1758, directed that first annual report of the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program Scientific Advisory Board be submitted not later than Mar. 15, 1992.

TERMINATION OF ADVISORY BOARDS

Advisory boards established after Jan. 5, 1973, to terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of their establishment, unless, in the case of a board established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such board is renewed by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such 2-year period, or in the case of a board established by the Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law. See sections 3(2) and 14 of Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 770, 776, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

CHAPTER 173—ENERGY SECURITY

Subchapter I. Energy Security Activities ..... 2911
II. Energy-Related Procurement ..... 2922
III. General Provisions ..... 2924

AMENDMENTS

2011—Pub. L. 112-81, div. B, title XXVIII, §2821(a)(2)(A), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1691, substituted “2924” for “2925” in item III.

2011—Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title X, §1075(b)(47), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4371, inserted “Sec.” above “2911”.

SUBCHAPTER I—ENERGY SECURITY ACTIVITIES

Sec. 2911. Energy policy of the Department of Defense.
2912. Availability and use of energy cost savings.
2913. Energy savings contracts and activities.
2914. Energy resilience and conservation construction projects.
2915. Facilities: use of renewable forms of energy and energy efficient products.
2916. Sale of electricity from alternate energy and cogeneration production facilities.
2917. Development of geothermal energy on military lands.
2918. Fuel sources for heating systems; prohibition on converting certain heating facilities.

Sec. 2919.

Department of Defense participation in programs for management of energy demand or reduction of energy usage during peak periods.

AMENDMENTS

2019—Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1731(a)(59), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1815, which directed amendment of the analysis at the beginning of this chapter by substituting “Energy resilience and conservation construction projects” for “Energy resiliency and conservation construction projects” in item 2914, was executed in the analysis for this subchapter to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

2018—Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title X, §1081(c)(6), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1985, made technical amendment to directory language of Pub. L. 115-91, §2831(b), effective as of Dec. 12, 2017, and as if included in Pub. L. 115-91 as enacted. See 2017 Amendment note below.

2017—Pub. L. 115-91, div. B, title XXVIII, §2831(b), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1857, as amended by Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title X, §1081(c)(6), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1985, which directed amendment of the analysis at the beginning of this chapter by adding item 2911 and striking out former item 2911 “Energy performance goals and master plan for the Department of Defense”, was executed in the analysis for this subchapter to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

2016—Pub. L. 114-328, div. B, title XXVIII, §2805(a)(2), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2714, which directed amendment of the analysis at the beginning of this chapter by adding item 2914 and striking out former item 2914 “Energy conservation construction projects”, was executed in the analysis for this subchapter to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

2011—Pub. L. 111-383, div. B, title XXVIII, §2832(c)(2), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4470, added items 2911 and 2915 and struck out former items 2911 “Energy performance goals and plan for Department of Defense” and 2915 “New construction: use of renewable forms of energy and energy efficient products”.

2009—Pub. L. 111-84, div. B, title XXVIII, §2843(b), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2682, added item 2919.

§ 2911. Energy policy of the Department of Defense

(a) GENERAL ENERGY POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure the readiness of the armed forces for their military missions by pursuing energy security and energy resilience.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—In order to achieve the policy set forth in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense may—

(1) establish metrics and standards for the assessment of energy resilience;

(2) require the Secretary of a military department to perform mission assurance and readiness assessments of energy power systems for mission critical assets and supporting infrastructure, applying uniform mission standards established by the Secretary of Defense;

(3) require the Secretary of a military department to establish and maintain an energy resilience master plan for an installation;

(4) authorize the use of energy security and energy resilience, including the benefits of on-site generation resources that reduce or avoid the cost of backup power, as factors in the cost-benefit analysis for procurement of energy; and

(5) in selecting facility energy projects that will use renewable energy sources, pursue energy security and energy resilience by giving