

ercise 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.)

TRANSFER OF SECTION

Pub. L. 116–283, div. A, title XVIII, §§1801(d), 1879(a), Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4151, 4293, provided that, effective Jan. 1, 2022, with additional provisions for delayed implementation and applicability of existing law, section 2410q of this title is transferred to this subchapter, inserted after section 2922h, and redesignated as this section. See Effective Date of 2021 Amendment note below.

AMENDMENTS

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

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.

SUBCHAPTER III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.	
2924.	Definitions.
2925.	Annual Department of Defense energy management reports.
2926.	Operational energy.

AMENDMENTS

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(i)(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 additions 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”.