

by this reorganization plan, and such transfers of unexpended balances (available or to be made available for use in connection with any affected function or agency) of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of such Department, as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this reorganization plan.

(b) Nothing herein shall affect the compensation of the Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee (63 Stat. 762).

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12049

Ex. Ord. No. 12049, Mar. 27, 1978, 43 F.R. 13363, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 12107, Dec. 28, 1978, 44 F.R. 1055; Ex. Ord. No. 12608, Sept. 9, 1987, 52 F.R. 34617, which provided for establishment of Defense Economic Adjustment Program and continued the Economic Adjustment Committee, was superseded by Ex. Ord. No. 12788, Jan. 15, 1992, 57 F.R. 2213, set out as a note under section 2391 of this title.

§ 112. Department of Defense: seal

The Secretary of Defense shall have a seal for the Department of Defense. The design of the seal is subject to approval by the President. Judicial notice shall be taken of the seal.

(Added Pub. L. 87-651, title II, §202, Sept. 7, 1962, 76 Stat. 517, §132; renumbered §112 and amended Pub. L. 99-433, title I, §§101(a)(2), 110(d)(1), Oct. 1, 1986, 100 Stat. 994, 1002.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
132	5:171a(e).	July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §202(e); added Aug. 10, 1949, ch. 412, §5 (10th par.), 63 Stat. 580.

AMENDMENTS

1986—Pub. L. 99-433 renumbered section 132 of this title as this section and substituted “Department of Defense: seal” for “Seal” in section catchline.

§ 113. Secretary of Defense

(a) There is a Secretary of Defense, who is the head of the Department of Defense, appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A person may not be appointed as Secretary of Defense within seven years after relief from active duty as a commissioned officer of a regular component of an armed force.

(b) The Secretary is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to the Department of Defense. Subject to the direction of the President and to this title and section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3002) he has authority, direction, and control over the Department of Defense.

(c) The Secretary shall report annually in writing to the President and the Congress on the expenditures, work, and accomplishments of the Department of Defense during the period covered by the report, together with—

(1) a report from each military department on the expenditures, work, and accomplishments of that department;

(2) itemized statements showing the savings of public funds, and the eliminations of unnecessary duplications, made under sections 125 and 191 of this title; and

(3) such recommendations as he considers appropriate.

(d) Unless specifically prohibited by law, the Secretary may, without being relieved of his responsibility, perform any of his functions or duties, or exercise any of his powers through, or with the aid of, such persons in, or organizations of, the Department of Defense as he may designate.

(e)(1) The Secretary shall include in his annual report to Congress under subsection (c)—

(A) a description of the major military missions and of the military force structure of the United States for the next fiscal year;

(B) an explanation of the relationship of those military missions to that force structure; and

(C) the justification for those military missions and that force structure.

(2) In preparing the matter referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into consideration the content of the annual national security strategy report of the President under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043) for the fiscal year concerned.

(f) When a vacancy occurs in an office within the Department of Defense and the office is to be filled by a person appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Secretary of Defense shall inform the President of the qualifications needed by a person serving in that office to carry out effectively the duties and responsibilities of that office.

(g)(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (E), in January every four years, and intermittently otherwise as may be appropriate, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Secretaries of the military departments, the Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces, the commanders of the unified and specified combatant commands, and the heads of all Defense Agencies and Field Activities of the Department of Defense and other elements of the Department specified in paragraphs (1) through (10) of section 111(b) of this title, and to the congressional defense committees, a defense strategy. Each strategy shall be known as the “national defense strategy”, and shall support the most recent national security strategy report of the President under section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3043).

(B) Each national defense strategy shall include the following:

(i) The priority missions of the Department of Defense, and the assumed force planning scenarios and constructs.

(ii) The assumed strategic environment, including the most critical and enduring threats to the national security of the United States and its allies posed by state or non-state actors, and the strategies that the Department will employ to counter such threats and provide for the national defense.

(iii) A strategic framework prescribed by the Secretary that guides how the Department will prioritize among the threats described in clause (i), how the Department will allocate and mitigate the resulting risks, and how the Department will make resource investments.

(iv) The roles and missions of the armed forces to carry out the missions described in

clause (i), and the assumed roles and capabilities provided by other United States Government agencies and by allies and international partners.

(v) The force size and shape, force posture, defense capabilities, force readiness, infrastructure, organization, personnel, technological innovation, and other elements of the defense program necessary to support such strategy.

(vi) The major investments in defense capabilities, force structure, force readiness, force posture, and technological innovation that the Department will make over the following five-year period in accordance with the strategic framework described in clause (iii).

(C) The Secretary shall seek the military advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in preparing each national defense strategy required by this subsection.

(D) Each national defense strategy under this subsection shall be presented to the congressional defense committees in classified form with an unclassified summary.

(E) In a year following an election for President, which election results in the appointment by the President of a new Secretary of Defense, the Secretary shall present the national defense strategy required by this subsection as soon as possible after appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(F) In February of each year in which the Secretary does not submit a new defense strategy as required by paragraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees an assessment of the current national defense strategy, including an assessment of the implementation of the strategy by the Department and an assessment whether the strategy requires revision as a result of changes in assumptions, policy, or other factors.

(2)(A) In implementing the requirement in paragraph (1), the Secretary, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall each year provide to the officials and officers referred in paragraph (1)(A) written guidance (to be known as “Defense Planning Guidance”) establishing goals, priorities, and objectives, including fiscal constraints, to direct the preparation and review of the program and budget recommendations of all elements of the Department, including—

(i) the priority military missions of the Department, including the assumed force planning scenarios and constructs;

(ii) the force size and shape, force posture, defense capabilities, force readiness, infrastructure, organization, personnel, technological innovation, and other elements of the defense program necessary to support the strategy required by paragraph (1);

(iii) the resource levels projected to be available for the period of time for which such recommendations and proposals are to be effective; and

(iv) a discussion of any changes in the strategy required by paragraph (1) and assumptions underpinning the strategy, as required by paragraph (1).

(B) The guidance required by this paragraph shall be produced in February each year in order

to support the planning and budget process. A comprehensive briefing on the guidance shall be provided to the congressional defense committees at the same time as the submission of the budget of the President (as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31) for the fiscal year beginning in the year in which such guidance is produced.

(3)(A) In implementing the requirement in paragraph (1) and in conjunction with the reporting requirement in section 2687a of this title, the Secretary, with the approval of the President and the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall, on the basis provided in subparagraph (E), provide to the officials and officers referred to in paragraph (1)(A) written guidance (to be known as “Contingency Planning Guidance” or “Guidance for Employment of the Force”) on the preparation and review of contingency and campaign plans, including plans for providing support to civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident, for homeland defense, and for military support to civil authorities.

(B) The guidance required by this paragraph shall include the following:

(i) A description of the manner in which limited existing forces and resources shall be prioritized and apportioned to achieve the objectives described in the strategy required by paragraph (1).

(ii) A description of the relative priority of contingency and campaign plans, specific force levels, and supporting resource levels projected to be available for the period of time for which such plans are to be effective.

(C) The guidance required by this paragraph shall include the following:

(i) Prioritized global, regional, and functional policy objectives that the armed forces should plan to achieve, including plans for deliberate and contingency scenarios.

(ii) Policy and strategic assumptions that should guide military planning, including the role of foreign partners.

(iii) Guidance on global posture and global force management.

(iv) Security cooperation priorities.

(v) Specific guidance on United States and Department nuclear policy.

(D) The guidance required by this paragraph shall be the primary source document to be used by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in—

(i) executing the global military integration responsibilities described in section 153 of this title; and

(ii) developing implementation guidance for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders of the combatant commands.

(E) The guidance required by this paragraph shall be produced every two years, or more frequently as needed.

(4)(A) In implementing the requirement in paragraph (1), the Secretary, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall each year produce, and submit to the congressional defense committees, a report (to be known as the “Global Defense Posture Report”) that shall include the following:

(i) A description of major changes to United States forces, capabilities, and equipment as-

signed and allocated outside the United States, focused on significant alterations, additions, or reductions to such global defense posture that are required to execute the strategy and plans of the Department.

(ii) A description of the supporting network of infrastructure, facilities, pre-positioned stocks, and war reserve materiel required for execution of major contingency plans of the Department.

(iii) A list of all enduring locations, including main operating bases, forward operating sites, and cooperative security locations.

(iv) A description of the status of treaty, access, cost-sharing, and status-protection agreements with foreign nations.

(v) A summary of the priority posture initiatives for each region by the commanders of the combatant commands.

(vi) For each military department, a summary of the implications for overseas posture of any force structure changes.

(vii) A description of the costs incurred outside the United States during the preceding fiscal year in connection with operating, maintaining, and supporting United States forces outside the United States for each military department, broken out by country, and whether for operation and maintenance, infrastructure, or transportation.

(viii) A description of the amount of direct support for the stationing of United States forces provided by each host nation during the preceding fiscal year.

(B) The report required by this paragraph shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees as required by subparagraph (A) by not later than April 30 each year.

(C) In this paragraph, the term “United States”, when used in a geographic sense, includes the territories and possessions of the United States.

(h) The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Secretaries of the military departments informed with respect to military operations and activities of the Department of Defense that directly affect their respective responsibilities.

(i)(1) The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress each year a report that contains a comprehensive net assessment of the defense capabilities and programs of the armed forces of the United States and its allies as compared with those of their potential adversaries.

(2) Each such report shall—

(A) include a comparison of the defense capabilities and programs of the armed forces of the United States and its allies with the armed forces of potential adversaries of the United States and allies of the United States;

(B) include an examination of the trends experienced in those capabilities and programs during the five years immediately preceding the year in which the report is transmitted and an examination of the expected trends in those capabilities and programs during the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted to Congress during that year pursuant to section 221 of this title;

(C) include a description of the means by which the Department of Defense will maintain the capability to reconstitute or expand

the defense capabilities and programs of the armed forces of the United States on short notice to meet a resurgent or increased threat to the national security of the United States;

(D) reflect, in the overall assessment and in the strategic and regional assessments, the defense capabilities and programs of the armed forces of the United States specified in the budget submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31 in the year in which the report is submitted and in the five-year defense program submitted in such year; and

(E) identify the deficiencies in the defense capabilities of the armed forces of the United States in such budget and such five-year defense program.

(3) The Secretary shall transmit to Congress the report required for each year under paragraph (1) at the same time that the President submits the budget to Congress under section 1105 of title 31 in that year. Such report shall be transmitted in both classified and unclassified form.

(j)(1) Not later than April 8 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the cost of stationing United States forces outside of the United States. Each such report shall include a detailed statement of the following:

(A) The costs incurred outside the United States in connection with operating, maintaining, and supporting United States forces outside the United States, including all direct and indirect expenditures of United States funds in connection with such stationing.

(B) The amount of direct and indirect support for the stationing of United States forces provided by each host nation.

(2) In this subsection, the term “United States”, when used in a geographic sense, includes the territories and possessions of the United States.

(k) The Secretary of Defense, with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall provide annually to the Secretaries of the military departments and to the commanders of the combatant commands written guidelines to direct the effective detection and monitoring of all potential aerial and maritime threats to the national security of the United States. Those guidelines shall include guidance on the specific force levels and specific supporting resources to be made available for the period of time for which the guidelines are to be in effect.

[(l) Repealed. Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §1051(a)(1)(B), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1560.]

(m) INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY FUNDING REQUEST FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATION.—Whenever the President submits to Congress a request for appropriations for costs associated with a contingency operation that involves, or likely will involve, the deployment of more than 500 members of the armed forces, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the objectives of the operation. The report shall include a discussion of the following:

(1) What clear and distinct objectives guide the activities of United States forces in the operation.

(2) What the President has identified on the basis of those objectives as the date, or the set of conditions, that defines the endpoint of the operation.

(n) NOTIFICATION OF CERTAIN OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS FOR PURPOSES OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide the Chair of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency written notification of the commencement or designation of a military operation as an overseas contingency operation upon the earlier of—

(1) a determination by the Secretary that the overseas contingency operation is expected to exceed 60 days; or

(2) the date on which the overseas contingency operation exceeds 60 days.

(Added Pub. L. 87–651, title II, §202, Sept. 7, 1962, 76 Stat. 517, §133; amended Pub. L. 96–513, title V, §511(3), Dec. 12, 1980, 94 Stat. 2920; Pub. L. 97–252, title XI, §1105, Sept. 8, 1982, 96 Stat. 739; Pub. L. 97–295, §1(1), Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1287; renumbered §113 and amended Pub. L. 99–433, title I, §§101(a)(2), 102, 110(b)(2), (d)(2), title III, §301(b)(2), title VI, §603(b), Oct. 1, 1986, 100 Stat. 994, 996, 1002, 1022, 1075; Pub. L. 100–26, §7(d)(1), Apr. 21, 1987, 101 Stat. 280; Pub. L. 100–180, div. A, title XII, §1214, Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1157; Pub. L. 100–370, §1(o)(1), July 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 850; Pub. L. 100–456, div. A, title VII, §731, title XI, §1101, Sept. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 2003, 2042; Pub. L. 101–189, div. A, title XVI, §1622(c)(1), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1604; Pub. L. 101–510, div. A, title XIII, §1322(a)(1), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1671; Pub. L. 102–190, div. A, title III, §341, Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1343; Pub. L. 103–337, div. A, title X, §1070(a)(1), title XVI, §1671(c)(2), Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2855, 3014; Pub. L. 104–106, div. A, title XV, §1501(a)(8)(B), 1502(a)(3), 1503(a)(1), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 495, 502, 510; Pub. L. 104–201, div. A, title XII, §1255(c), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2698; Pub. L. 105–85, div. A, title IX, §903, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1854; Pub. L. 105–261, div. A, title IX, §915(a), title XII, §1212(b), Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2101, 2152; Pub. L. 106–65, div. A, title X, §1067(1), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 774; Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title IX, §903(a), title XVIII, §1815(e), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 273, 500; Pub. L. 111–383, div. A, title V, §514(b), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4213; Pub. L. 112–81, div. A, title IX, §933(a), title X, §1064(1), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1543, 1586; Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title X, §1076(f)(1), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1951; Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title X, §1071(c)(1), (2), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3508; Pub. L. 114–92, div. A, title X, §1060(a), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 987; Pub. L. 114–328, div. A, title IX, §941(a), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2365; Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title X, §§1051(a)(1), 1081(a)(1), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1560, 1594; Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title X, §1041, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1954; Pub. L. 116–92, div. A, title XVII, §§1731(a)(3), 1732(a), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1812, 1816.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES
1962 ACT

<i>Revised section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
133(a)	5:171(a) (last 10 words).	July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §201(a) (last 10 words), 202(a),(b); restated Aug. 10, 1949, ch. 412, §4 (last 10 words of 1st par.), 5 (1st and 2d pars.), 63 Stat. 579, 580.
133(b)	5:171a(a).	
133(c)	5:171a(b).	
133(d)	5:171a(d).	
	5:171a-1.	
	5:171a(f).	
	5:171n(a) (as applicable to 5:171a(f)).	
	[Uncodified: 1953 Reorg. Plan No. 6, §5, eff. June 30, 1953, 67 Stat. 639].	July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §202(d); added Apr. 2, 1949, ch. 47, §1; restated Aug. 10, 1949, ch. 412, §5 (9th par.); restated Aug. 6, 1958, Pub. L. 85-599, §3(b), 72 Stat. 516.
	5:171n(a).	July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §202(f); added Aug. 10, 1949, ch. 412, §5 (11th par.), 63 Stat. 581.
		July 26, 1947, ch. 343, §308(a) (as applicable to §202(f)), 61 Stat. 509.
		July 9, 1952, ch. 608, §257(e), 66 Stat. 497; Sept. 3, 1954, ch. 1257, §702(c), 68 Stat. 1189.
		1953 Reorg. Plan No. 6, §5, eff. June 30, 1953, 67 Stat. 639.

In subsection (a), the last sentence is substituted for 5 U.S.C. 171a(a) (proviso).

In subsection (b), the words “this title and section 401 of title 50” are substituted for 5 U.S.C. 171a(b) (13th through 30th words of last sentence), since those words merely described the coverage of this title and section 401 of title 50.

In subsection (c), the words “during the period covered by the report” are inserted for clarity. The following substitutions are made: “under section 125 of this title” for “pursuant to the provisions of this Act” since 125 of this title relates to the duty of the Secretary of Defense to take action to save public funds and to eliminate duplication in the Department of Defense; and the last 22 words of clause (3) for 5 U.S.C. 171a-1 (last 13 words).

In subsection (d), section 5 of 1953 Reorganization Plan No. 6 is omitted as covered by 5 U.S.C. 171a(f).

1982 ACT

<i>Revised section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
133(e)	10:133 (note).	Oct. 7, 1975, Pub. L. 94-106, §812, 89 Stat. 540.

The words “prepare and” are omitted as surplus.

1988 ACT

Subsection (k) is based on Pub. L. 100-202, §101(b) [title VIII, §8042], 101 Stat. 1329-69.

Section 8042 of the FY88 Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 100-202) established a requirement for the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report on the cost of stationing United States forces overseas. Under that section, the annual report is to be sent to the Committees on Appropriations of the two Houses. In codifying that section as section 113(k) of title 10, the committee added the two Armed Services Committees as committees to be sent the annual report. This minor change from the source law does not change the nature of the report to be submitted.

The committee notes that the source section does not specify the period of time to be covered by the report. In the absence of statutory language specifying the period to be covered by the report, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the report should cover the previous fiscal year. The committee notes, however, that the report of the Senate Appropriations Committee on its FY88 defense appropriations bill (S. Rpt. 100-235)

states that this new annual report “should cover the budget years and the 2 previous fiscal years” (page 54). The committee believes that such a requirement may be unnecessarily burdensome and in any case, if such a requirement is intended, should be stated in the statute. In the absence of clear intent, the provision is proposed to be codified without specifying the period of time to be covered by the annual report.

In codifying this provision, the committee also changed the term “United States troops” in the source law to “United States forces” for consistency in usage in title 10 and as being preferable usage. No change in meaning is intended. The committee also changed “overseas” to “outside the United States” and defined “United States” for this purpose to include the territories and possessions of the United States. The committee was concerned that the term “overseas” read literally could include Hawaii or Guam, an interpretation clearly not intended in enacting section 8042. The committee notes that the Senate report referred to above states “For the purposes of this report [meaning the new DOD annual report], U.S. forces stationed overseas are considered to be those outside of the United States and its territories.”. The committee extrapolates from this statement that provisions in the report requirement relating to expenditures “overseas” and costs incurred “overseas” are also to be construed as relating to matters outside the United States and its territories and has prepared the codified provision accordingly.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Inspector General Act of 1978, referred to in subsec. (n), is Pub. L. 95-452, Oct. 12, 1978, 92 Stat. 1101, which is set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (j)(1). Pub. L. 116-92, § 1731(a)(3), inserted “the” before “congressional defense committees”.

Subsec. (n). Pub. L. 116-92, § 1732(a), added subsec. (n).

2018—Subsec. (g)(2) to (4). Pub. L. 115-232 added pars. (2) to (4) and struck out former pars. (2) to (4) which related to annual provision of written policy guidance for preparation and review of program recommendations and budget proposals, provision every two years of written policy guidance for preparation and review of contingency plans including those providing support to civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident, and provision to congressional defense committees of a detailed classified briefing summarizing such guidance not later than Feb. 15 in any calendar year in which guidance is required.

2017—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 115-91, § 1051(a)(1)(A), redesignated par. (1) as subsec. (c) and subpars. (A) to (C) of former par. (1) as pars. (1) to (3), respectively, and struck out former par. (2) which read as follows: “At the same time that the Secretary submits the annual report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transmit to the President and Congress a separate report from the Reserve Forces Policy Board on any reserve component matter that the Reserve Forces Policy Board considers appropriate to include in the report.”

Subsec. (j)(1). Pub. L. 115-91, § 1081(a)(1), substituted “congressional defense committees” for “the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (l). Pub. L. 115-91, § 1051(a)(1)(B), struck out subsec. (l) which listed items to be included in the Secretary’s annual report to Congress under subsec. (c).

2016—Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 114-328 amended subsec. (g) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (g) required Secretary of Defense to provide annually to Department of Defense heads written policy guidance for preparation and review of program recommendations and budget proposals, to provide to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff written policy guidance for con-

tingency plans for homeland defense and for military support to civil authorities, and to include in budget materials submitted to Congress summaries of the guidance developed and summaries of any plans developed in accordance with that guidance.

2015—Subsec. (g)(3). Pub. L. 114-92 added par. (3).

2014—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 113-291, § 1071(c)(1), substituted “(50 U.S.C. 3002)” for “(50 U.S.C. 401)”.

Subsec. (e)(2). Pub. L. 113-291, § 1071(c)(2), substituted “(50 U.S.C. 3043)” for “(50 U.S.C. 404a)”.

2013—Subsec. (c)(2). Pub. L. 112-239 struck out “on” after “Board on”.

2011—Subsec. (c)(2). Pub. L. 111-383 substituted “on any reserve component matter” for “the reserve programs of the Department of Defense and on any other matters”.

Subsec. (j)(1)(A) to (C). Pub. L. 112-81, § 1064(1)(A), added subpar. (B), redesignated former subpar. (B) as (A), and struck out former subpars. (A) and (C) which read as follows:

“(A) Costs incurred in the United States and costs incurred outside the United States in connection with the stationing of United States forces outside the United States.

“(C) The effect of such expenditures outside the United States on the balance of payments of the United States.”

Subsec. (j)(2), (3). Pub. L. 112-81, § 1064(1)(B), (C), redesignated par. (3) as (2) and struck out former par. (2) which read as follows: “Each report under this subsection shall be prepared in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce.”

Subsec. (l). Pub. L. 112-81, § 933(a), amended subsec. (l) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (l) related to contents of the Secretary’s annual report to Congress under subsec. (c).

2008—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 110-181, § 903(a), substituted “seven” for “10”.

Subsec. (g)(2). Pub. L. 110-181, § 1815(e), substituted “contingency plans, including plans for providing support to civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident, for homeland defense, and for military support to civil authorities” for “contingency plans”.

1999—Subsec. (j)(1). Pub. L. 106-65 substituted “and the Committee on Armed Services” for “and the Committee on National Security” in introductory provisions.

1998—Subsec. (l). Pub. L. 105-261, § 915(a), added subsec. (l).

Subsec. (m). Pub. L. 105-261, § 1212(b), added subsec. (m).

1997—Subsec. (g)(2). Pub. L. 105-85 struck out “annually” after “Staff, shall provide” and inserted “be provided every two years or more frequently as needed and shall” after “Such guidance shall”.

1996—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 104-201, § 1255(c)(2)–(5), inserted “(1)” after “(c)”, redesignated former pars. (1), (2), and (4) as subpars. (A), (B), and (C), respectively, inserted “and” at end of subpar. (B), and added par. (2).

Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 104-201, § 1255(c)(1), struck out par. (3) which read as follows: “a report from the Reserve Forces Policy Board on the reserve programs of the Department of Defense, including a review of the effectiveness of chapters 51, 337, 361, 363, 549, 573, 837, 861 and 863 of this title, as far as they apply to reserve officers; and”.

Pub. L. 104-106, § 1501(a)(8)(B), made technical correction to directory language of Pub. L. 103-337, § 1671(c)(2). See 1994 Amendment note below.

Subsec. (i)(2)(B). Pub. L. 104-106, § 1503(a)(1), substituted “the period covered by the future-years defense program submitted to Congress during that year pursuant to section 221” for “the five years covered by the five-year defense program submitted to Congress during that year pursuant to section 114(g)”.

Subsec. (j)(1). Pub. L. 104-106, § 1502(a)(3), substituted “Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on National Security and the Committee on Appropria-

tions of the” for “Committees on Armed Services and Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and”.

1994—Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 103-337, §1671(c)(2), as amended by Pub. L. 104-106, §1501(a)(8)(B), which directed the substitution of “1219 and 1401 through 1411 of this title” for “51, 337, 361, 363, 549, 573, 837, 861 and 863 of this title, as far as they apply to reserve officers”, effective Oct. 1, 1996, could not be executed because of the intervening amendment by Pub. L. 104-201, §1255(c)(1). See 1996 Amendment note above.

Subsec. (e)(2). Pub. L. 103-337, §1070(a)(1), substituted “section 108” for “section 104”.

1991—Subsec. (i)(2)(C) to (E). Pub. L. 102-190 added subpar. (C) and redesignated former subpars. (C) and (D) as (D) and (E), respectively.

1990—Subsecs. (i) to (l). Pub. L. 101-510 redesignated subsecs. (j) to (l) as (i) to (k), respectively, and struck out former subsec. (i) which read as follows: “The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a written report, not later than February 15 of each fiscal year, recommending the amount of funds to be appropriated to the Department of Defense for the next fiscal year for functions relating to the formulation and carrying out of Department of Defense policies on the control of technology transfer and activities related to the control of technology transfer. The Secretary shall include in that report the proposed allocation of the funds requested for such purpose and the number of personnel proposed to be assigned to carry out such activities during such fiscal year.”

1989—Subsec. (j)(2)(B). Pub. L. 101-189 substituted “five-year defense program” for “Five-Year Defense Program”.

1988—Subsec. (j). Pub. L. 100-456, §731, designated existing provisions as par. (1), struck out provision requiring that each report be transmitted in both a classified and an unclassified form, and added pars. (2) and (3).

Subsec. (k). Pub. L. 100-370 added subsec. (k).

Subsec. (l). Pub. L. 100-456, §1101, added subsec. (l).

1987—Subsec. (e)(2). Pub. L. 100-26 inserted “(50 U.S.C. 404a)” after “National Security Act of 1947”.

Subsec. (j). Pub. L. 100-180 added subsec. (j).

1986—Pub. L. 99-433, §110(d)(2), struck out “: appointment; powers and duties; delegation by” at end of section catchline.

Subsecs. (a) to (e). Pub. L. 99-443, §101(a)(2), redesignated subsecs. (a) to (e) of section 133 of this title as subsecs. (a) to (e) of this section.

Pub. L. 99-433, §301(b)(2), substituted “sections 125 and 191” for “section 125” in subsec. (c)(2).

Pub. L. 99-433, §603(b), amended subsec. (e) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (e) read as follows: “After consulting with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives before February 1 of each year a written report on—

“(1) the foreign policy and military force structure for the next fiscal year;

“(2) the relationship of that policy and structure to each other; and

“(3) the justification for the policy and structure.”

Subsecs. (f) to (h). Pub. L. 99-433, §102, added subsecs. (f) to (h).

Subsec. (i). Pub. L. 99-433, §§101(a)(2), 110(b)(2), successively redesignated subsec. (h) of section 138 of this title as subsec. (h) of section 114 of this title and then as subsec. (i) of this section.

1982—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 97-295 added subsec. (e).

Subsec. (i) [formerly §138(h)]. Pub. L. 97-252, §1105, added subsec. (h). See 1986 Amendment note above.

1980—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 96-513 substituted “section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401)” for “section 401 of title 50”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2017 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §1051(z), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1568, provided that: “Except as provided in subsections (u), (v), and (w) [amending section 1061 of Pub. L. 114-328, set out as a note under section 111 of

this title] the amendments made by this section [see Tables for classification] shall take effect on the later of—

“(1) the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017]; or

“(2) November 25, 2017.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title XV, §1501(f)(3), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 501, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [see Tables for classification] shall take effect as if included in the Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act [Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title XVI] as enacted on October 5, 1994.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 1671(c)(2) of Pub. L. 103-337 effective Oct. 1, 1996, see section 1691(b)(1) of Pub. L. 103-337, set out as an Effective Date note under section 10001 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1980 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 96-513 effective Dec. 12, 1980, see section 701(b)(3) of Pub. L. 96-513, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT ON GENDER AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title X, §1047, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1588, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall seek to enter into a contract with a nonprofit entity or a federally funded research and development center independent of the Department of Defense and the Department of State to conduct research and analysis on the relationship between gender and violent extremism.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—The research and analysis conducted under subsection (a) shall include consideration of the following:

“(1) The probable causes and historical trends of women’s participation in violent extremist organizations.

“(2) Potential ways in which women’s participation in violent extremism is likely to change in the near- and medium-term.

“(3) The relationship between violent extremism and each of the following:

“(A) Gender-based violence, abduction, and human trafficking.

“(B) The perceived role or value of women at the community level, including with respect to property and inheritance rights and bride-price and dowry.

“(C) Community opinions of killing or harming of women.

“(D) Violations of girls’ rights, including child, early, and forced marriage and access to education.

“(4) Ways for the Department of Defense to engage and support women and girls who are vulnerable to extremist behavior and activities as a means to counter violent extremism and terrorism.

“(c) UTILIZATION.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall utilize the results of the research and analysis conducted under subsection (a) to inform the strategic and operational objectives of the geographic combatant command, where appropriate. Such utilization shall be in accordance with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-68; 22 U.S.C. 2152j et seq.).

“(d) REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 20, 2019], the nonprofit entity or federally funded research and development center with which the Secretary of Defense enters into the contract under subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State a report on the results of the research and analysis required by subsection (a).

“(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees each of the following:

“(A) A copy of the report submitted under paragraph (1) without change.

“(B) Any comments, changes, recommendations, or other information provided by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State relating to the research and analysis required by subsection (a) and contained in such report.

“(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this paragraph, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives];

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

“(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.”

TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS OF REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT ARE APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1707, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1799, provided that:

“(a) REQUESTS FOLLOWING APPROVAL.—Not later than seven calendar days after the Department of Defense approves a Request for Assistance from the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Defense shall electronically transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a copy of such Request for Assistance.

“(b) OFFICIAL RESPONSES TO APPROVED REQUESTS.—At the same time the Secretary of Defense submits to the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Health and Human Services an official response of the Department of Defense approving a Request for Assistance from the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Health and Human Services, as applicable, the Secretary of Defense shall electronically transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a copy of such official response.”

ACTIONS TO INCREASE ANALYTIC SUPPORT

Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1709, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1801, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall direct the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, the Director of the Joint Staff, and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, in consultation with the Secretary of each of the military services, to jointly develop and implement a plan to strengthen the analytic capabilities, expertise, and processes necessary to implement the national defense strategy, as required under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall include—

“(1) an assessment of the decision support capability of the Department of Defense to support decision-making, specifically the analytic expertise available to inform senior leader decisions that link national defense strategy objectives with approaches to competing effectively across the full spectrum of engagement against strategic competitors;

“(2) an analytic approach to force structure development, including an assessment of the major elements, products, and milestones of the force planning process of the Department;

“(3) the conclusions and recommendations of the Defense Planning and Analysis Community initiative;

“(4) the progress of the Department in implementing the recommendations of the Comptroller General of the United States set forth in Government Accountability Office Report (GAO-19-40C);

“(5) the progress of the Under Secretary, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation in implementing paragraph (5) of section 134(b) of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 902(b) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232); and

“(6) such other matters as the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate.

“(c) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than March 1, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of Senate and House of Representatives] a briefing on the plan under subsection (a).”

OVERSIGHT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXECUTE ORDERS

Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1744, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1842, provided that:

“(a) REVIEW OF EXECUTE ORDERS.—Not later than 30 days after receiving a written request by the Chairman or Ranking Member of a congressional defense committee, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the committee, including appropriately designated staff of the committee, with—

“(1) an execute order approved by the Secretary or the commander of a combatant command for review; and

“(2) a detailed briefing on such execute order.

“(b) EXCEPTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In extraordinary circumstances necessary to protect operations security or the sensitivity of the execute order, the Secretary may limit review of an execute order. A determination that extraordinary circumstances exist for purposes of this paragraph may only be made by the Secretary and the decision to limit the review of an execute order may not be delegated.

“(2) SUMMARY AND OTHER INFORMATION.—In extraordinary circumstances described in paragraph (1) with respect to an execute order, within 30 days of receiving a written request under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide to the committee concerned, including appropriately designated staff of the committee—

“(A) a written explanation of the extraordinary circumstances that led to the determination by the Secretary to limit review of the execute order; and

“(B) a detailed summary of the execute order and other information necessary for the conduct of the oversight duties of the committee.

“(c) QUARTERLY REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the budget of the President is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2021 and every 90 days thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of Senate and House of Representatives] a comprehensive report identifying and summarizing all execute orders approved by the Secretary or the commander of a combatant command in effect for the Department of Defense as of the date of the report.”

PROHIBITION ON NAMES RELATED TO THE CONFEDERACY

Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1749, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1848, provided that:

“(a) PROHIBITION ON NAMES RELATED TO THE CONFEDERACY.—In naming a new asset or renaming an existing asset, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of a military department may not give a name to an asset that refers to, or includes a term referring to, the Confederate States of America (commonly referred to as the ‘Confederacy’), including any name referring to—

“(1) a person who served or held leadership within the Confederacy; or

“(2) a Confederate battlefield victory.

“(b) ASSET DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘asset’ includes any base, installation, facility, aircraft, ship, equipment, or any other property owned or controlled by the Department of Defense or a military department.

“(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed as requiring a Secretary concerned to initiate a review of previously named assets.”

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES

Pub. L. 116-92, div. B, title XXVIII, §2861, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1899, provided that: “The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that portable fire extinguishers are installed and maintained in all Department of Defense facilities, in accordance with requirements of national model fire codes developed by the National Fire Protection Association and the International Code Council that require redundancy and extinguishers throughout occupancies regardless of the presence of other suppression systems or alarm systems.”

TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §1051(x), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1567, provided that: “Effective on December 31, 2021, the reports required under the following provisions of title 10, United States Code, shall no longer be required to be submitted to Congress:

“(1) Section 113(c)(1).

“(2) Section 113(e).

“(3) Section 116.

“(4) Section 2432.”

For termination, effective Dec. 31, 2021, of provisions in subsec. (i) of this section requiring submittal of annual report to Congress, see section 1061 of Pub. L. 114-328, set out as a note under section 111 of this title.

ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS

Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §1057, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1572, as amended by Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title X, §1062, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1970; Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1703(a), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1797, provided that:

“(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than May 1 each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of Senate and House of Representatives] a report on civilian casualties caused as a result of United States military operations during the preceding year.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—Each report under subsection (a) shall set forth the following:

“(1) A list of all the United States military operations, including each specific mission, strike, engagement, raid, or incident, during the year covered by such report that were confirmed, or reasonably suspected, to have resulted in civilian casualties.

“(2) For each military operation listed pursuant to paragraph (1), each of the following:

“(A) The date.

“(B) The location.

“(C) An identification of whether the operation occurred inside or outside of a declared theater of active armed conflict.

“(D) The type of operation.

“(E) An assessment of the number of civilian and enemy combatant casualties, including a differentiation between those killed and those injured.

“(3) A description of the process by which the Department of Defense investigates allegations of civilian casualties resulting from United States military operations, including how the Department incorporates information from interviews with witnesses, civilian survivors of United States operations, and public reports or other nongovernmental sources.

“(4) A description of—

“(A) steps taken by the Department to mitigate harm to civilians in conducting such operations; and

“(B) in the case of harm caused by such an operation to a civilian, any ex gratia payment or other assistance provided to the civilian or the family of the civilian.

“(5) A description of any allegations of civilian casualties made by public or non-governmental sources formally investigated by the Department of Defense.

“(6) A description of the general reasons for any discrepancies between the assessments of the United States and reporting from nongovernmental organizations regarding non-combatant deaths resulting from strikes and operations undertaken by the United States.

“(7) The definitions of ‘combatant’ and ‘non-combatant’ used in the preparation of the report, which shall be consistent with the laws of armed conflict.

“(8) Any update or modification to any report under this section during a previous year.

“(9) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines are relevant.

“(c) USE OF SOURCES.—In preparing a report under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall take into account relevant and credible all-source reporting, including information from public reports and nongovernmental sources.

“(d) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex. The unclassified form of each report shall, at a minimum, be responsive to each element under subsection (b) of a report under subsection (a), and shall be made available to the public at the same time it is submitted to Congress (unless the Secretary certifies in writing that the publication of such information poses a threat to the national security interests of the United States).

“(e) SUNSET.—The requirement to submit a report under subsection (a) shall expire on the date that is seven years after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017].”

[Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1703(b), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1797, provided that: “The Law Revision Counsel is directed to place such section 1057 [section 1057 of Pub. L. 115-91, set out above] in a note following section 113 of title 10, United States Code.”]

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of President under various sections delegated to Secretary of Defense, see Ex. Ord. No. 10621, July 1, 1955, 20 F.R. 4759, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 11294, Aug. 4, 1966, 31 F.R. 10601; see Ex. Ord. No. 10661, Feb. 27, 1956, 21 F.R. 1315; see Ex. Ord. No. 11390, Jan. 22, 1968, 33 F.R. 841; all set out as notes under section 301 of Title 3, The President.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUNCTIONS

For assignment of certain emergency preparedness functions to Secretary of Defense, see Parts 1, 2, and 5 of Ex. Ord. No. 12656, Nov. 18, 1988, 53 F.R. 47491, set out as a note under section 5195 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION

For order of succession during any period when the Secretary has died, resigned, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, see Ex. Ord. No. 13533, Mar. 1, 2010, 75 F.R. 10163, listed in a table under section 3345 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

IMPROVED CRIME REPORTING

Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title V, §546, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1765, provided that:

“(a) TRACKING PROCESS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the secretaries of the military departments, shall establish a consolidated tracking

process for the Department of Defense to ensure increased oversight of the timely submission of crime reporting data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation under section 922(g) of title 18, United States Code, and Department of Defense Instruction 5505.11, ‘Fingerprint Card and Final Disposition Report Submission Requirements’. The tracking process shall, to the maximum extent possible, standardize and automate reporting and increase the ability of the Department to track such submissions.

“(b) LETTER REQUIRED.—Not later than July 1, 2019, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a letter to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives that details the tracking process under subsection (a).”

CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES LIST

Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title X, § 1049, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1961, provided that:

“(a) LIST REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain a list of acquisition programs, technologies, manufacturing capabilities, and research areas that are critical for maintaining the national security technological advantage of the United States over foreign countries of special concern. The list shall be accompanied by a justification for inclusion of items on the list, including specific performance and technical figures of merit.

“(b) USE OF LIST.—The Secretary may use the list required under subsection (a) to—

“(1) guide the recommendations of the Secretary in any interagency determinations conducted pursuant to Federal law relating to technology protection, including relating to export licensing, deemed exports, technology transfer, and foreign direct investment;

“(2) inform the Secretary while engaging in interagency processes on promotion and protection activities involving acquisition programs and technologies that are necessary to achieve and maintain the national security technology advantage of the United States and that are supportive of military requirements and strategies;

“(3) inform the Department’s activities to integrate acquisition, intelligence, counterintelligence and security, and law enforcement to inform requirements, acquisition, programmatic, and strategic courses of action for technology protection;

“(4) inform development of research investment strategies and activities and develop innovation centers and an emerging technology industrial base through the employment of financial assistance from the United States Government through appropriate statutory authorities and programs;

“(5) identify opportunities for alliances and partnerships in key research and development areas to achieve and maintain a national security technology advantage; and

“(6) carry out such other purposes as identified by the Secretary.

“(c) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall—

“(1) publish the list required under subsection (a) by not later than December 31, 2018; and

“(2) update such list at least annually.”

GUIDANCE ON THE ELECTRONIC WARFARE MISSION AREA AND JOINT ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM OPERATIONS

Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title X, § 1053, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1966, provided that:

“(a) PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES FOR INTEGRATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall—

“(1) establish processes and procedures to develop, integrate, and enhance the electronic warfare mission area and the conduct of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations in all domains across the Department of Defense; and

“(2) ensure that such processes and procedures provide for integrated defense-wide strategy, planning, and budgeting with respect to the conduct of such operations by the Department, including activities con-

ducted to counter and deter such operations by malign actors.

“(b) DESIGNATED SENIOR OFFICIAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense (hereinafter referred to as the ‘designated senior official’), who shall implement and oversee the processes and procedures established under subsection (a). The designated senior official shall be designated by the Secretary from among individuals serving in the Department as civilian employees or members of the Armed Forces who are, equivalent in grade or rank, at or below the level of Under Secretary of Defense. The designated senior official shall oversee the cross-functional team established pursuant to subsection (c) and serve as an ex-officio member of the Electronic Warfare Executive Committee established in March 2015.

“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The designated senior official shall have, with respect to the implementation and oversight of the processes and procedures established under subsection (a), the following responsibilities:

“(A) Overseeing the implementation of the strategy developed by the Electronic Warfare Executive Committee for the conduct and execution of the electronic warfare mission area and joint electromagnetic spectrum operations by the Department, coordinated across all relevant elements of the Department, including both near-term and long-term guidance for the conduct of such operations.

“(B) Providing recommendations to the Electronic Warfare Executive Committee on resource allocation to support the capability development and investment in the electronic warfare and joint electromagnetic spectrum operation mission areas.

“(C) Proposing electronic warfare governance, management, organizational, and operational reforms to Secretary of Defense, after review and comment by the Electronic Warfare Executive Committee.

“(3) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION ON BUDGETING FOR CERTAIN CAPABILITIES.—Each budget for fiscal years 2020 through 2024 submitted by the President to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, shall include the same information that was required to be submitted annually under section 1053(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–84; 123 Stat. 2459) for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015 and an assessment by the senior designated official as to whether sufficient funds are requested in such budget for anticipated activities in such fiscal year for each of the following:

“(A) The development of an electromagnetic battle management capability for joint electromagnetic spectrum operations.

“(B) The establishment and operation of associated joint electromagnetic spectrum operations cells.

“(c) CROSS-FUNCTIONAL TEAM FOR ELECTRONIC WARFARE.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall, in accordance with section 911(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2345; 10 U.S.C. 111 note), establish a cross-functional team for electronic warfare in order to identify gaps in electronic warfare and joint electromagnetic spectrum operations, capabilities, and capacities within the Department across personnel, procedural, and equipment areas.

“(2) SPECIFIC DUTIES.—The cross-functional team established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall provide recommendations to the senior designated official to address gaps identified as described in that paragraph.

“(d) PLANS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRONIC WARFARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require the designated senior official to task the cross-functional team established pursuant to subsection (c) to de-

velop requirements and specific plans for addressing personnel, capability, and capacity gaps in the electronic warfare mission area, and plans for future warfare in that domain (including maintaining a roadmap for the current future-years defense program under section 221 of title 10, United States Code).

“(2) UPDATE OF STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 13, 2018], and biennially thereafter, the Electronic Warfare Executive Committee, in coordination with the cross-functional team shall—

“(A) update the strategy of the Department of Defense entitled ‘The DOD Electronic Warfare Strategy’ and dated June 2017, to include the roadmap developed by the cross-functional team pursuant to in paragraph (1); and

“(B) submit the updated strategy to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives].

“(3) ELEMENTS.—The requirements and plans and associated roadmap developed by the cross-functional team pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) An accounting of the efforts undertaken in support of the strategy referred to in paragraph (2)(A) and to implement applicable elements of Department of Defense Directive 3222.04, dated May 10, 2017, or any subsequent updates to such directive.

“(B) A description of any updates or changes to the strategy since its issuance, and a description of any anticipated updates or changes to the strategy as a result of the designation of the designated senior official.

“(C) An assessment of vulnerabilities identified in the May 2015 Electronic Warfare assessment by the Defense Science Board.

“(D) An assessment of the capability of joint forces to conduct joint electromagnetic spectrum operations against near-peer adversaries and any capability or capacity gaps in such capability that need to be addressed, including an assessment of the ability of joint forces to conduct coordinated military operations to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic environment in the signals intelligence, electronic warfare, and spectrum management mission areas, including the capability to conduct integrated cyber and electronic warfare on the battlefield, for all level 3 and level 4 contingency plans (as such plans are described in Joint Publication 5-0 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, entitled ‘Joint Planning’ and dated June 16, 2017).

“(E) A review of the roles and functions of offices within the Joint Staff, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the combatant commands with primary responsibility for joint electromagnetic spectrum policy and operations.

“(F) A description of any assumptions about the roles and contributions of the Department, in coordination with other departments and agencies of the United States Government, with respect to the strategy.

“(G) A description of actions, performance metrics, and projected timelines for achieving key capabilities for electronic warfare and joint electromagnetic spectrum operations to correspond to the thematic goals identified in the strategy and as addressed by the roadmap.

“(H) An analysis of any personnel, resourcing, capability, authority, or other gaps to be addressed in order to ensure effective implementation of the strategy across all relevant elements of the Department, including an update on each of the following:

“(i) The development of an electromagnetic battle management capability for joint electromagnetic spectrum operations.

“(ii) The establishment and operation of joint electromagnetic spectrum operations cells at combatant command locations.

“(iii) The integration and synchronization of cyber and electromagnetic activities.

“(I) An investment framework and projected timeline for addressing any gaps described by subparagraph (H).

“(J) In consultation with the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency—

“(i) comprehensive assessments of the electronic warfare capabilities of the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China, which shall include—

“(I) electronic warfare doctrine;

“(II) order of battle on land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace; and

“(III) expected direction of technology and research over the next 10 years; and

“(ii) a review of vulnerabilities with respect to electronic systems, such as the Global Positioning System, and Department-wide abilities to conduct countermeasures in response to electronic warfare attacks.

“(K) A review of the sufficiency of experimentation, testing, and training infrastructure, ranges, instrumentation, and threat simulators required to support the development of electromagnetic spectrum capabilities.

“(L) A plan, and the estimated cost and schedule of implementing the plan, to conduct joint campaign modeling and wargaming for joint electromagnetic spectrum operations.

“(M) Any other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(4) PERIODIC STATUS REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the requirements and plans required by paragraph (1) are submitted in accordance with paragraph (2), and every 180 days thereafter during the three-year period beginning on the date such plans and requirements are first submitted in accordance with paragraph (2), the designated senior official shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the status of the efforts of the Department in accomplishing the tasks specified in subparagraphs (A) through (I) and (K) through (M) of paragraph (3).

“(5) COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENTS AND REVIEW.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees the comprehensive assessments and review required under paragraph (3)(J).

“(e) TRAINING AND EDUCATION.—Consistent with the elements under subsection (d)(3) of the plans and requirements required by subsection (d)(1), the cross-functional team established pursuant to subsection (c) shall provide the senior designated official recommendations for programs to provide training and education to such members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the Department as the Secretary considers appropriate in order to ensure that such members and employees understand the roles and vulnerabilities associated with electronic warfare and dependence on the electromagnetic spectrum.”

UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION AND OVERFLIGHT

Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title X, §1086, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1992, provided that:

“(a) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to fly, sail, and operate throughout the oceans, seas, and airspace of the world wherever international law allows.

“(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY.—In furtherance of the policy set forth in subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense should—

“(1) plan and execute a robust series of routine and regular air and naval presence missions throughout the world and throughout the year, including for critical transportation corridors and key routes for global commerce;

“(2) in addition to the missions executed pursuant to paragraph (1), execute routine and regular air and maritime freedom of navigation operations through-

out the year, in accordance with international law, including, but not limited to, maneuvers beyond innocent passage; and

“(3) to the maximum extent practicable, execute the missions pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) with regional partner countries and allies of the United States.”

REPORT ON MILITARY AND COERCIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title XII, §1262, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 2061, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), immediately after the commencement of any significant reclamation, assertion of an excessive territorial claim, or militarization activity by the People’s Republic of China in the South China Sea, including any significant military deployment or operation or infrastructure construction, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, and release to the public, a report on the military and coercive activities of China in the South China Sea in connection with such activity.

“(b) ELEMENTS OF REPORT TO PUBLIC.—Each report on the commencement of a significant reclamation, an assertion of an excessive territorial claim, or a militarization activity under subsection (a) shall include a short narrative on, and one or more corresponding images of, such commencement of a significant reclamation, assertion of an excessive territorial claim, or militarization activity.

“(c) FORM.—

“(1) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Any report under subsection (a) that is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(2) RELEASE TO PUBLIC.—If a report under subsection (a) is released to the public, such report shall be so released in unclassified form.

“(d) WAIVER.—

“(1) RELEASE OF REPORT TO PUBLIC.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirement in subsection (a) for the release to the public of a report on the commencement of any significant reclamation, an assertion of an excessive territorial claim, or a militarization activity by the People’s Republic of China in the South China Sea if the Secretary determines that the release to the public of a report on such activity under that subsection in the form required by subsection (c)(2) would have an adverse effect on the national security interests of the United States.

“(2) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—If the Secretary issues a waiver under paragraph (1) with respect to a report on an activity, not later than 48 hours after the Secretary issues such waiver, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees written notice of, and justification for, such waiver.

“(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(1) the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of Senate and House of Representatives]; and

“(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.”

STRATEGIC PLAN TO IMPROVE CAPABILITIES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TRAINING RANGES AND INSTALLATIONS

Pub. L. 115–232, div. B, title XXVIII, §2862, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 2283, provided that:

“(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a comprehensive strategic plan to identify and address deficits in the capabilities of Department of Defense training ranges to support current and anticipated readiness requirements to execute the National Defense Strategy (NDS).

“(b) EVALUATION.—As part of the preparation of the strategic plan, the Secretary shall conduct an evaluation of the following:

“(1) The adequacy of current training range resources to include the ability to train against near-peer or peer threats in a realistic 5th Generation environment.

“(2) The adequacy of current training enablers to meet current and anticipated demands of the Armed Forces.

“(c) ELEMENTS.—The strategic plan shall include the following:

“(1) An integrated priority list of location-specific proposals and/or infrastructure project priorities, with associated Department of Defense Form 1391 documentation, required to both address any limitations or constraints on current Department resources, including any climatically induced impacts or shortfalls, and achieve full spectrum training (integrating virtual and constructive entities into live training) against a more technologically advanced peer adversary.

“(2) Goals and milestones for tracking actions under the plan and measuring progress in carrying out such actions.

“(3) Projected funding requirements for implementing actions under the plan.

“(d) DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, as the principal staff assistant to the Secretary on installation management, shall have lead responsibility for developing and overseeing implementation of the strategic plan and for coordination of the discharge of the plan by components of the Department.

“(e) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than April 1, 2020, the Secretary shall, through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, submit to Congress a report on the progress made in implementing this section, including the following:

“(1) A description of the strategic plan.

“(2) A description of the results of the evaluation conducted under subsection (b).

“(3) Such recommendations as the Secretary considers appropriate with respect to improvements of the capabilities of training ranges and enablers.

“(f) PROGRESS REPORTS.—Not later than April 1, 2019, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Secretary shall, through the Under Secretary, submit to Congress a report setting forth the following:

“(1) A description of the progress made during the preceding fiscal year in implementing the strategic plan.

“(2) A description of any additional actions taken, or to be taken, to address limitations and constraints on training ranges and enablers.

“(3) Assessments of individual training ranges addressing the evaluation conducted under subsection (b).

“(g) ADDITIONAL REPORT ELEMENT.—Each report under subsections (e) and (f) shall also include a list of significant modifications to training range inventory, such as range closures or expansions, during the preceding fiscal year, including any limitations or impacts due to climatic conditions.”

IMPROVEMENT OF UPDATE PROCESS FOR POPULATING MISSION DATA FILES USED IN ADVANCED COMBAT AIRCRAFT

Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title II, §224, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1334, provided that:

“(a) IMPROVEMENTS TO UPDATE PROCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall take such actions as may be necessary to improve the process used to update the mission data files used in advanced combat aircraft of the United States so that such updates can occur more quickly.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In improving the process under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure the following:

“(A) That under such process, updates to the mission data files are developed, operationally tested,

and loaded onto systems of advanced combat aircraft while in theaters of operation in a time-sensitive manner to allow for the distinguishing of threats, including distinguishing friends from foes, loading and delivery of weapon suites, and coordination with allied and coalition armed forces.

“(B) When updates are made to the mission data files, all areas of responsibility (AoRs) are included.

“(C) The process includes best practices relating to such mission data files that have been identified by industry and allies of the United States.

“(D) The process improves the exchange of information between weapons systems of the United States and weapon systems of allies and partners of the United States, with respect to such mission data files.

“(b) CONSULTATION AND PILOT PROGRAMS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult the innovation organizations resident in the Department of Defense and may consider carrying out a pilot program under another provision of this Act [see Tables for classification].

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than March 31, 2018, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives] a report on the actions taken by the Secretary under subsection (a)(1) and how the process described in such subsection has been improved.”

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ENGAGEMENT WITH COVERED NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES

Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title X, §1088, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1604, provided that:

“(a) REVIEW OF CURRENT GUIDANCE.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017], the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly conduct a review of the guidance of the Department of Defense applicable to Department of Defense engagements with covered non-Federal entities.

“(b) ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE.—If the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State determine pursuant to the review under subsection (a) that additional guidance is required in connection with Department of Defense engagements with covered non-Federal entities, the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall, by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, issue such additional guidance as the Secretaries consider appropriate in light of the review. Any such additional guidance shall be consistent with—

“(1) applicable law, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act;

“(2) Department of Defense guidance with respect to solicitation and preferential treatment, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, including such guidance specified in the Department of Defense Joint Ethics Regulations; and

“(3) the principle that the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development are the principal United States agencies with primary responsibility for providing and coordinating humanitarian and economic assistance.

“(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly provide to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a briefing on the findings of the review required under subsection (a).

“(d) COVERED NON-FEDERAL ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered non-Federal entity’ means an organization that—

“(1) is based in the United States;

“(2) has an independent board of directors and is subject to independent financial audits;

“(3) is substantially privately-funded;

“(4) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)] and is ex-

empt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code [26 U.S.C. 501(a)];

“(5) provides international assistance; and

“(6) has a stated mission of supporting United States military missions abroad.”

NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF TERMS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title X, §1096, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1614, provided that:

“(a) REQUEST OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.—At the request of the Chairman, in coordination with the Ranking Member, of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate or the House of Representatives or the Chairman, in coordination with the Ranking Member, of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Defense shall make available (in an appropriate manner with respect to classified or other protected information) to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the requesting committee a settlement agreement (including a consent decree) in any civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction involving the Department of Defense, a military department, or a Defense Agency.

“(b) PROVISION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall take all necessary steps to ensure the settlement agreement is provided to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the requesting committee, including by making any necessary requests to a court with competent jurisdiction over the settlement.”

STRATEGY TO COUNTER THREATS BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title XII, §1239, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1666, provided that:

“(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and in consultation with each of the Secretaries of the military departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the commanders of each of the regional and functional combatant commands, shall develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to counter threats by the Russian Federation.

“(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017], the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the strategy required by subsection (a).

“(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by this subsection shall include the following elements:

“(A) An evaluation of strategic objectives and motivations of the Russian Federation.

“(B) A detailed description of Russian threats to the national security of the United States, including threats that may pose challenges below the threshold of armed conflict.

“(C) A discussion of how the strategy complements the National Defense Strategy and the National Military Strategy.

“(D) A discussion of the ends, ways, and means inherent to the strategy.

“(E) A discussion of the strategy’s objectives with respect to deterrence, escalation control, and conflict resolution.

“(F) A description of the military activities across geographic regions and military functions and domains that are inherent to the strategy.

“(G) A description of the posture, forward presence, and readiness requirements inherent to the strategy.

“(H) A description of the roles of the United States Armed Forces in implementing the strategy, including—

“(i) the role of United States nuclear capabilities;

“(ii) the role of United States space capabilities;

“(iii) the role of United States cyber capabilities;

“(iv) the role of United States conventional ground forces;

“(v) the role of United States naval forces;

“(vi) the role of United States air forces; and

“(vii) the role of United States special operations forces.

“(I) An assessment of the force requirements needed to implement and sustain the strategy.

“(J) A description of the logistical requirements needed to implement and sustain the strategy.

“(K) An assessment of the technological research and development requirements needed to implement and sustain the strategy.

“(L) An assessment of the training and exercise requirements needed to implement and sustain the strategy.

“(M) An assessment of the budgetary resource requirements needed to implement and sustain the strategy through December 31, 2030.

“(N) An analysis of the adequacy of current authorities and command structures for countering unconventional warfare.

“(O) Recommendations for improving the counter-unconventional warfare capabilities, authorities, and command structures of the Department of Defense.

“(P) A discussion of how the strategy provides a framework for future planning and investments in regional defense initiatives, including the European Deterrence Initiative.

“(Q) A plan to increase conventional precision strike weapon stockpiles in the United States European Command’s areas of responsibility, which shall include necessary increases in the quantities of such stockpiles that the Secretary of Defense determines will enhance deterrence and warfighting capability of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

“(R) A plan to counter the military capabilities of the Russian Federation, which, in addition to elements the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate, shall include recommendations for—

“(i) improving the capability of United States Armed Forces to operate in a Global Positioning System (GPS)-denied or GPS-degraded environment;

“(ii) improving the capability of United States Armed Forces to counter Russian unmanned aircraft systems, electronic warfare, and long-range precision strike capabilities; and

“(iii) countering unconventional capabilities and hybrid threats from the Russian Federation.

“(3) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.”

CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION COORDINATOR

Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title XII, §1279C, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1702, provided that: “Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017], the Secretary of Defense shall designate an employee of the Department of Defense to serve concurrently as the Coordinator for Cultural Heritage Protection, who shall be responsible for—

“(1) coordinating the existing obligations of the Department of Defense for the protection of cultural heritage, including the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and other obligations for the protection of cultural heritage; and

“(2) coordinating with the Cultural Heritage Coordinating Committee convened by the Secretary of State for the national security interests of the United States, as appropriate.”

EXCEPTION TO LIMITATION AGAINST APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS AS SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WITHIN SEVEN YEARS OF RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY AS REGULAR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Pub. L. 115-2, §1, Jan. 20, 2017, 131 Stat. 6, provided for an exception to the seven-year limitation under subsec.

(a) of this section for the first person appointed as Secretary of Defense after Jan. 20, 2017.

PILOT PROGRAM ON MODERNIZATION AND FIELDING OF ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM WARFARE SYSTEMS AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE CAPABILITIES

Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title II, §234, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2064, provided that:

“(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program on the modernization and fielding of electromagnetic spectrum warfare systems and electronic warfare systems.

“(2) SELECTION.—If the Secretary carries out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Electronic Warfare Executive Committee shall select from the list described in section 240(b)(4) [130 Stat. 2070] a total of 10 electromagnetic spectrum warfare systems and electronic warfare systems across at least two military departments for modernization and fielding under the pilot program.

“(b) TERMINATION.—The pilot program authorized by subsection (a) shall terminate on September 30, 2023.

“(c) FUNDING.—For the purposes of this pilot program, funds authorized to be appropriated for electromagnetic spectrum warfare and electronic warfare may be used for the development and fielding of electromagnetic spectrum warfare systems and electronic warfare capabilities.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘electromagnetic spectrum warfare’ means electronic warfare that encompasses military communications and sensing operations that occur in the electromagnetic operational domain.

“(2) The term ‘electronic warfare’ means military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy.”

IMPROVED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PREVENTION OF AND RESPONSE TO HAZING IN THE ARMED FORCES

Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title V, §549, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2129, provided that:

“(a) ANTI-HAZING DATABASE.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for the establishment and use of a comprehensive and consistent data-collection system for the collection of reports, including anonymous reports, of incidents of hazing involving a member of the Armed Forces. The Secretary shall issue department-wide guidance regarding the availability and use of the database, including information on protected classes, such as race and religion, who are often the victims of hazing.

“(b) IMPROVED TRAINING.—Each Secretary of a military department, in consultation with the Chief of Staff of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary, shall seek to improve training to assist members of the Armed Forces [to] better recognize, prevent, and respond to hazing at all command levels.

“(c) ANNUAL REPORTS ON HAZING.—

“(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than January 31 of each year through January 31, 2021, each Secretary of a military department, in consultation with the Chief of Staff of each Armed Force under the jurisdiction of such Secretary, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing a description of efforts during the previous year—

“(A) to prevent and to respond to incidents of hazing involving members of the Armed Forces;

“(B) to track and encourage reporting, including reporting anonymously, incidents of hazing in the Armed Force; and

“(C) to ensure the consistent implementation of anti-hazing policies.

“(2) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS.—Each report required by this subsection also shall address the same elements originally addressed in the anti-hazing reports required by section 534 of the National Defense Au-

thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Public Law 112-239; 126 Stat. 1726 [1727]).”

USE OF TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL TO GAIN ACCESS AT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title X, § 1050, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2396, as amended by Pub. L. 116-92, div. B, title XXVIII, § 2822, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1889, provided that:

“(a) ACCESS TO INSTALLATIONS FOR CREDENTIALLED TRANSPORTATION WORKERS.—The Secretary of Defense, to the extent practicable, shall ensure that the Transportation Worker Identification Credential is accepted as a valid credential for unescorted access to Department of Defense installations by transportation workers.

“(b) CREDENTIALLED TRANSPORTATION WORKERS WITH SECRET CLEARANCE.—TWIC-carrying transportation workers who also have a current Secret Level Clearance issued by the Department of Defense shall be considered exempt from further vetting when seeking unescorted access at Department of Defense facilities. Access security personnel shall verify such person’s security clearance in a timely manner and provide them with unescorted access to complete their freight service.”

NOTIFICATION ON THE PROVISION OF DEFENSE SENSITIVE SUPPORT

Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title X, § 1055, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2399, as amended by Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title X, § 1042, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1956; Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title X, § 1054, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1591, provided that:

“(a) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Defense may provide defense sensitive support to a non-Department of Defense Federal department or agency only after the Secretary has determined that such support—

“(1) is consistent with the mission and functions of the Department of Defense;

“(2) does—

“(A) not significantly interfere with the mission or functions of the Department; or

“(B) interfere with the mission and functions of the Department of Defense but such support is in the national security interest of the United States; and

“(3) has been requested by the head of a non-Department of Defense Federal department or agency who has certified to the Secretary that the department or agency has reasonably attempted to use capabilities and resources internal to the department or agency.

“(b) NOTICE REQUIRED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), before providing defense sensitive support to a non-Department of Defense Federal department or agency, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives], and, when the part of the Department of Defense providing the sensitive support is a member of the intelligence community, the congressional intelligence committees of the Secretary’s intent to provide such support.

“(2) CONTENTS.—Notice provided under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) A description of the support to be provided.

“(B) A description of how the support is consistent with the mission and functions of the Department.

“(C) A description of the required duration of the support.

“(D) A description of the initial costs for the support.

“(E) A description of how the support—

“(i) does not significantly interfere with the mission or functions of the Department; or

“(ii) significantly interferes with the mission or functions of the Department but is in the national security interest of the United States.

“(3) TIME SENSITIVE SUPPORT.—In the event that the provision of defense sensitive support is time-sensitive, the Secretary—

“(A) may provide notification under paragraph (1) after providing the support; and

“(B) shall provide such notice as soon as practicable after providing such support, but not later than 48 hours after providing the support.

“(4) REVERSE DEFENSE SENSITIVE SUPPORT REQUEST.—The Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees (and the congressional intelligence committees with respect to matters relating to members of the intelligence community) of requests made by the Secretary to a non-Department of Defense Federal department or agency for support that requires special protection from disclosure in the same manner and containing the same information as the Secretary notifies such committees of defense sensitive support requests under paragraphs (1) and (3).

“(5) SUSTAINMENT COSTS.—If the Secretary determines that sustainment costs will be incurred as a result of the provision of defense sensitive support, the Secretary, not later than 15 days after the initial provision of such support, shall certify to the congressional defense committees (and the congressional intelligence committees with respect to matters relating to members of the intelligence community) that such sustainment costs will not interfere with the ability of the Department to execute operations, accomplish mission objectives, and maintain readiness.

“(c) DEFENSE SENSITIVE SUPPORT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘defense sensitive support’ means support provided by the Department of Defense to a non-Department of Defense Federal department or agency that requires special protection from disclosure.”

WOMEN’S MILITARY SERVICE MEMORIALS AND MUSEUMS

Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title III, § 342, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1361, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may provide not more than \$5,000,000 in financial support for the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of exhibits, facilities, historical displays, and programs at military service memorials and museums that highlight the role of women in the military. The Secretary may enter into a contract, partnership, or grant with a nonprofit organization for the purpose of performing such acquisition, installation, and maintenance.

“(b) PURPOSES.—The contracts, partnerships, or grants shall be limited to serving the purposes of—

“(1) preserving the history of the 3,000,000 women who have served in the United States Armed Forces;

“(2) managing an archive of artifacts, historic memorabilia, and documents related to service-women;

“(3) maintaining a women veterans’ oral history program; and

“(4) conducting other educational programs related to women in service.”

Pub. L. 114-328, div. B, title XXVIII, § 2833, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2740, provided that:

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of Defense may provide not more than \$5,000,000 in financial support for the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of exhibits, facilities, historical displays, and programs at military service memorials and museums that highlight the role of women in the military. The Secretary may enter into a contract with a nonprofit organization for the purpose of performing such acquisition, installation, and maintenance.

“(b) OFFSET.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 301 [130 Stat. 2072] for operation and maintenance, Army, and available for the National Museum of the United States Army, not more than \$5,000,000 shall be provided, at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out activities under subsection (a).”

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SECURITY COOPERATION

Pub. L. 114-92, div. A, title XII, §1202, Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 1036, provided that:

“(a) STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall develop and issue to the Department of Defense a strategic framework for Department of Defense security cooperation to guide prioritization of resources and activities.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—The strategic framework required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) Discussion of the strategic goals of Department of Defense security cooperation programs, overall and by combatant command, and the extent to which these programs—

“(i) support broader strategic priorities of the Department of Defense; and

“(ii) complement and are coordinated with Department of State security assistance programs to achieve United States Government goals globally, regionally, and, if appropriate, within specific programs.

“(B) Identification of the primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states of Department of Defense security cooperation programs.

“(C) Identification of challenges to achieving the primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states identified under subparagraph (B), including—

“(i) constraints on Department of Defense resources, authorities, and personnel;

“(ii) partner nation variables and conditions, such as political will, absorptive capacity, corruption, and instability risk, that impact the likelihood of a security cooperation program achieving its primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states;

“(iii) constraints or limitations due to bureaucratic impediments, interagency processes, or congressional requirements;

“(iv) validation of requirements; and

“(v) assessment, monitoring, and evaluation.

“(D) A methodology for assessing the effectiveness of Department of Defense security cooperation programs in making progress toward achieving the primary objectives, priorities, and desired end-states identified under subparagraph (B), including an identification of key benchmarks for such progress.

“(E) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

“(3) FREQUENCY.—The Secretary of Defense shall, at a minimum, update the strategic framework required by paragraph (1) on a biennial basis and shall update or supplement the strategic framework as appropriate to address emerging priorities.

“(b) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 25, 2015], and on a biennial basis thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the strategic framework required by subsection (a).

“(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives]; and

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

“(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective on the date that is 6 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.”

ROLE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IN DEVELOPMENT OF
GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS

Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title V, §524(a), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3361, as amended by Pub. L. 114-92, div. A, title V, §525, Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 813, provided that: “The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the gender-neutral occupational standards being developed by the Secretaries of the military departments pursuant to section 543 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103-160; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), as amended by section 523 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66; 127 Stat. 756)—

“(1) accurately predict performance of actual, regular, and recurring duties of a military occupation;

“(2) are applied equitably to measure individual capabilities; and

“(3) measure the combat readiness of combat units, including special operations forces.”

FEMALE PERSONAL PROTECTION GEAR

Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title V, §524(b), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3362, provided that: “The Secretary of Defense shall direct each Secretary of a military department to take immediate steps to ensure that combat equipment distributed to female members of the Armed Forces—

“(1) is properly designed and fitted; and

“(2) meets required standards for wear and survivability.”

OFFICE OF NET ASSESSMENT

Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title IX, §904, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3471, provided that:

“(a) INDEPENDENT OFFICE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish and maintain an independent organization within the Department of Defense to develop and coordinate net assessments of the standing, trends, and future prospects of the military capabilities and potential of the United States in comparison with the military capabilities and potential of other countries or groups of countries, so as to identify emerging or future threats or opportunities for the United States.

“(b) DIRECT REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The head of the office established and maintained pursuant to subsection (a) shall report directly to the Secretary of Defense without intervening authority and may communicate views on matters within the responsibility of the office directly to the Secretary without obtaining the approval or concurrence of any other official within the Department of Defense.”

CLARIFICATION OF POLICIES ON MANAGEMENT OF
SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title X, §1076, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3519, required the Secretary of Defense to issue guidance, no later than 90 days after Dec. 19, 2014, to clarify the policies of the Department with respect to special use airspace and to provide a briefing, no later than 120 days after Dec. 19, 2014, on the status of implementing the guidance.

PROVISION OF MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS TO THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS IN AN ELECTRONIC FORMAT

Pub. L. 113-66, div. A, title V, §525, Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 757, provided that:

“(a) PROVISION IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT.—In accordance with subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall make the covered records of each member of the Armed Forces available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in an electronic format.

“(b) DEADLINE FOR PROVISION OF RECORDS.—With respect to a member of the Armed Forces who is discharged or released from the Armed Forces on or after January 1, 2014, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the covered records of the member are made avail-

able to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs not later than 90 days after the date of the member's discharge or release.

“(c) SHARING OF PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION.—For purposes of the regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–191; 42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note), making medical records available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under subsection (a) shall be treated as a permitted disclosure.

“(d) RECORDS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall ensure that the covered records of members of the Armed Forces that are available to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs as of the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 26, 2013] are made electronically accessible and available as soon as practicable after that date to the Veterans Benefits Administration.

“(e) COVERED RECORDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered records’ means, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces—

- “(1) service treatment records;
- “(2) accompanying personal records;
- “(3) relevant unit records; and
- “(4) medical records created by reason of treatment or services received pursuant to chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.”

STRATEGY FOR FUTURE MILITARY INFORMATION OPERATIONS CAPABILITIES

Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title X, §1096, Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 880, provided that:

“(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a strategy for developing and sustaining through fiscal year 2020 information operations capabilities for future contingencies. The Secretary shall submit such strategy to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives] by not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 26, 2013].

“(b) CONTENTS OF STRATEGY.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include each of the following:

- “(1) A plan for the sustainment of existing capabilities that have been developed during the ten-year period prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, including such capabilities developed using funds authorized to be appropriated for overseas contingency operations determined to be of enduring value for continued sustainment.
- “(2) A discussion of how the capabilities referred to in paragraph (1) are integrated into policy, doctrine, and operations.
- “(3) An assessment of the force structure that is required to sustain operational planning and potential contingency operations, including the integration across the active and reserve components.
- “(4) Estimates of the steady-state resources needed to support the force structure referred to in paragraph (3), as well as estimates for resources that might be needed based on selected operational plans, contingency plans, and named operations.
- “(5) An assessment of the impact of how new and emerging technologies can be incorporated into policy, doctrine, and operations.
- “(6) A description of ongoing research into new capabilities that may be needed to fill any identified gaps and programs that might be required to develop such capabilities.
- “(7) Potential policy implications or legal challenges that may prevent the integration of new and emerging technologies into the projected force structure.

“(8) Potential policy implications or challenges to the better leveraging of capabilities from interagency partners.”

PROHIBITION OF RETALIATION AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR REPORTING A CRIMINAL OFFENSE

Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title XVII, §1709(a), (b), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 962, as amended by Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title X, §1071(g)(5), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3511, required the prescription, no later than 120 days after Dec. 26, 2013, of regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense.

REVIEW AND POLICY REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICES IN RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE VIOLATIONS

Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title XVII, §1732, Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 975, required a review, by no later than 180 days after Dec. 26, 2013, of the practices of the military criminal investigative organizations in response to allegations of Uniform Code of Military Justice violations and required the development of a uniform policy regarding the use of case determinations to record the results of investigations of such allegations.

DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SENIOR OFFICIAL FOR ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING SYSTEM DATA CONVERSION

Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title IX, §903, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1866, directed the designation, by no later than 90 days after Jan. 2, 2013, of a Department of Defense senior official with principal responsibility for coordination and management oversight of data conversion for all enterprise resource planning systems of the Department.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE STRATEGY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title X, §1061(a), (b), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1939, directed the Secretary of Defense to review and update guidance related to electronic warfare and directed the Commander of the United States Strategic Command to update and issue guidance regarding the responsibilities of the Command with regard to joint electronic warfare capabilities.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN HEADQUARTERS EUROCORPS

Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title XII, §1275, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2027, provided that:

“(a) PARTICIPATION AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, authorize the participation of members of the Armed Forces as members of the staff of Headquarters Eurocorps for the purpose of supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) activities of the NATO Rapid Deployable Corps Eurocorps.

“(b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT.—The participation of members of the Armed Forces as members of the staff of Headquarters Eurocorps shall be in accordance with the terms of one or more memoranda of understanding entered into by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and Headquarters Eurocorps.

“(2) COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS.—If Department of Defense facilities, equipment, or funds are used to support Headquarters Eurocorps, the memoranda of understanding under paragraph (1) shall provide details of any cost-sharing arrangement or other funding arrangement.

“(c) LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF MEMBERS PARTICIPATING AS STAFF.—Not more than two members of the Armed Forces may participate as members of the staff of Headquarters Eurocorps, until the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committees on Armed Services of

the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth the following:

“(1) A certification by the Secretary of Defense that the participation of more than two members of the Armed Forces in Headquarters Eurocorps is in the national interests of the United States.

“(2) A description of the benefits of the participation of the additional members proposed by the Secretary.

“(3) A description of the plans for the participation of the additional members proposed by the Secretary, including the grades and posts to be filled.

“(4) A description of the costs associated with the participation of the additional members proposed by the Secretary.

“(d) NOTICE ON PARTICIPATION OF NUMBER OF MEMBERS ABOVE CERTAIN CEILING.—Not more than 10 members of the Armed Forces may participate as members of the staff of Headquarters Eurocorps unless the Secretary of Defense submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a notice that the number of members so participating will exceed 10 members.

“(e) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—

“(1) AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance are available as follows:

“(A) To pay the United States’ share of the operating expenses of Headquarters Eurocorps.

“(B) To pay the costs of the participation of members of the Armed Forces participating as members of the staff of Headquarters Eurocorps, including the costs of expenses of such participants.

“(2) LIMITATION.—No funds may be used under this section to fund the pay or salaries of members of the Armed Forces who participate as members of the staff of the Headquarters, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Rapid Deployable Corps under this section.

“(f) HEADQUARTERS EUROCORPS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘Headquarters Eurocorps’ refers to the multinational military headquarters, established on October 1, 1993, which is one of the High Readiness Forces (Land) associated with the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps of NATO.”

STRATEGY TO COUNTER IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES IN PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Pub. L. 112–87, title V, § 503, Jan. 3, 2012, 125 Stat. 1896, directed the establishment of a strategy to identify and counter network activity and operations in Pakistan and Afghanistan regarding improvised explosive devices and required a report and implementation of the strategy no later than 120 days after Jan. 3, 2012.

DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SENIOR OFFICIAL WITH PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR AIRSHIP PROGRAMS

Pub. L. 112–81, div. A, title IX, § 903, Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1532, directed the Secretary of Defense to designate an official to have principal responsibility for the airship programs of the Department and to set forth the responsibilities of that official by no later than 180 days after Dec. 31, 2011.

AUTHORITY TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY COOPERATION IN IRAQ

Pub. L. 112–81, div. A, title XII, § 1215, Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1631, as amended by Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title XII, § 1211(a)–(c), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1982; Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title XII, § 1214(a)–(c), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 906; Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title XII, § 1237, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3562; Pub. L. 114–92, div. A, title XII, § 1221, Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 1047; Pub. L. 114–328, div. A, title XII, § 1223, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2486; Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title XII, § 1224(a), (b)(1), (c), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1654; Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title XII, § 1235(a), (b)(1), (c), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 2041, 2042; Pub. L. 116–92, div. A, title XII, § 1223, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1641, provided that:

“(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may support United States Government security cooperation activities in Iraq by providing funds for the operations and activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

“(b) TYPES OF SUPPORT.—The operations and activities for which the Secretary may provide funds under the authority in subsection (a) may include life support and transportation and personal security.

“(c) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT.—The total amount of funds provided under the authority in subsection (a) in fiscal year 2020 may not exceed \$30,000,000.

“(d) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Funds for purposes of subsection (a) for fiscal year 2020 shall be derived from amounts available for that fiscal year for operation and maintenance for the Air Force.

“(e) COVERAGE OF COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES OR DEFENSE SERVICES TO IRAQ.—The President shall ensure that any letter of offer for the sale to Iraq of any defense articles or defense services issued after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 31, 2011] includes appropriate administrative charges, consistent with the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

“(f) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR ACTIVITIES OF OSCI.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2019, the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may authorize the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq to conduct activities to support the following:

“(A) Defense institution building to mitigate capability gaps and promote effective and sustainable defense institutions.

“(B) Professionalization, strategic planning and reform, financial management, manpower management, and logistics management of military and other security forces with a national security mission.

“(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq conducted under paragraph (1) shall include elements that promote the following:

“(A) Observance of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

“(B) Military professionalism.

“(C) Respect for legitimate civilian authority within Iraq.

“(3) SUNSET.—The authority provided in this subsection shall terminate on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 [Pub. L. 116–92, approved Dec. 20, 2019].

“(g) REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2020, and every 180 days thereafter until the authority in this section expires, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report under this subsection shall include the following:

“(A) A description of capability gaps in the security forces of Iraq that also addresses capability gaps relating to intelligence matters, protection of Iraq airspace, and logistics and maintenance, and a description of the extent, if any, to which the Government of Iraq has requested assistance in addressing such capability gaps.

“(B) A description of the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and the extent, if any, to which United States security assistance and security cooperation activities are intended to address the capability gaps described pursuant to subparagraph (A).

“(C) A description of how the activities of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq are coordinated with, and complement and enhance, the assistance provided pursuant to section 1236 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ‘Buck’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

“(D) A description of end use monitoring programs, and any other programs or procedures, used to improve accountability for equipment provided to the Government of Iraq.

“(E) A description of the measures of effectiveness used to evaluate the activities of the Office of the Security Cooperation in Iraq, and an analysis of any determinations to expand, alter, or terminate specific activities of the Office based on such evaluations.

“(F) An evaluation of the effectiveness of United States efforts to promote respect for human rights, military professionalism, and respect for legitimate civilian authority in Iraq.

“(3) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

“(h) LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amount made available for fiscal year 2020 to carry out section 1215 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 [this note], not more than \$20,000,000 may be obligated or expended for the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq until the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives], the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, that each of the following reforms relating to that Office has been completed:

“(1) The appointment of a Senior Defense Official/Defense Attache to oversee the Office.

“(2) The development of a staffing plan to reorganize the Office in a manner similar to that of other security cooperation offices in the region that emphasizes the placement of personnel with regional or security cooperation expertise in key leadership positions and closes duplicative or extraneous sections.

“(3) The initiation of bilateral engagement with the Government of Iraq with the objective of establishing a joint mechanism for security assistance planning, including a five-year security assistance roadmap for developing sustainable military capacity and capabilities and enabling defense institution building and reform.”

[Section 1235(b)(1)(B) and (c) of Pub. L. 115-232 made identical amendment to subsec. (d) of section 1215 of Pub. L. 112-81, set out above.]

COUNTER-IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE INITIATIVES DATABASE

Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title I, §124, Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4159, provided that:

“(a) COMPREHENSIVE DATABASE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization, shall develop and maintain a comprehensive database containing appropriate information for coordinating, tracking, and archiving each counter-improvised explosive device initiative within the Department of Defense. The database shall, at a minimum, ensure the visibility of each counter-improvised explosive device initiative.

“(2) USE OF INFORMATION.—Using information contained in the database developed under paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization, shall—

“(A) identify and eliminate redundant counter-improvised explosive device initiatives;

“(B) facilitate the transition of counter-improvised explosive device initiatives from funding under the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund to funding provided by the military departments; and

“(C) notify the appropriate personnel and organizations prior to a counter-improvised explosive device initiative being funded through the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund.

“(3) COORDINATION.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure that the Secretary of each military department coordinates and collaborates on development of the database to ensure its interoperability, completeness, consistency, and effectiveness.

“(b) METRICS.—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Director of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization, shall—

“(1) develop appropriate means to measure the effectiveness of counter-improvised explosive device initiatives; and

“(2) prioritize the funding of such initiatives according to such means.

“(c) COUNTER-IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE INITIATIVE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘counter-improvised explosive device initiative’ means any project, program, or research activity funded by any component of the Department of Defense that is intended to assist or support efforts to counter, combat, or defeat the use of improvised explosive devices.”

PROGRAMS TO COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE KOREAN WAR

Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title V, §574, Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4223, authorized the Secretary of Defense to conduct a program to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Korean War, authorized the establishment of a Department of Defense Korean War Commemoration Fund, and directed the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to submit to Congress a report containing an accounting of various funds no later than 60 days after the end of the commemorative program.

Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title X, §1083, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1918, as amended by Pub. L. 105-129, §1(b)(1), Dec. 1, 1997, 111 Stat. 2551; Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title X, §1067(a), (c), Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2134; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1052(a), (b)(1), (c), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 764; Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title X, §1048(g)(6), (i)(1), Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1228, 1229; Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title X, §1069, Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2660, authorized the Secretary of Defense to conduct a program to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Korean War during fiscal years 2000 through 2004, provided that up to \$10,000,000 of funds appropriated for the Army for such fiscal years be made available for the program, and directed the Secretary to submit to Congress a report containing an accounting not later than 60 days after completion of all activities and ceremonies.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND POLICY GUIDANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REGARDING INFORMATION OPERATIONS

Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title IX, §943, Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4341, required a report on the organizational structure and policy guidance of the Department of Defense with respect to information operations to be submitted to Congress no later than 90 days after Jan. 7, 2011, and a revised directive on information operations to be prescribed upon submittal of the report.

BIENNIAL REPORT ON NUCLEAR TRIAD

Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title X, §1054, Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4358, which provided that, not later than March 1 of each even-numbered year, beginning March 1, 2012, the Secretary of Defense was to submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the nuclear triad, was repealed by Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §1051(p)(4), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1565.

TREATMENT OF SUCCESSOR CONTINGENCY OPERATION TO OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title X, §1077, Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4379, provided that: “Any law applicable to Operation Iraqi Freedom shall apply in the same manner

and to the same extent to the successor contingency operation known as Operation New Dawn, except as specifically provided in this Act [see Tables for classification], any amendment made by this Act, or any other law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 7, 2011].”

POLICY AND REQUIREMENTS TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF FACILITIES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS

Pub. L. 111–84, div. A, title VIII, § 807, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2404, provided that:

“(a) **POLICY.**—It shall be the policy of the Department of Defense that facilities, infrastructure, and equipment that are intended for use by military or civilian personnel of the Department in current or future military operations should be inspected for safety and habitability prior to such use, and that such facilities should be brought into compliance with generally accepted standards for the safety and health of personnel to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the requirements of military operations and the best interests of the Department of Defense, to minimize the safety and health risk posed to such personnel.

“(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 28, 2009], the Secretary of Defense shall—

“(1) ensure that each contract or task or delivery order entered into for the construction, installation, repair, maintenance, or operation of facilities for use by military or civilian personnel of the Department complies with the policy established in subsection (a);

“(2) ensure that contracts entered into prior to the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act comply with such policy to the maximum extent practicable;

“(3) define the term ‘generally accepted standards’ with respect to fire protection, structural integrity, electrical systems, plumbing, water treatment, waste disposal, and telecommunications networks for the purposes of this section; and

“(4) provide such exceptions and limitations as may be needed to ensure that this section can be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of military operations and the best interests of the Department of Defense.”

DEFENSE INTEGRATED MILITARY HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSITION

Pub. L. 111–84, div. A, title IX, § 932, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2433, as amended by Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title IX, § 901(n)(1), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3469; Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title X, § 1081(b)(1)(D), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1597, established a Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System development and transition Council to provide advice on the modernization of the integrated pay and personnel systems, required a report to Congress on actions taken, and went out of effect after Sept. 30, 2013.

ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY POWER OF IRAN

Pub. L. 111–84, div. A, title XII, § 1245, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2542, as amended by Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title XII, § 1232(a), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 920; Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title XII, § 1277, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3592; Pub. L. 114–92, div. A, title XII, § 1231(a)–(d), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 1057, 1058; Pub. L. 114–328, div. A, title XII, § 1225(a), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2487; Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title XII, § 1225(a), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1655; Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title XII, § 1236, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 2042, provided that:

“(a) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Not later than January 30 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report, in both classified and unclassified form, on the current and future military strategy of Iran.

“(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall include a description of the

security posture of Iran, including at least the following:

“(1) A description and assessment of Iranian grand strategy, security strategy, and military strategy, including—

“(A) the goals of Iran’s grand strategy, security strategy, and military strategy.

“(B) trends in Iran’s strategy that would be designed to establish Iran as the leading power in the Middle East and to enhance the influence of Iran in other regions of the world;

“(C) Iranian strategy regarding other countries in the region, including other specified countries; and

“(D) Iranian strategy regarding offensive cyber capabilities and defensive cyber capabilities.

“(2) An assessment of the capabilities of Iran’s conventional forces, including—

“(A) the size and capabilities of Iran’s conventional forces;

“(B) an analysis of the effectiveness of Iran’s conventional forces when facing United States forces in the region and other specified countries;

“(C) a description of Iranian military doctrine; and

“(D) an estimate of the funding provided for each branch of Iran’s conventional forces.

“(3) An assessment of Iran’s unconventional forces and related activities, including—

“(A) the size and capability of Iranian special operations units, including the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps–Quds Force;

“(B) the types and amount of support, including funding, lethal and non-lethal supplies, and training, provided to groups designated by the United States as foreign terrorist organizations and regional militant groups, including Hezbollah, Hamas, the Houthis, and the Special Groups in Iraq, in particular those forces as having been assessed as to be willing to carry out terrorist operations on behalf of Iran or in response to a military attack by another country on Iran;

“(C) an analysis of the effectiveness of Iran’s unconventional forces when facing United States forces in the region and other specified countries in the region;

“(D) an estimate of the amount of funds spent by Iran to develop and support special operations forces and terrorist groups;

“(E) a description of the structure of Iran’s global network of terrorist and criminal groups and an analysis of the capability of such network of groups and how such network of groups operates to support and reinforce Iran’s grand strategy;

“(F) Iran’s cyber capabilities, including—

“(i) Iran’s ability to use proxies and other actors to mask its cyber operations;

“(ii) Iran’s ability to target United States governmental and nongovernmental entities and activities; and

“(iii) cooperation with or assistance from state and non-state actors in support or enhancement of Iran’s cyber capabilities;

“(G) Iranian ability to manipulate the information environment both domestically and against the interests of the United States and its allies.

“(4) An assessment of Iranian capabilities related to nuclear and missile forces, including—

“(A) a summary of nuclear weapons capabilities and developments in the preceding year;

“(B) a summary of the capabilities of Iran’s ballistic missile forces, including developments in the preceding year, the size of Iran’s ballistic missile forces and Iran’s cruise missile forces, and the locations of missile launch sites;

“(C) a detailed analysis of the effectiveness of Iran’s ballistic missile forces and Iran’s cruise missile forces when facing United States forces in the region and other specified countries; and

“(D) an estimate of the amount of funding expended by Iran since 2004 on programs to develop a

capability to build nuclear weapons or to enhance Iran's ballistic missile forces.

“(5) An assessment of transfers to and from Iran of military equipment, technology, and training from or to non-Iranian sources or destinations, including transfers that pertain to nuclear development, ballistic missiles, and chemical, biological, and advanced conventional weapons, weapon systems, and delivery vehicles.

“(6) An assessment of the use of civilian transportation assets and infrastructure, including commercial aircraft, airports, commercial vessels, and seaports, used to transport illicit military cargo to or from Iran, including military personnel, military goods, weapons, military-related electric parts, and related components.

“(7) An assessment of military-to-military cooperation between Iran and foreign countries [sic], including Cuba, North Korea, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, and any other country designated by the Secretary of Defense with additional reference to cooperation and collaboration on the trafficking or development of nuclear, biological, chemical, and advanced conventional weapons, weapon systems, and delivery vehicles.

“(8) An assessment of the extent to which the commercial aviation sector of Iran knowingly provides financial, material, or technological support to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics of Iran, the Bashar al-Assad regime, Hezbollah, Hamas, Kata'ib Hezbollah, or any other foreign terrorist organization.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) IRAN'S CONVENTIONAL FORCES.—The term ‘Iran's conventional forces’—

“(A) means military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran designed to conduct operations on sea, air, or land, other than Iran's unconventional forces and Iran's ballistic missile forces and Iran's cruise missile forces; and

“(B) includes Iran's Army, Iran's Air Force, Iran's Navy, and elements of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps, other than the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps-Quds Force.

“(2) IRAN'S UNCONVENTIONAL FORCES.—The term ‘Iran's unconventional forces’—

“(A) means forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran that carry out missions typically associated with special operations forces; and

“(B) includes—

“(i) the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps-Quds Force; and

“(ii) any organization that—

“(I) has been designated a terrorist organization by the United States;

“(II) receives assistance from Iran; and

“(III)(aa) is assessed as being willing in some or all cases of carrying out attacks on behalf of Iran; or

“(bb) is assessed as likely to carry out attacks in response to a military attack by another country on Iran.

“(3) IRAN'S BALLISTIC MISSILE FORCES.—The term ‘Iran's ballistic missile forces’ means those elements of the military forces of Iran that employ ballistic missiles.

“(4) IRAN'S CRUISE MISSILE FORCES.—The term ‘Iran's cruise missile forces’ means those elements of the military forces of Iran that employ cruise missiles capable of flights less than 500 kilometers.

“(5) SPECIFIED COUNTRIES.—The term ‘specified countries’ means the countries in the same geographic region as Iran, including Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

“(d) TERMINATION.—The requirement to submit the report required under subsection (a) shall terminate on December 31, 2025.”

[Pub. L. 115–91, div. A, title XII, § 1225(b), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1655, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending section 1245 of Pub. L. 111–84, set out above] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 12, 2017], and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 [Pub. L. 111–84] after that date.”]

[Pub. L. 114–328, div. A, title XII, § 1225(b), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2487, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a) [amending section 1245 of Pub. L. 111–84, set out above] shall take effect on January 1, 2018, and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 [Pub. L. 111–84] on or after that date.”]

[Pub. L. 114–92, div. A, title XII, § 1231(e), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 1058, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending section 1245 of Pub. L. 111–84, set out above] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 25, 2015], and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 [Pub. L. 111–84], as so amended, after that date.”]

[Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title XII, § 1232(b), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 920, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending section 1245 of Pub. L. 111–84, set out above] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 26, 2013] and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 [Pub. L. 111–84], as so amended, on or after that date.”]

[For termination, effective Dec. 31, 2021, of annual reporting provisions in section 1245 of Pub. L. 111–84, set out above, see section 1061 of Pub. L. 114–328, set out as a note under section 111 of this title.]

REQUIREMENT FOR COMMON GROUND STATIONS AND PAYLOADS FOR MANNED AND UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE SYSTEMS

Pub. L. 110–417, [div. A], title I, § 144, Oct. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 4382, required the establishment of a policy and an acquisition strategy for intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance payloads and ground stations for manned and unmanned aerial vehicle systems and submission of a report containing the policy and acquisition strategy no later than 120 days after Oct. 14, 2008.

REPORT ON COMMAND AND CONTROL STRUCTURE FOR MILITARY FORCES OPERATING IN AFGHANISTAN

Pub. L. 110–417, [div. A], title XII, § 1216, Oct. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 4633, as amended by Pub. L. 111–84, div. A, title XII, § 1229, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2528, required a report on the command and control structure for military forces operating in Afghanistan to be submitted in December of 2008, with a subsequent update as warranted by any modifications to the command and control structure.

PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIETNAM WAR

Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title V, § 598, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 141, provided that:

“(a) COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Defense may conduct a program to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam War. In conducting the commemorative program, the Secretary shall coordinate, support, and facilitate other programs and activities of the Federal Government, State and local governments, and other persons and organizations in commemoration of the Vietnam War.

“(b) SCHEDULE.—The Secretary of Defense shall determine the schedule of major events and priority of efforts for the commemorative program in order to ensure achievement of the objectives specified in subsection (c).

“(c) COMMEMORATIVE ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES.—The commemorative program may include activities and ceremonies to achieve the following objectives:

“(1) To thank and honor veterans of the Vietnam War, including personnel who were held as prisoners of war or listed as missing in action, for their service and sacrifice on behalf of the United States and to thank and honor the families of these veterans.

“(2) To highlight the service of the Armed Forces during the Vietnam War and the contributions of Federal agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations that served with, or in support of, the Armed Forces.

“(3) To pay tribute to the contributions made on the home front by the people of the United States during the Vietnam War.

“(4) To highlight the advances in technology, science, and medicine related to military research conducted during the Vietnam War.

“(5) To recognize the contributions and sacrifices made by the allies of the United States during the Vietnam War.

“(d) NAMES AND SYMBOLS.—The Secretary of Defense shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name ‘The United States of America Vietnam War Commemoration’, and such seal, emblems, and badges incorporating such name as the Secretary may lawfully adopt. Nothing in this section may be construed to supersede rights that are established or vested before the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 28, 2008].

“(e) COMMEMORATIVE FUND.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.—If the Secretary establishes the commemorative program under subsection (a), the Secretary the Treasury shall establish in the Treasury of the United States an account to be known as the ‘Department of Defense Vietnam War Commemoration Fund’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Fund’). The Fund shall be administered by the Secretary of Defense.

“(2) USE OF FUND.—The Secretary shall use the assets of the Fund only for the purpose of conducting the commemorative program and shall prescribe such regulations regarding the use of the Fund as the Secretary considers to be necessary.

“(3) DEPOSITS.—There shall be deposited into the Fund—

“(A) amounts appropriated to the Fund;

“(B) proceeds derived from the Secretary’s use of the exclusive rights described in subsection (d);

“(C) donations made in support of the commemorative program by private and corporate donors; and

“(D) funds transferred to the Fund by the Secretary from funds appropriated for fiscal year 2008 and subsequent years for the Department of Defense.

“(4) AVAILABILITY.—Subject to subsection (g)(2), amounts deposited under paragraph (3) shall constitute the assets of the Fund and remain available until expended.

“(5) BUDGET REQUEST.—The Secretary of Defense may establish a separate budget line for the commemorative program. In the budget justification materials submitted by the Secretary in support of the budget of the President for any fiscal year for which the Secretary establishes the separate budget line, the Secretary shall—

“(A) identify and explain any amounts expended for the commemorative program in the fiscal year preceding the budget request;

“(B) identify and explain the amounts being requested to support the commemorative program for the fiscal year of the budget request; and

“(C) present a summary of the fiscal status of the Fund.

“(f) ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES.—

“(1) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT SERVICES.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may accept from any person voluntary services to be provided in furtherance of the commemorative program. The Secretary of Defense shall prohibit the solicitation of any voluntary services if the nature or circumstances of such solici-

tation would compromise the integrity or the appearance of integrity of any program of the Department of Defense or of any individual involved in the program.

“(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.—The Secretary may provide for reimbursement of incidental expenses incurred by a person providing voluntary services under this subsection. The Secretary shall determine which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under this paragraph.

“(g) FINAL REPORT.—

“(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the commemorative program, if established by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing an accounting of—

“(A) all of the funds deposited into and expended from the Fund;

“(B) any other funds expended under this section; and

“(C) any unobligated funds remaining in the Fund.

“(2) TREATMENT OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.—Unobligated amounts remaining in the Fund as of the end of the commemorative period specified in subsection (b) shall be held in the Fund until transferred by law.

“(h) LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—Total expenditures from the Fund, using amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense, may not exceed \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2008 or for any subsequent fiscal year to carry out the commemorative program.

“(i) FUNDING.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 301(5) [122 Stat. 53] for Defense-wide activities, \$1,000,000 shall be available for deposit in the Fund for fiscal year 2008 if the Fund is established under subsection (e).”

Proc. No. 8829, May 25, 2012, 77 F.R. 32875, provided:

As we observe the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam War, we reflect with solemn reverence upon the valor of a generation that served with honor. We pay tribute to the more than 3 million servicemen and women who left their families to serve bravely, a world away from everything they knew and everyone they loved. From Ia Drang to Khe Sanh, from Hue to Saigon and countless villages in between, they pushed through jungles and rice paddies, heat and monsoon, fighting heroically to protect the ideals we hold dear as Americans. Through more than a decade of combat, over air, land, and sea, these proud Americans upheld the highest traditions of our Armed Forces.

As a grateful Nation, we honor more than 58,000 patriots—their names etched in black granite—who sacrificed all they had and all they would ever know. We draw inspiration from the heroes who suffered unspeakably as prisoners of war, yet who returned home with their heads held high. We pledge to keep faith with those who were wounded and still carry the scars of war, seen and unseen. With more than 1,600 of our service members still among the missing, we pledge as a Nation to do everything in our power to bring these patriots home. In the reflection of The Wall, we see the military family members and veterans who carry a pain that may never fade. May they find peace in knowing their loved ones endure, not only in medals and memories, but in the hearts of all Americans, who are forever grateful for their service, valor, and sacrifice.

In recognition of a chapter in our Nation’s history that must never be forgotten, let us renew our sacred commitment to those who answered our country’s call in Vietnam and those who awaited their safe return. Beginning on Memorial Day 2012, the Federal Government will partner with local governments, private organizations, and communities across America to participate in the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War—a 13-year program to honor and give thanks to a generation of proud Americans who saw our country through one of the most challenging missions we have ever faced. While no words will ever be fully worthy of their service, nor any honor truly befitting their sacrifice, let us remember that it is never

too late to pay tribute to the men and women who answered the call of duty with courage and valor. Let us renew our commitment to the fullest possible accounting for those who have not returned. Throughout this Commemoration, let us strive to live up to their example by showing our Vietnam veterans, their families, and all who have served the fullest respect and support of a grateful Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 28, 2012, through November 11, 2025, as the Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War. I call upon Federal, State, and local officials to honor our Vietnam veterans, our fallen, our wounded, those unaccounted for, our former prisoners of war, their families, and all who served with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-sixth.

BARACK OBAMA.

ACCESS TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title VI, §626, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1802, provided that:

“(a) PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS OF SURVIVING SPOUSES REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense, acting jointly with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall establish procedures by which an eligible surviving spouse may obtain unescorted access, as appropriate, to military installations in order to receive benefits to which the eligible surviving spouse may be entitled by law or policy.

“(b) PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS OF NEXT OF KIN AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, acting jointly with the Secretary of Homeland Security, may establish procedures by which the next of kin of a covered member of the Armed Forces, in addition to an eligible surviving spouse, may obtain access to military installations for such purposes and under such conditions as the Secretaries jointly consider appropriate.

“(2) NEXT OF KIN.—If the Secretaries establish procedures pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretaries shall jointly specify the individuals who shall constitute next of kin for purposes of such procedures.

“(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—Any procedures established under this section shall—

“(1) be applied consistently across the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security, including all components of the Departments;

“(2) minimize any administrative burden on a surviving spouse or dependent child, including through the elimination of any requirement for a surviving spouse to apply as a personal agent for continued access to military installations in accompaniment of a dependent child;

“(3) take into account measures required to ensure the security of military installations, including purpose and eligibility for access and renewal periodicity; and

“(4) take into account such other factors as the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Homeland Security considers appropriate.

“(d) DEADLINE.—The procedures required by subsection (a) shall be established by the date that is not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 13, 2018].

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘eligible surviving spouse’ means an individual who is a surviving spouse of a covered member of the Armed Forces, without regard to whether the individual remarries after the death of the covered member of the Armed Forces.

“(2) The term ‘covered member of the Armed Forces’ means a member of the Armed Forces who dies while serving—

“(A) on active duty; or

“(B) on such reserve duty as the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security may jointly specify for purposes of this section.”

Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title III, §346, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2085, as amended by Pub. L. 115-91, div. B, title XXVIII, §2819, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1853, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 23, 2016], the Secretary of Defense shall establish policies under which covered drivers may be authorized to access military installations.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—The policies established under subsection (a)—

“(1) shall include the terms and conditions under which a covered driver may be authorized to access a military installation;

“(2) may require a transportation company or transportation network company and a covered driver to enter into a written agreement with the Department of Defense as a precondition for obtaining authorization to access a military installation;

“(3) shall be consistent across military installations, to the extent practicable;

“(4) shall be designed to promote the expeditious entry of covered drivers onto military installations for purposes of providing commercial transportation services;

“(5) shall place appropriate restrictions on entry into sensitive areas of military installations;

“(6) shall be designed, to the extent practicable, to give covered drivers access to barracks areas, housing areas, temporary lodging facilities, hospitals, and community support facilities;

“(7) shall require transportation companies and transportation network companies—

“(A) to track, in real-time, the location of the entry and exit of covered drivers onto and off of military installations; and

“(B) to provide, on demand, the information described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate personnel and agencies of the Department; and

“(8) shall take into account force protection requirements and ensure the protection and safety of members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and the families of such members and employees.

“(c) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that any information provided to the Department by a transportation company or transportation network company under subsection (b)(7)—

“(1) is treated as confidential and proprietary information of the company that is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Freedom of Information Act’); and

“(2) except as provided in subsection (b)(7), is not disclosed to any person or entity without the express written consent of the company unless disclosure of such information is required by a court order.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The term ‘transportation company’ means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity outside of the Department of Defense that provides a commercial transportation service to a rider.

“(2) TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY.—The term ‘transportation network company’—

“(A) means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity, that uses a digital network to connect riders to covered drivers in order for the driver to transport the rider using a vehicle owned, leased, or otherwise authorized for use by the driver to a point chosen by the rider; and

“(B) does not include a shared-expense carpool or vanpool arrangement that is not intended to generate profit for the driver.

“(3) COVERED DRIVER.—The term ‘covered driver’—

“(A) means an individual—

“(i) who is an employee of a transportation company or transportation network company or who is affiliated with a transportation company or transportation network company; and

“(ii) who provides a commercial transportation service to a rider; and

“(B) includes a vehicle operated by such individual for the purpose of providing such service.”

[Pub. L. 115–91, div. B, title XXVIII, § 2819(4)(C), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1853, which directed the insertion of “or transportation network company” after “transportation company” in section 346(d)(3)(A)(i) of Pub. L. 114–328, set out above, was not executed in light of the amendment made by section 2819(2) of Pub. L. 115–91, which directed the same insertion wherever appearing in subsec. (d).]

Pub. L. 112–239, div. B, title XXVIII, § 2812, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2150, required the Secretary of Defense to publish procedural requirements regarding access to military installations in the United States by individuals, including individuals performing work under a contract awarded by the Department of Defense, by no later than 180 days after Jan. 2, 2013.

Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title X, § 1069, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 326, as amended by Pub. L. 110–417, [div. A], title X, § 1059, Oct. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 4611; Pub. L. 111–84, div. A, title X, § 1073(c)(11), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2475, directed the Secretary of Defense to develop access standards applicable to all military installations in the United States by Feb. 1, 2009, submit the standards to Congress by Aug. 1, 2009, and implement the standards by Oct. 1, 2010.

PROTECTION OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS

Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title X, § 1074, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 330, as amended by Pub. L. 113–66, div. A, title X, § 1084(b)(2)(A), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 872; Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title X, § 1046, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3494, which provided for protection of Department of Defense leadership and certain additional individuals within the military, Department of Defense, and certain foreign government representatives, was repealed by Pub. L. 114–328, div. A, title IX, § 952(c)(3), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2375. See section 714 of this title.

AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM DATA ON MARITIME SHIPPING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title XII, § 1208, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 367, provided that:

“(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE DATA.—The Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, may authorize the Secretary of a military department or a commander of a combatant command to exchange or furnish automatic identification system data broadcast by merchant or private ships and collected by the United States to a foreign country or international organization pursuant to an agreement for the exchange or production of such data. Such data may be transferred pursuant to this section without cost to the recipient country or international organization.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM.—The term ‘automatic identification system’ means a system that is used to satisfy the requirements of the Automatic Identification System under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London on November 1, 1974 (TIAS 9700) [see 33 U.S.C. 1602 and notes thereunder].

“(2) GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDER.—The term ‘commander of a combatant command’ means a commander of a combatant command (as such term is defined in section 161(c) of title 10, United States Code) with a geographic area of responsibility.”

REPORT ON SUPPORT FROM IRAN FOR ATTACKS AGAINST COALITION FORCES IN IRAQ

Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title XII, § 1225, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 375, which required the Secretary of Defense,

in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives reports describing and assessing any support provided to anti-coalition forces in Iraq by Iran or its agents, the strategy and ambitions in Iraq of Iran, and any strategy or efforts by the United States to counter the activities of agents of Iran in Iraq, was repealed by Pub. L. 111–383, div. A, title XII, § 1233(f)(2), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4397.

REQUIREMENT FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO PREPARE PLAN FOR RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTERS AND TERRORIST EVENTS

Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title XVIII, § 1814, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 498, required, by June 1, 2008, the preparation and submission to Congress of a plan for coordinating the use of the National Guard and members of the Armed Forces on active duty when responding to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and certain other disasters and submission of an update of the plan by June 1, 2010.

DETERMINATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVIL SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Pub. L. 110–181, div. A, title XVIII, § 1815(a)–(d), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 499, provided that:

“(a) DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall determine the military-unique capabilities needed to be provided by the Department of Defense to support civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident.

“(b) PLAN FOR FUNDING CAPABILITIES.—

“(1) PLAN.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for providing the funds and resources necessary to develop and maintain the following:

“(A) The military-unique capabilities determined under subsection (a).

“(B) Any additional capabilities determined by the Secretary to be necessary to support the use of the active components and the reserve components of the Armed Forces for homeland defense missions, domestic emergency responses, and providing military support to civil authorities.

“(2) TERM OF PLAN.—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall cover at least five years.

“(c) BUDGET.—The Secretary of Defense shall include in the materials accompanying the budget submitted for each fiscal year a request for funds necessary to carry out the plan required under subsection (b) during the fiscal year covered by the budget. The defense budget materials shall delineate and explain the budget treatment of the plan for each component of each military department, each combatant command, and each affected Defense Agency.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘military-unique capabilities’ means those capabilities that, in the view of the Secretary of Defense—

“(A) cannot be provided by other Federal, State, or local civilian agencies; and

“(B) are essential to provide support to civil authorities in an incident of national significance or a catastrophic incident.

“(2) The term ‘defense budget materials’, with respect to a fiscal year, means the materials submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense in support of the budget for that fiscal year.”

MILITARY SEVERELY INJURED CENTER

Pub. L. 109–364, div. A, title V, § 564, Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2222, provided that:

“(a) CENTER REQUIRED.—In support of the comprehensive policy on the provision of assistance to severely

wounded or injured servicemembers required by section 563 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163; 119 Stat. 3269; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), the Secretary of Defense shall establish within the Department of Defense a center to augment and support the programs and activities of the military departments for the provision of such assistance, including the programs of the military departments referred to in subsection (c).

“(b) DESIGNATION.—The center established under subsection (a) shall be known as the ‘Military Severely Injured Center’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Center’).

“(c) PROGRAMS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—The programs of the military departments referred to in this subsection are the following:

“(1) The Army Wounded Warrior Support Program.

“(2) The Navy Safe Harbor Program.

“(3) The Palace HART Program of the Air Force.

“(4) The Marine for Life Injured Support Program of the Marine Corps.

“(d) ACTIVITIES OF CENTER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall carry out such programs and activities to augment and support the programs and activities of the military departments for the provision of assistance to severely wounded or injured servicemembers and their families as the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government (including the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs), determines appropriate.

“(2) DATABASE.—The activities of the Center under this subsection shall include the establishment and maintenance of a central database. The database shall be transparent and shall be accessible for use by all of the programs of the military departments referred to in subsection (c).

“(e) RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Defense shall allocate to the Center such personnel and other resources as the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, considers appropriate in order to permit the Center to carry out effectively the programs and activities assigned to the Center under subsection (d).”

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title V, §563, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3269, provided that:

“(a) COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.—

“(1) POLICY REQUIRED.—Not later than June 1, 2006, the Secretary of Defense shall prescribe a comprehensive policy for the Department of Defense on the provision of assistance to members of the Armed Forces who incur severe wounds or injuries in the line of duty (in this section referred to as ‘severely wounded or injured servicemembers’).

“(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall develop the policy required by paragraph (1) in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Secretary of Labor.

“(3) INCORPORATION OF PAST EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICE.—The policy required by paragraph (1) shall be based on—

“(A) the experience and best practices of the military departments, including the Army Wounded Warrior Program, the Marine Corps Marine for Life Injured Support Program, the Air Force Palace HART program, and the Navy Wounded Marines and Sailors Initiative;

“(B) the recommendations of nongovernment organizations with demonstrated expertise in responding to the needs of severely wounded or injured servicemembers; and

“(C) such other matters as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

“(4) PROCEDURES AND STANDARDS.—The policy shall include guidelines to be followed by the military departments in the provision of assistance to severely wounded or injured servicemembers. The procedures

and standards shall be uniform across the military departments except to the extent necessary to reflect the traditional practices or customs of a particular military department. The procedures and standards shall establish a minimum level of support and shall specify the duration of programs.

“(b) ELEMENTS OF POLICY.—The comprehensive policy developed under subsection (a) shall address the following matters:

“(1) Coordination with the Severely Injured Joint Support Operations Center of the Department of Defense.

“(2) Promotion of a seamless transition to civilian life for severely wounded or injured servicemembers who are or are likely to be separated on account of their wound or injury.

“(3) Identification and resolution of special problems or issues related to the transition to civilian life of severely wounded or injured servicemembers who are members of the reserve components.

“(4) The qualifications, assignment, training, duties, supervision, and accountability for the performance of responsibilities for the personnel providing assistance to severely wounded or injured servicemembers.

“(5) Centralized, short-term and long-term case-management procedures for assistance to severely wounded or injured servicemembers by each military department, including rapid access for severely wounded or injured servicemembers to case managers and counselors.

“(6) The provision, through a computer accessible Internet website and other means and at no cost to severely wounded or injured servicemembers, of personalized, integrated information on the benefits and financial assistance available to such members from the Federal Government.

“(7) The provision of information to severely wounded or injured servicemembers on mechanisms for registering complaints about, or requests for, additional assistance.

“(8) Participation of family members.

“(9) Liaison with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Labor in order to ensure prompt and accurate resolution of issues relating to benefits administered by those agencies for severely wounded or injured servicemembers.

“(10) Data collection regarding the incidence and quality of assistance provided to severely wounded or injured servicemembers, including surveys of such servicemembers and military and civilian personnel whose assigned duties include assistance to severely wounded or injured servicemembers.

“(c) ADOPTION BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—Not later than September 1, 2006, the Secretary of each military department shall prescribe regulations, or modify current regulations, on the policies and procedures of such military department on the provision of assistance to severely wounded or injured servicemembers in order to conform such policies and procedures to the policy prescribed under subsection (a).”

QUARTERLY REPORTS ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESPONSE TO THREAT POSED BY IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title XIV, §1402, Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2433, which required the Secretary of Defense to submit quarterly reports on incidents involving the detonation or discovery of an improvised explosive device that involved United States or allied forces in Iraq and Afghanistan and on certain efforts of the Department of Defense to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices, was repealed by Pub. L. 112-81, div. A, title X, §1062(d)(5), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1585.

DATABASE OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title X, §1084(b), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1990, provided that:

“(1) DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish the database required by section

1406 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 [section 1406 of Pub. L. 109-364, set out below], as amended by subsection (a), by not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 13, 2018].

“(2) USE OF EXISTING DATABASE OR SYSTEM FOR CERTAIN CAPABILITIES.—The Secretary may meet the requirement with respect to the capabilities described in subsection (a)(1) of section 1406 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, as so amended, in connection with the database required by that section through the use or modification of current databases and tracking systems of the Department of Defense, including the Defense Readiness Reporting System, if the Secretary determines that such action will—

“(A) expedite compliance with the requirement; and

“(B) achieve such compliance at a cost not greater than the cost of establishing anew the database otherwise covered by the requirement.”

Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title XIV, §1406, Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2436, as amended by Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title X, §1084(a), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1990, provided that:

“(a) DATABASE REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall maintain a database of emergency response capabilities that includes the following:

“(1) The types of emergency response capabilities that each State’s National Guard, as reported by the States, may be able to provide in response to a domestic natural or manmade disaster, both to their home States and under State-to-State mutual assistance agreements.

“(2) The types of emergency response capabilities that the Department of Defense may be able to provide in support of the National Response Plan’s Emergency Support Functions, and identification of the units that provide these capabilities.

“(3) The types of emergency response cyber capabilities that the National Guard of each State and territory may be able to provide in response to domestic or natural man-made disasters, as reported by the States and territories, including—

“(A) capabilities that can be provided within the State or territory;

“(B) capabilities that can be provided under State-to-State mutual assistance agreements; and

“(C) capabilities for defense support to civil authorities.

“(4) The types of emergency response cyber capabilities of other reserve components of the Armed Forces identified by the Secretary that are available for defense support to civil authorities in response to domestic or natural man-made disasters.

“(b) INFORMATION REQUIRED TO KEEP DATABASE CURRENT.—In maintaining the database required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall identify and revise the information required to be reported and included in the database at least once every two years for purposes of keeping the database current.”

REPORT REGARDING EFFECT ON MILITARY READINESS OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS TRESPASSING UPON OPERATIONAL RANGES

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title III, §354, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3204, provided that:

“(a) REPORT CONTAINING ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE PLAN.—Not later than April 15, 2006, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report containing—

“(1) an assessment of the impact on military readiness caused by undocumented immigrants whose entry into the United States involves trespassing upon operational ranges of the Department of Defense; and

“(2) a plan for the implementation of measures to prevent such trespass.

“(b) PREPARATION AND ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT.—The assessment required by subsection (a)(1) shall be prepared by the Secretary of Defense. The assessment shall include the following:

“(1) A listing of the operational ranges adversely affected by the trespass of undocumented immigrants upon operational ranges.

“(2) A description of the types of range activities affected by such trespass.

“(3) A determination of the amount of time lost for range activities, and the increased costs incurred, as a result of such trespass.

“(4) An evaluation of the nature and extent of such trespass and means of travel.

“(5) An evaluation of the factors that contribute to the use by undocumented immigrants of operational ranges as a means to enter the United States.

“(6) A description of measures currently in place to prevent such trespass, including the use of barriers to vehicles and persons, military patrols, border patrols, and sensors.

“(c) PREPARATION AND ELEMENTS OF PLAN.—The plan required by subsection (a)(2) shall be prepared jointly by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security. The plan shall include the following:

“(1) The types of measures to be implemented to improve prevention of trespass of undocumented immigrants upon operational ranges, including the specific physical methods, such as barriers and increased patrols or monitoring, to be implemented and any legal or other policy changes recommended by the Secretaries.

“(2) The costs of, and timeline for, implementation of the plan.

“(d) IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS.—Not later than September 15, 2006, March 15, 2007, September 15, 2007, and March 15, 2008, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report detailing the progress made by the Department of Defense, during the period covered by the report, in implementing measures recommended in the plan required by subsection (a)(2) to prevent undocumented immigrants from trespassing upon operational ranges. Each report shall include the number and types of mitigation measures implemented and the success of such measures in preventing such trespass.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms ‘operational range’ and ‘range activities’ have the meaning given those terms in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code.”

REPORTS BY OFFICERS AND SENIOR ENLISTED MEMBERS OF CONVICTION OF CRIMINAL LAW

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title V, §554, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3264, directed the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations, to go into effect by 180 days after Jan. 6, 2006, that require certain officers and senior enlisted members to report a conviction for a violation of a criminal law of the United States that becomes final after Jan. 6, 2006.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS PERTAINING TO RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT FROM NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title X, §1055, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3438, provided that:

“(a) PROHIBITION OF DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN RECORDS.—The Secretary of Defense may not destroy any official record in the custody or control of the Department of Defense that contains information relating to radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons testing.

“(b) PRESERVATION AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall identify, preserve, and make available any unclassified information contained in official records referred to in subsection (a).”

SAFE DELIVERY OF MAIL IN MILITARY MAIL SYSTEM

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title X, §1071, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3446, provided that:

“(a) PLAN FOR SAFE DELIVERY OF MILITARY MAIL.—

“(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan to ensure that the mail within the military mail system is safe for delivery. The plan shall provide for the screening of

all mail within the military mail system in order to detect the presence of biological, chemical, or radiological weapons, agents, or pathogens or explosive devices before mail within the military mail system is delivered to its intended recipients.

“(2) FUNDING.—The budget justification materials submitted to Congress with the budget of the President for fiscal year 2007 and each fiscal year thereafter shall include a description of the amounts required in such fiscal year to carry out the plan.

“(b) REPORT ON SAFETY OF MAIL FOR DELIVERY.—

“(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 6, 2006], the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the safety of mail within the military mail system for delivery.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—The report shall include the following:

“(A) An assessment of any existing deficiencies in the military mail system in ensuring that mail within the military mail system is safe for delivery.

“(B) The plan required by subsection (a).

“(C) An estimate of the time and resources required to implement the plan.

“(D) A description of the delegation within the Department of Defense of responsibility for ensuring that mail within the military mail system is safe for delivery, including responsibility for the development, implementation, and oversight of improvements to the military mail system to ensure that mail within the military mail system is safe for delivery.

“(3) FORM.—The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

“(c) MAIL WITHIN THE MILITARY MAIL SYSTEM DEFINED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘mail within the military mail system’ means—

“(A) any mail that is posted through the Military Post Offices (including Army Post Offices (APOs) and Fleet Post Offices (FPOs)), Department of Defense mail centers, military Air Mail Terminals, and military Fleet Mail Centers; and

“(B) any mail or package posted in the United States that is addressed to an unspecified member of the Armed Forces.

“(2) INCLUSIONS AND EXCEPTION.—The term includes any official mail posted by the Department of Defense. The term does not include any mail posted as otherwise described in paragraph (1) that has been screened for safety for delivery by the United States Postal Service before such posting.”

WAR-RELATED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title XII, §1221, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3462, as amended by Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title XV, §1518, Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2443; Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title XII, §1233, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2531; Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title XII, §1266, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1691, provided that:

“(a) REPORT REQUIRED FOR OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, AND OPERATION NOBLE EAGLE.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives], in accordance with this section, a report on procurement and equipment maintenance costs for each of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Noble Eagle and on facility infrastructure costs associated with each of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The report shall include the following:

“(1) PROCUREMENT.—A specification of costs of procurement funding requested since fiscal year 2003, together with end-item quantities requested and the purpose of the request (such as replacement for battle losses, improved capability, increase in force size, restructuring of forces), shown by service.

“(2) EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE.—A cost comparison of the requirements for equipment maintenance ex-

penditures during peacetime and for such requirements during wartime, as shown by the requirements in each of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Noble Eagle. The cost comparison shall include—

“(A) a description of the effect of war operations on the backlog of maintenance requirements over the period of fiscal years 2003 to the time of the report; and

“(B) an examination of the extent to which war operations have precluded maintenance from being performed because equipment was unavailable.

“(3) OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM AND OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM INFRASTRUCTURE.—A specification of the number of United States military personnel that can be supported by the facility infrastructure in Iraq and Afghanistan and in the neighboring countries from where Operation Iraq Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom are supported.

“(b) SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Jan. 6, 2006]. The Secretary of Defense shall submit an updated report on procurement, equipment maintenance, and military construction costs, as specified in subsection (a), concurrently with any request made to Congress after the date of the enactment of this Act for war-related funding.

“(c) QUARTERLY SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS AND GAO OF CERTAIN REPORTS ON COSTS.—Not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives] and the Comptroller General of the United States the Department of Defense Supplemental and Cost of War Execution report for such fiscal year quarter.”

ANNUAL REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COSTS TO CARRY OUT UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title XII, §1224, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3463, which provided that, no later than April 30 of each year, the Secretary of Defense was to submit a report to certain congressional committees on Department of Defense costs during the preceding fiscal year to carry out United Nations resolutions, was repealed by Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §1051(k)(3), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1564.

REQUIREMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO GLOBAL POSTURE REVIEW

Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title XII, §1233, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3469, provided that:

“(a) CRITERIA.—As part of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS) developed by the Department of Defense that is referred to as the ‘Global Posture Review’, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall develop criteria for assessing, with respect to each type of facility specified in subsection (c) that is to be located in a foreign country, the following factors:

“(1) The effect of any new basing arrangements on the strategic mobility requirements of the Department of Defense.

“(2) The ability of units deployed to overseas locations in areas in which United States Armed Forces have not traditionally been deployed to meet mobility response times required by operational planners.

“(3) The cost of deploying units to areas referred to in paragraph (2) on a rotational basis (rather than on a permanent basing basis).

“(4) The strategic benefit of rotational deployments through countries with which the United States is developing a close or new security relationship.

“(5) Whether the relative speed and complexity of conducting negotiations with a particular country is a discriminator in the decision to deploy forces within the country.

“(6) The appropriate and available funding mechanisms for the establishment, operation, and sustainment of specific Main Operating Bases, Forward Operating Bases, or Cooperative Security Locations.

“(7) The effect on military quality of life of the unaccompanied deployment of units to new facilities in overseas locations.

“(8) Other criteria as Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

“(b) ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES TO BASING OR OPERATING LOCATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall develop a mechanism for analyzing alternatives to any particular overseas basing or operating location. Such a mechanism shall incorporate the factors specified in each of paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (a).

“(c) MINIMAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR OVERSEAS INSTALLATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a description of minimal infrastructure requirements for each of the following types of facilities:

“(1) Facilities categorized as Main Operating Bases.

“(2) Facilities categorized as Forward Operating Bases.

“(3) Facilities categorized as Cooperative Security Locations.

“(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after an agreement is entered into between the United States and a foreign country to support the deployment of elements of the United States Armed Forces in that country, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives] a written notification of such agreement. The notification under this subsection shall include the terms of the agreement, any costs to the United States resulting from the agreement, and a timeline to carry out the terms of the agreement.

“(e) ANNUAL BUDGET ELEMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress, as an element of the annual budget request of the Secretary, information regarding the funding sources for the establishment, operation, and sustainment of individual Main Operating Bases, Forward Operating Bases, or Cooperative Security Locations.

“(f) REPORT.—Not later than March 30, 2006, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the matters specified in subsections (a) through (c).”

PROCESSING OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE COLLECTION KITS AND ACQUISITION OF SUFFICIENT STOCKS OF SUCH KITS

Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title V, §573, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1921, provided that:

“(a) ELIMINATION OF BACKLOG, ETC.—The Secretary of Defense shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that—

“(1) the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory has the personnel and resources to effectively process forensic evidence used by the Department of Defense within 60 days of receipt by the laboratory of such evidence;

“(2) consistent policies are established among the Armed Forces to reduce the time period between the collection of forensic evidence and the receipt and processing of such evidence by United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory; and

“(3) there is an adequate supply of forensic evidence collection kits—

“(A) for all United States military installations, including the military service academies; and

“(B) for units of the Armed Forces deployed in theaters of operation.

“(b) TRAINING.—The Secretary shall take such measures as the Secretary considers appropriate to ensure that personnel are appropriately trained—

“(1) in the use of forensic evidence collection kits; and

“(2) in the prescribed procedures to ensure protection of the chain of custody of such kits once used.”

POLICY FOR TIMELY NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN OF MEMBERS SERIOUSLY ILL OR INJURED IN COMBAT ZONES

Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title VII, §724, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1990, required the Secretary of Defense to prescribe a policy for providing timely notification to the next of kin of seriously ill or injured members in combat zones and to submit to Congress a copy of the policy no later than 120 days after Oct. 28, 2004.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CRITERIA FOR AND GUIDANCE ON IDENTIFICATION AND INTERNAL TRANSMISSION OF CRITICAL INFORMATION

Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title IX, §932, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 2031, required the Secretary of Defense, no later than 120 days after Oct. 28, 2004, to establish criteria for determining categories of critical information that should be made known expeditiously to senior civilian and military officials in the Department of Defense.

PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title X, §1032, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 2045, authorized the Secretary of Defense to conduct a program during fiscal year 2005 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of World War II.

PRESERVATION OF SEARCH AND RESCUE CAPABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title X, §1085, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 2065, as amended by Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title III, §360(c), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 78; Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title X, §1075(i)(2), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4378, provided that: “The Secretary of Defense may not reduce or eliminate search and rescue capabilities at any military installation in the United States unless the Secretary, after reviewing the search and rescue capabilities report prepared by the Secretary of the Air Force under section 360(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 122 Stat. 77), first certifies to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives that equivalent search and rescue capabilities will be provided, without interruption and consistent with the policies and objectives set forth in the United States National Search and Rescue Plan entered into force on January 1, 1999, by—

“(1) the Department of Interior, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; or

“(2) the Department of Defense, either directly or through a Department of Defense contract with an emergency medical service provider or other private entity to provide such capabilities.”

SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT

Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title XIV, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 2094, provided that:

“SEC. 1401. PRESERVATION OF TITLE TO SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT AND ASSOCIATED CONTENTS.

“Right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any United States sunken military craft—

“(1) shall not be extinguished except by an express divestiture of title by the United States; and

“(2) shall not be extinguished by the passage of time, regardless of when the sunken military craft sank.

“SEC. 1402. PROHIBITIONS.

“(a) UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES DIRECTED AT SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT.—No person shall engage in or attempt to engage in any activity directed at a sunken military craft that disturbs, removes, or injures any sunken military craft, except—

“(1) as authorized by a permit under this title;

“(2) as authorized by regulations issued under this title; or

“(3) as otherwise authorized by law.

“(b) POSSESSION OF SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT.—No person may possess, disturb, remove, or injure any sunken military craft in violation of—

“(1) this section; or

“(2) any prohibition, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit that applies under any other applicable law.

“(c) LIMITATIONS ON APPLICATION.—

“(1) ACTIONS BY UNITED STATES.—This section shall not apply to actions taken by, or at the direction of, the United States.

“(2) FOREIGN PERSONS.—This section shall not apply to any action by a person who is not a citizen, national, or resident alien of the United States, except in accordance with—

“(A) generally recognized principles of international law;

“(B) an agreement between the United States and the foreign country of which the person is a citizen; or

“(C) in the case of an individual who is a crew member or other individual on a foreign vessel or foreign aircraft, an agreement between the United States and the flag State of the foreign vessel or aircraft that applies to the individual.

“(3) LOAN OF SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT.—This section does not prohibit the loan of United States sunken military craft in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary concerned.

“SEC. 1403. PERMITS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary concerned may issue a permit authorizing a person to engage in an activity otherwise prohibited by section 1402 with respect to a United States sunken military craft, for archaeological, historical, or educational purposes, in accordance with regulations issued by such Secretary that implement this section.

“(b) CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER LAWS.—The Secretary concerned shall require that any activity carried out under a permit issued by such Secretary under this section must be consistent with all requirements and restrictions that apply under any other provision of Federal law.

“(c) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section (including the issuance after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 28, 2004] of regulations implementing this section), the Secretary concerned shall consult with the head of each Federal agency having authority under Federal law with respect to activities directed at sunken military craft or the locations of such craft.

“(d) APPLICATION TO FOREIGN CRAFT.—At the request of any foreign State, the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may carry out this section (including regulations promulgated pursuant to this section) with respect to any foreign sunken military craft of that foreign State located in United States waters.

“SEC. 1404. PENALTIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates this title, or any regulation or permit issued under this title, shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty under this section.

“(b) ASSESSMENT AND AMOUNT.—The Secretary concerned may assess a civil penalty under this section, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, of not more than \$100,000 for each violation.

“(c) CONTINUING VIOLATIONS.—Each day of a continued violation of this title or a regulation or permit issued under this title shall constitute a separate violation for purposes of this section.

“(d) IN REM LIABILITY.—A vessel used to violate this title shall be liable in rem for a penalty under this section for such violation.

“(e) OTHER RELIEF.—If the Secretary concerned determines that there is an imminent risk of disturbance of, removal of, or injury to any sunken military craft, or that there has been actual disturbance of, removal of, or injury to a sunken military craft, the Attorney General, upon request of the Secretary concerned, may

seek such relief as may be necessary to abate such risk or actual disturbance, removal, or injury and to return or restore the sunken military craft. The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction in such a case to order such relief as the public interest and the equities of the case may require.

“(f) LIMITATIONS.—An action to enforce a violation of section 1402 or any regulation or permit issued under this title may not be brought more than 8 years after the date on which—

“(1) all facts material to the right of action are known or should have been known by the Secretary concerned; and

“(2) the defendant is subject to the jurisdiction of the appropriate district court of the United States or administrative forum.

“SEC. 1405. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who engages in an activity in violation of section 1402 or any regulation or permit issued under this title that disturbs, removes, or injures any United States sunken military craft shall pay the United States enforcement costs and damages resulting from such disturbance, removal, or injury.

“(b) INCLUDED DAMAGES.—Damages referred to in subsection (a) may include—

“(1) the reasonable costs incurred in storage, restoration, care, maintenance, conservation, and curation of any sunken military craft that is disturbed, removed, or injured in violation of section 1402 or any regulation or permit issued under this title; and

“(2) the cost of retrieving, from the site where the sunken military craft was disturbed, removed, or injured, any information of an archaeological, historical, or cultural nature.

“SEC. 1406. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent that an activity is undertaken as a subterfuge for activities prohibited by this title, nothing in this title is intended to affect—

“(1) any activity that is not directed at a sunken military craft; or

“(2) the traditional high seas freedoms of navigation, including—

“(A) the laying of submarine cables and pipelines;

“(B) operation of vessels;

“(C) fishing; or

“(D) other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to such freedoms.

“(b) INTERNATIONAL LAW.—This title and any regulations implementing this title shall be applied in accordance with generally recognized principles of international law and in accordance with the treaties, conventions, and other agreements to which the United States is a party.

“(c) LAW OF FINDS.—The law of finds shall not apply to—

“(1) any United States sunken military craft, wherever located; or

“(2) any foreign sunken military craft located in United States waters.

“(d) LAW OF SALVAGE.—No salvage rights or awards shall be granted with respect to—

“(1) any United States sunken military craft without the express permission of the United States; or

“(2) any foreign sunken military craft located in United States waters without the express permission of the relevant foreign state.

“(e) LAW OF CAPTURE OR PRIZE.—Nothing in this title is intended to alter the international law of capture or prize with respect to sunken military craft.

“(f) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.—Nothing in sections 4281 through 4287 and 4289 of the Revised Statutes ([former] 46 U.S.C. App. 181 et seq.) [see chapter 305 of Title 46, Shipping] or section 3 of the Act of February 13, 1893 (chapter 105; 27 Stat. 445; [former] 46 U.S.C. App. 192) [now 46 U.S.C. 30706], shall limit the liability of any person under this section.

“(g) AUTHORITIES OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE COAST GUARD.—Nothing in this title is intended to preclude or

limit the application of any other law enforcement authorities of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

“(h) PRIOR DELEGATIONS, AUTHORIZATIONS, AND RELATED REGULATIONS.—Nothing in this title shall invalidate any prior delegation, authorization, or related regulation that is consistent with this title.

“(i) CRIMINAL LAW.—Nothing in this title is intended to prevent the United States from pursuing criminal sanctions for plundering of wrecks, larceny of Government property, or violation of any applicable criminal law.

“SEC. 1407. ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

“The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, is encouraged to negotiate and conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements with foreign countries with regard to sunken military craft consistent with this title.

“SEC. 1408. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title:

“(1) ASSOCIATED CONTENTS.—The term ‘associated contents’ means—

“(A) the equipment, cargo, and contents of a sunken military craft that are within its debris field; and

“(B) the remains and personal effects of the crew and passengers of a sunken military craft that are within its debris field.

“(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

“(A) subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of a military department; and

“(B) in the case of a Coast Guard vessel, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

“(3) SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT.—The term ‘sunken military craft’ means all or any portion of—

“(A) any sunken warship, naval auxiliary, or other vessel that was owned or operated by a government on military noncommercial service when it sank;

“(B) any sunken military aircraft or military spacecraft that was owned or operated by a government when it sank; and

“(C) the associated contents of a craft referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B),

if title thereto has not been abandoned or transferred by the government concerned.

“(4) UNITED STATES CONTIGUOUS ZONE.—The term ‘United States contiguous zone’ means the contiguous zone of the United States under Presidential Proclamation 7219, dated September 2, 1999 [43 U.S.C. 1331 note].

“(5) UNITED STATES INTERNAL WATERS.—The term ‘United States internal waters’ means all waters of the United States on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of the United States territorial sea is measured.

“(6) UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL SEA.—The term ‘United States territorial sea’ means the waters of the United States territorial sea under Presidential Proclamation 5928, dated December 27, 1988 [43 U.S.C. 1331 note].

“(7) UNITED STATES WATERS.—The term ‘United States waters’ means United States internal waters, the United States territorial sea, and the United States contiguous zone.”

REPORTS ON WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION OBTAINED BY IRAQ

Pub. L. 108-177, title III, §358, Dec. 13, 2003, 117 Stat. 2621, directed the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, not later than one year after Dec. 13, 2003, to submit preliminary and final reports to committees of Congress on information obtained by the Department of Defense and the intelligence community on the conventional weapons and ammunition obtained by Iraq in violation of applicable resolutions of the United Na-

tions Security Council adopted since the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990.

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title XII, §1204, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1649, directed the Secretary of Defense, not later than one year after Nov. 24, 2003, to submit to committees of Congress a report on the acquisition by Iraq of weapons of mass destruction and associated delivery systems and the acquisition by Iraq of advanced conventional weapons.

STUDIES OF FLEET PLATFORM ARCHITECTURES FOR THE NAVY

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title II, §216, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1418, directed the Secretary of Defense to provide for the performance of two independent studies of alternative future fleet platform architectures for the Navy and to forward the results of each study to congressional defense committees not later than Jan. 15, 2005.

REPORT REGARDING IMPACT OF CIVILIAN COMMUNITY ENCROACHMENT AND CERTAIN LEGAL REQUIREMENTS ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND RANGES AND PLAN TO ADDRESS ENCROACHMENT

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title III, §320, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1435, required a study on the impact of various civilian and environmental encroachment issues affecting military installations and operational ranges, a plan to respond to any encroachment issues found, and reports from 2004 to 2010 regarding the results of the study and progress being made on the encroachment response plan.

HIGH-PERFORMING ORGANIZATION BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING PILOT PROGRAM

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title III, §337, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1445, established a pilot program designed to create, or continue the implementation of, high-performing organizations through the conduct of a Business Process Reengineering initiative at selected military installations and facilities.

ASSESSMENT BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title V, §517(b), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1461, directed the Secretary of Defense to submit to committees of Congress, not later than one year after Nov. 24, 2003, a description of the effects on reserve component recruitment and retention that have resulted from calls and orders to active duty and the tempo of such service, an assessment of the process for calling and ordering reserve members to active duty, preparing such members for active duty, processing such members into the force, and deploying such members, and a description of changes in the Armed Forces envisioned by the Secretary of Defense.

POLICY ON PUBLIC IDENTIFICATION OF CASUALTIES

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title V, §546, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1479, directed the Secretary of Defense, no later than 180 days after Nov. 24, 2003, to prescribe a policy on the public release of the names or other personally identifying information of casualties.

PLAN FOR PROMPT GLOBAL STRIKE CAPABILITY

Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title II, §243, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 51, required submission of a research, development, and testing plan for prompt global strike program objectives for fiscal years 2008 through 2013 and a plan for obligation and expenditure of funds available for prompt global strike for fiscal year 2008.

Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, §1032, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1605, as amended by Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title X, §1043, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 311, required establishment of, and annual updates to, an integrated plan for developing, deploying, and sustaining a prompt global strike capability in the Armed Forces and submission of reports on the plan from 2004 to 2009.

REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN

Pub. L. 109-13, div. A, title I, §1024(c), May 11, 2005, 119 Stat. 253, provided that:

“(1) Each semiannual report to Congress required under a provision of law referred to in paragraph (2) shall include, in addition to the matters specified in the applicable provision of law, the following:

“(A) A statement of the cumulative total of all amounts obligated, and of all amounts expended, as of the date of such report for Operation Enduring Freedom.

“(B) A statement of the cumulative total of all amounts obligated, and of all amounts expended, as of the date of such report for Operation Iraqi Freedom.

“(C) An estimate of the reasonably foreseeable costs for ongoing military operations to be incurred during the 12-month period beginning on the date of such report.

“(2) The provisions of law referred to in this paragraph are as follows:

“(A) Section 1120 of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108-106; 117 Stat. 1219; 10 U.S.C. 113 note).

“(B) Section 9010 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287; 118 Stat. 1008; 10 U.S.C. 113 note).”

Pub. L. 108-287, title IX, §9010, Aug. 5, 2004, 118 Stat. 1008, as amended by Pub. L. 108-324, div. B, §306, Oct. 13, 2004, 118 Stat. 1243, provided that:

“(a) Not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the military operations of the Armed Forces and the reconstruction activities of the Department of Defense in Iraq and Afghanistan.

“(b) Each report shall include the following information:

“(1) For each of Iraq and Afghanistan for the half-fiscal year ending during the month preceding the due date of the report, the amount expended for military operations of the Armed Forces and the amount expended for reconstruction activities, together with the cumulative total amounts expended for such operations and activities.

“(2) An assessment of the progress made toward preventing attacks on United States personnel.

“(3) An assessment of the effects of the operations and activities in Iraq and Afghanistan on the readiness of the Armed Forces.

“(4) An assessment of the effects of the operations and activities in Iraq and Afghanistan on the recruitment and retention of personnel for the Armed Forces.

“(5) For the half-fiscal year ending during the month preceding the due date of the report, the costs incurred for repair of Department of Defense equipment used in the operations and activities in Iraq and Afghanistan.

“(6) The foreign countries, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations that are contributing support for the ongoing military operations and reconstruction activities, together with a discussion of the amount and types of support contributed by each during the half-fiscal year ending during the month preceding the due date of the report.

“(7) The extent to which, and the schedule on which, the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces is being involuntarily ordered to active duty under section 12302 of title 10, United States Code.

“(8) For each unit of the National Guard of the United States and the other reserve components of the Armed Forces on active duty pursuant to an order to active duty under section 12302 of title 10, United States Code, the following information:

“(A) The unit.

“(B) The projected date of return of the unit to its home station.

“(C) The extent (by percentage) to which the forces deployed within the United States and outside the United States in support of a contingency

operation are composed of reserve component forces.”

Pub. L. 108-106, title I, §1120, Nov. 6, 2003, 117 Stat. 1219, provided that:

“(a) Not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the military operations of the Armed Forces and the reconstruction activities of the Department of Defense in Iraq and Afghanistan.

“(b) Each report shall include the following information:

“(1) For each of Iraq and Afghanistan for the half-fiscal year ending during the month preceding the due date of the report, the amount expended for military operations of the Armed Forces and the amount expended for reconstruction activities, together with the cumulative total amounts expended for such operations and activities.

“(2) An assessment of the progress made toward preventing attacks on United States personnel.

“(3) An assessment of the effects of the operations and activities in Iraq and Afghanistan on the readiness of the Armed Forces.

“(4) An assessment of the effects of the operations and activities in Iraq and Afghanistan on the recruitment and retention of personnel for the Armed Forces.

“(5) For the half-fiscal year ending during the month preceding the due date of the report, the costs incurred for repair of Department of Defense equipment used in the operations and activities in Iraq and Afghanistan.

“(6) The foreign countries, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations that are contributing support for the ongoing military operations and reconstruction activities, together with a discussion of the amount and types of support contributed by each during the half-fiscal year ending during the month preceding the due date of the report.

“(7) The extent to which, and the schedule on which, the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces is being involuntarily ordered to active duty under section 12304 of title 10, United States Code.

“(8) For each unit of the National Guard of the United States and the other reserve components of the Armed Forces on active duty pursuant to an order to active duty under section 12304 of title 10, United States Code, the following information:

“(A) The unit.

“(B) The projected date of return of the unit to its home station.

“(C) The extent (by percentage) to which the forces deployed within the United States and outside the United States in support of a contingency operation are composed of reserve component forces.”

UNIFORM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TEST AND EVALUATION FACILITIES

Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title II, §233, Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2490, directed the Secretary of Defense to implement a single financial management and accounting system for all test and evaluation facilities of the Department of Defense, with the goal that such system be implemented no later than Sept. 30, 2006.

TRAINING RANGE SUSTAINMENT PLAN, GLOBAL STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM, AND TRAINING RANGE INVENTORY

Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title III, §366, Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2522, as amended by Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title III, §348, Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2159; Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title X, §1063(c)(2), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 322; Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title X, §1075(g)(2), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4376; Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title III, §311, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1691, provided that:

“(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall develop a comprehensive plan for using existing authorities available to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to address training constraints caused by limitations on the use of military lands, marine areas, and airspace that are available in the United States and overseas for training of the Armed Forces.

“(2) As part of the preparation of the plan, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct the following:

“(A) An assessment of current and future training range requirements of the Armed Forces.

“(B) An evaluation of the adequacy of current Department of Defense resources (including virtual and constructive training assets as well as military lands, marine areas, and airspace available in the United States and overseas) to meet those current and future training range requirements.

“(3) The plan shall include the following:

“(A) Proposals to enhance training range capabilities and address any shortfalls in current Department of Defense resources identified pursuant to the assessment and evaluation conducted under paragraph (2).

“(B) Goals and milestones for tracking planned actions and measuring progress.

“(C) Projected funding requirements for implementing planned actions.

“(D) Designation of an office in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and in each of the military departments that will have lead responsibility for overseeing implementation of the plan.

“(4) At the same time as the President submits to Congress the budget for fiscal year 2004, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report describing the progress made in implementing this subsection, including—

“(A) the plan developed under paragraph (1);

“(B) the results of the assessment and evaluation conducted under paragraph (2); and

“(C) any recommendations that the Secretary may have for legislative or regulatory changes to address training constraints identified pursuant to this section.

“(5) At the same time as the President submits to Congress the budget for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2018, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the progress made in implementing the plan and any additional actions taken, or to be taken, to address training constraints caused by limitations on the use of military lands, marine areas, and airspace.

“(b) READINESS REPORTING IMPROVEMENT.—Not later than June 30, 2003, the Secretary of Defense, using existing measures within the authority of the Secretary, shall submit to Congress a report on the plans of the Department of Defense to improve the Global Status of Resources and Training System to reflect the readiness impact that training constraints caused by limitations on the use of military lands, marine areas, and airspace have on specific units of the Armed Forces.

“(c) TRAINING RANGE INVENTORY.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall develop and maintain a training range inventory for each of the Armed Forces—

“(A) to identify all available operational training ranges;

“(B) to identify all training capacities and capabilities available at each training range; and

“(C) to identify training constraints caused by limitations on the use of military lands, marine areas, and airspace at each training range.

“(2) The Secretary of Defense shall submit an initial inventory to Congress at the same time as the President submits the budget for fiscal year 2004 and shall submit an updated inventory to Congress at the same time as the President submits the budget for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2018.

“(d) GAO EVALUATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall transmit copies of each report required by subsections (a) and (b) to the Comptroller General. Within

90 days of receiving a report, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress an evaluation of the report.

“(e) ARMED FORCES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘Armed Forces’ means the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.”

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title X, § 1004, Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2629, which required Secretary of Defense to develop a financial management enterprise architecture for all budgetary, accounting, finance, enterprise resource planning, and mixed information systems of the Department of Defense by May 1, 2003, was repealed by Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title III, § 332(f), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1856.

RELIABILITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title X, § 1008, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1204, as amended by Pub. L. 112-81, div. A, title X, § 1052, Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1582; Pub. L. 113-188, title IV, § 401(b), Nov. 26, 2014, 128 Stat. 2019; Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §§ 1002(h), 1051(i)(2), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1542, 1563, provided that:

“[(a), (b) Repealed. Pub. L. 113-188, title IV, § 401(b)(1), Nov. 26, 2014, 128 Stat. 2019.]

“(c) INFORMATION TO AUDITORS.—Not later than the date that is 180 days prior to the date set by the Office of Management and Budget for the submission of financial statements of each year [sic], the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Assistant Secretary of each military department with responsibility for financial management and comptroller functions shall each provide to the auditors of the financial statement of that official’s department for the fiscal year ending during the preceding month that official’s preliminary management representation, in writing, regarding the expected reliability of the financial statement. The representation shall be consistent with guidance issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and shall include the basis for the reliability assessment stated in the representation.

“[(d) to (f) Repealed. Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, § 1002(h), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1542.]”

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS CONDUCTED AS PART OF OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title X, § 1043, Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2646, required annual reports on the conduct of military operations conducted as part of Operation Enduring Freedom, starting June 15, 2003, and ending no later than 180 days after the date of the cessation of hostilities undertaken as part of Operation Enduring Freedom.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE PREPAREDNESS OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS

Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title XIV, § 1402, Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2675, directed the Secretary of Defense to develop and submit to Congress a comprehensive plan for improving the preparedness of military installations for preventing and responding to terrorist attacks, directed the Comptroller General to review the plan, and required reports on the plan in 2004, 2005, and 2006.

POLICY CONCERNING RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICIAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

Pub. L. 106-398, § 1 [[div. A], title V, § 552], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-125, provided that:

“(a) POLICY REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a policy creating a uniform process within the Department of Defense that—

“(1) affords any individual who, in connection with the investigation of a reported crime, is designated (by name or by any other identifying information) as

a suspect in the case in any official investigative report, or in a central index for potential retrieval and analysis by law enforcement organizations, an opportunity to obtain a review of that designation; and

“(2) requires the expungement of the name and other identifying information of any such individual from such report or index in any case in which it is determined the entry of such identifying information on that individual was made contrary to Department of Defense requirements.

“(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The policy required by subsection (a) shall be established not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 30, 2000].”

TEST OF ABILITY OF RESERVE COMPONENT INTELLIGENCE UNITS AND PERSONNEL TO MEET CURRENT AND EMERGING DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE NEEDS

Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [[div. A], title V, §576], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-138, directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct a three-year test program to determine the most effective peacetime structure and operational employment of reserve component intelligence assets and to establish a means to coordinate and transition the peacetime intelligence support network into use for meeting wartime needs, and to submit to Congress interim and final reports on such program not later than Dec. 1, 2004.

STUDY ON CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SERVICES

Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [[div. A], title XI, §1105], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-311, directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to assess the manner in which personnel services were provided for civilian personnel in the Department of Defense and to submit a report on such study to committees of Congress not later than Jan. 1, 2002.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR REENGINEERING EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMPLAINT PROCESS

Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [[div. A], title XI, §1111], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-312, directed the Secretary of Defense to carry out a three-year pilot program to improve processes for the resolution of equal employment opportunity complaints by civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and directed the Comptroller General to submit to Congress a report on such program not later than 90 days following the end of the first and last full or partial fiscal years during which such program had been implemented.

WORK SAFETY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [[div. A], title XI, §1112], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-313, as amended by Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title III, §363, Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2520, directed the Secretary of Defense to carry out a defense employees work safety demonstration program under which work safety models used by employers in the private sector would be adopted and any improvement to work safety records would be assessed, directed that such program would terminate on Sept. 30, 2003, and required the Secretary to submit interim and final reports on such program to committees of Congress not later than Dec. 1, 2003.

GAO STUDY ON BENEFITS AND COSTS OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ENGAGEMENT IN EUROPE

Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [[div. A], title XII, §1223], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-328, directed the Comptroller General to conduct a study assessing the benefits and costs to the United States and United States national security interests of the engagement of United States forces in Europe and of United States military strategies used to shape the international security environment in Europe and to submit to committees of Congress a report on the results of such study not later than Dec. 1, 2001.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOGISTICS STANDARDS FOR SUSTAINED MILITARY OPERATIONS

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title III, §366, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 578, as amended by Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, §1051(h), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1563, provided that:

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS.—The Secretary of each military department shall establish, for deployable units of each of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, standards regarding—

“(1) the level of spare parts that the units must have on hand; and

“(2) similar logistics and sustainment needs of the units.

“(b) BASIS FOR STANDARDS.—The standards to be established for a unit under subsection (a) shall be based upon the following:

“(1) The unit’s wartime mission, as reflected in the war-fighting plans of the relevant combatant commanders.

“(2) An assessment of the likely requirement for sustained operations under each such war-fighting plan.

“(3) An assessment of the likely requirement for that unit to conduct sustained operations in an austere environment, while drawing exclusively on its own internal logistics capabilities.

“(c) SUFFICIENCY CAPABILITIES.—The standards to be established by the Secretary of a military department under subsection (a) shall reflect those spare parts and similar logistics capabilities that the Secretary considers sufficient for the units of each of the Armed Forces under the Secretary’s jurisdiction to successfully execute their missions under the conditions described in subsection (b).

“(d) RELATION TO READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM.—The standards established under subsection (a) shall be taken into account in designing the comprehensive readiness reporting system for the Department of Defense required by section 117 of title 10, United States Code, and shall be an element in determining a unit’s readiness status.

“(e) RELATION TO ANNUAL FUNDING NEEDS.—The Secretary of Defense shall consider the standards established under subsection (a) in establishing the annual funding requirements for the Department of Defense.”

USE OF SMART CARD TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title III, §373(a)–(g), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 580, 581, designated the Navy as the lead agency for the development and implementation of a Smart Card program for the Department of Defense, required the Army and Air Force to establish project offices and cooperate with the Navy to develop implementation plans for using Smart Card technology, established a senior coordinating group, and provided for allocation of certain funds for the Navy to implement Smart Card technology.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REVIEW OF ARMY TECHNICIAN COSTING PROCESS

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title V, §526, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 600, required Secretary of Defense to review process used by the Army to develop estimates of annual authorizations and appropriations required for civilian personnel of Department of the Army generally and for National Guard and Army Reserve technicians in particular and to report on results of review to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives not later than Mar. 31, 2000.

SURVEY OF MEMBERS LEAVING MILITARY SERVICE ON ATTITUDES TOWARD MILITARY SERVICE

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title V, §581, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 633, directed the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a survey on attitudes toward military service to be completed by all members of the Armed Forces who had been voluntarily discharged or separated or transferred from a regular to a reserve compo-

ment between Jan. 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, and to submit a report to Congress on the results of such survey not later than Oct. 1, 2000.

ANNUAL REPORT ON UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACTIVITIES IN COLOMBIA

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1025, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 748, which required the Secretary of Defense to submit an annual report regarding the deployments and assignments of the United States Armed Forces in Colombia, was repealed by Pub. L. 112-81, div. A, title X, §1062(j)(2), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1585.

REPORT ON NATO DEFENSE CAPABILITIES INITIATIVE

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1039, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 756, as amended by Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, §1031(h)(3), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1605, provided findings of Congress relating to the Defense Capabilities Initiative.

COMMEMORATION OF THE VICTORY OF FREEDOM IN THE
COLD WAR

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1053, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 764, as amended by Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title X, §1048(g)(7), Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1228, established a commission to review and make recommendations regarding the celebration of victory in the Cold War, directed the President to transmit to Congress a report on the content of a Presidential proclamation and a plan for appropriate ceremonies and activities, and authorized funds.

ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title XII, §1202, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 781, as amended by Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title XII, §1221, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1252; Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title XII, §1263, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 407; Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title XII, §1246(a)-(c), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2544, 2545; Pub. L. 112-81, div. A, title X, §1066(e)(1), title XII, §1238(a), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1589, 1642; Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title XII, §1271, Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 2022; Pub. L. 113-66, div. A, title XII, §1242, Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 920; Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XII, §1252(a), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3571; Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title XII, §1271(a), (b), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2538; Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title XII, §1261, Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1688; Pub. L. 115-232, div. A, title XII, §1260, Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 2059; Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XII, §1260, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1677, provided that:

“(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than January 31 of each year through January 31, 2021, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate, shall submit to the specified congressional committees a report, in both classified and unclassified form, on military and security developments involving the People's Republic of China. The report shall address the current and probable future course of military-technological development of the People's Liberation Army and the tenets and probable development of Chinese security strategy and military strategy, and of military organizations and operational concepts, through the next 20 years. The report shall also address United States-China engagement and cooperation on security matters during the period covered by the report, including through United States-China military-to-military contacts, and the United States strategy for such engagement and cooperation in the future.

“(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each report under this section shall include analyses and forecasts of the following:

“(1) The goals and factors shaping Chinese security strategy and military strategy.

“(2) Trends in Chinese security and military behavior that would be designed to achieve, or that are inconsistent with, the goals described in paragraph (1).

“(3) The security situation in the Taiwan Strait.

“(4) Chinese strategy regarding Taiwan.

“(5) The size, location, and capabilities of Chinese strategic, land, sea, and air forces, including detailed analysis of those forces facing Taiwan.

“(6) China's overseas military basing and logistics infrastructure.

“(7) Developments in Chinese military doctrine and training.

“(8) Efforts, including by espionage and technology transfers through investment, industrial espionage, cybertheft, academia, and other means, by the People's Republic of China to develop, acquire, or gain access to information, communication, space and other advanced technologies that would enhance military capabilities or otherwise undermine the Department of Defense's capability to conduct information assurance. Such analyses shall include an assessment of the damage inflicted on the Department of Defense by reason thereof.

“(9) An assessment of any challenges during the preceding year to the deterrent forces of the Republic of China on Taiwan, consistent with the commitments made by the United States in the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8) [22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.].

“(10) Developments in China's asymmetric capabilities, including its strategy and efforts to develop and deploy cyberwarfare and electronic warfare capabilities, details on the number of malicious cyber incidents originating from China against Department of Defense infrastructure, and associated activities originating or suspected of originating from China.

“(11) The strategy and capabilities of Chinese space and counterspace programs, including trends, global and regional activities, the involvement of military and civilian organizations, including state-owned enterprises, academic institutions, and commercial entities, and efforts to develop, acquire, or gain access to advanced technologies that would enhance Chinese military capabilities.

“(12) Developments in China's nuclear program, including the size and state of China's stockpile, its nuclear strategy and associated doctrines, its civil and military production capacities, and projections of its future arsenals.

“(13) A description of China's anti-access and area denial capabilities.

“(14) A description of China's command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance modernization program and its applications for China's precision guided weapons.

“(15) A description of the roles and activities of the People's Liberation Army Navy and those of China's paramilitary and maritime law enforcement vessels, including their capabilities, organizational affiliations, roles within China's overall maritime strategy, activities affecting United States allies and partners, and responses to United States naval activities.

“(16) In consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State, developments regarding United States-China engagement and cooperation on security matters.

“(17) The current state of United States military-to-military contacts with the People's Liberation Army, which shall include the following:

“(A) A comprehensive and coordinated strategy for such military-to-military contacts and updates to the strategy.

“(B) A summary of all such military-to-military contacts during the period covered by the report, including a summary of topics discussed and questions asked by the Chinese participants in those contacts.

“(C) A description of such military-to-military contacts scheduled for the 12-month period following the period covered by the report and the plan for future contacts.

“(D) The Secretary's assessment of the benefits the Chinese expect to gain from such military-to-military contacts.

“(E) The Secretary’s assessment of the benefits the Department of Defense expects to gain from such military-to-military contacts, and any concerns regarding such contacts.

“(F) The Secretary’s assessment of how such military-to-military contacts fit into the larger security relationship between the United States and the People’s Republic of China.

“(G) The Secretary’s certification whether or not any military-to-military exchange or contact was conducted during the period covered by the report in violation of section 1201(a) [10 U.S.C. 311 note].

“(18) An assessment of relations between China and the Russian Federation with respect to security and military matters.

“(19) Other military and security developments involving the People’s Republic of China that the Secretary of Defense considers relevant to United States national security.

“(20) A description of Chinese military-to-military relationships with other countries, including the size and activity of military attache offices around the world and military education programs conducted in China for other countries or in other countries for the Chinese.

“(21) A description of any significant sale or transfer of military hardware, expertise, and technology to or from the People’s Republic of China, including a forecast of possible future sales and transfers, a description of the implications of those sales and transfers for the security of the United States and its partners and allies in Asia, and a description of any significant assistance to and from any selling state with military-related research and development programs in China.

“(22) The status of the 5th generation fighter program of the People’s Republic of China, including an assessment of each individual aircraft type, estimated initial and full operational capability dates, and the ability of such aircraft to provide air superiority.

“(23) A summary of the order of battle of the People’s Liberation Army, including anti-ship ballistic missiles, theater ballistic missiles, and land attack cruise missile inventory.

“(24) A description of the People’s Republic of China’s military and nonmilitary activities in the South China Sea.

“(25) Any Chinese laws, regulations, or policies that could jeopardize the economic security of the United States.

“(26) The relationship between Chinese overseas investment, including the Belt and Road Initiative, the Digital Silk Road, and any state-owned or controlled digital or physical infrastructure projects of China, and Chinese security and military strategy objectives, including—

“(A) an assessment of the Chinese investments or projects likely, or with significant potential, to be converted into military assets of China;

“(B) an assessment of the Chinese investments or projects of greatest concern with respect to United States national security interests;

“(C) a description of any Chinese investment or project located in another country that is linked to military cooperation with such country, such as cooperation on satellite navigation or arms production;

“(D) an assessment of any Chinese investment, project, or associated agreement in or with another country that presents significant financial risk for the country or may undermine the sovereignty of such country; and

“(E) an assessment of the implications for United States military or governmental interests related to denial of access, compromised intelligence activities, and network advantages of Chinese investments or projects in other countries.

“(27) Efforts by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to influence the media, cultural insti-

tutions, business, and academic and policy communities of the United States to be more favorable to its security and military strategy and objectives.

“(28) Efforts by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to use nonmilitary tools in other countries, including diplomacy and political coercion, information operations, and economic pressure, including predatory lending practices, to support its security and military objectives.

“(29) Developments relating to the China Coast Guard, including an assessment of—

“(A) how the change in the Guard’s command structure to report to China’s Central Military Commission affects the Guard’s status as a law enforcement entity;

“(B) the implications of such command structure with respect to the use of the Guard as a coercive tool to conduct ‘gray zone’ activities in the East China Sea and the South China Sea; and

“(C) how the change in such command structure may affect interactions between the Guard and the United States Navy.

“(30) An assessment of the military-to-military relations between China and Russia, including an identification of mutual and competing interests.

“(31) An assessment of China’s expansion of its surveillance state, including—

“(A) any correlation of such expansion with its oppression of its citizens or its threat to United States national security interests around the world; and

“(B) an overview of the extent to which such surveillance corresponds to an overall respect, or lack thereof, for human rights in China, especially for religious and ethnic minorities.

“(c) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘specified congressional committees’ means the following:

“(1) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

“(2) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

“(d) REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT SALES AND TRANSFERS TO CHINA.—(1) The report to be submitted under this section not later than March 1, 2002, shall include in a separate section a report describing any significant sale or transfer of military hardware, expertise, and technology to the People’s Republic of China. The report shall set forth the history of such sales and transfers since 1995, forecast possible future sales and transfers, and address the implications of those sales and transfers for the security of the United States and its friends and allies in Asia.

“(2) The report shall include analysis and forecasts of the following matters related to military cooperation between selling states and the People’s Republic of China:

“(A) The extent in each selling state of government knowledge, cooperation, or condoning of sales or transfers of military hardware, expertise, or technology to the People’s Republic of China.

“(B) An itemization of significant sales and transfers of military hardware, expertise, or technology from each selling state to the People’s Republic of China that have taken place since 1995, with a particular focus on command, control, communications, and intelligence systems.

“(C) Significant assistance by any selling state to key research and development programs of China, including programs for development of weapons of mass destruction and delivery vehicles for such weapons, programs for development of advanced conventional weapons, and programs for development of unconventional weapons.

“(D) The extent to which arms sales by any selling state to the People’s Republic of China are a source of funds for military research and development or procurement programs in the selling state.

“(3) The report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to each area of analysis and forecasts specified in paragraph (2)—

“(A) an assessment of the military effects of such sales or transfers to entities in the People’s Republic of China;

“(B) an assessment of the ability of the People’s Liberation Army to assimilate such sales or transfers, mass produce new equipment, or develop doctrine for use; and

“(C) the potential threat of developments related to such effects on the security interests of the United States and its friends and allies in Asia.

“(d) [probably should be (e)] STATE-OWNED OR CONTROLLED DIGITAL OR PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT OF CHINA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (b)(26), the term ‘state-owned or controlled digital or physical infrastructure project of China’ means a transportation, energy, or information technology infrastructure project that is—

“(A) owned, controlled, under the direct or indirect influence of, or subsidized by—

“(i) the Government of the People’s Republic of China, including any agency within such Government and any subdivision or other unit of government at any level of jurisdiction within China;

“(ii) any agent or instrumentality of such Government, including such agencies or subdivisions; or

“(iii) the Chinese Communist Party; or

“(B) a project of any Chinese company operating in a sector identified as a strategic industry in the Chinese Government’s ‘Made in China 2025’ strategy to make China a ‘manufacturing power’ as a core national interest.

“(2) OWNED; CONTROLLED.—For purposes paragraph (1)(A), with respect to a project—

“(A) the term ‘owned’ means a majority or controlling interest, whether by value or voting interest, in that project, including through fiduciaries, agents, or other means; and

“(B) the term ‘controlled’ means the power by any means to determine or influence, directly or indirectly, important matters affecting the project, regardless of the level of ownership and whether or not that power is exercised.”

[Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title XII, §1271(c), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2538, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending section 1202 of Pub. L. 106-65, set out above] take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 23, 2016] and apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under subsection (a) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 [Pub. L. 106-65] on or after that date.”]

[Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XII, §1252(b), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3571, provided that: “The amendment made by this section [amending section 1202 of Pub. L. 106-65, set out above] takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 19, 2014] and applies with respect to reports required to be submitted under subsection (a) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 [Pub. L. 106-65] on or after that date.”]

[Pub. L. 112-81, div. A, title XII, §1238(b), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1642, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending section 1202 of Pub. L. 106-65, set out above] shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 31, 2011], and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under subsection (a) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 [Pub. L. 106-65], as so amended, on or after that date.”]

[Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title XII, §1246(e), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2545, provided that:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section [amending section 1202 of Pub. L. 106-65, set out above, and provisions set out as a note under section 311 of this title] shall take effect on the date of the en-

actment of this Act [Oct. 28, 2009], and shall apply with respect to reports required to be submitted under subsection (a) of section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 [Pub. L. 106-65, set out above], as so amended, on or after that date.

[“(2) STRATEGY AND UPDATES FOR MILITARY-TO-MILITARY CONTACTS WITH PEOPLE’S LIBERATION ARMY.—The requirement to include the strategy described in paragraph (1)(A) of section 1202(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, as so amended, in the report required to be submitted under section 1202(a) of such Act, as so amended, shall apply with respect to the first report required to be submitted under section 1202(a) of such Act on or after the date of the enactment of this Act. The requirement to include updates to such strategy shall apply with respect to each subsequent report required to be submitted under section 1202(a) of such Act on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.”]

NUCLEAR MISSION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pub. L. 106-65, div. C, title XXXI, §3163(d), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 945, provided that:

“(1) The Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a plan to ensure the continued reliability of the capability of the Department of Defense to carry out its nuclear deterrent mission.

“(2) The plan shall do the following:

“(A) Articulate the current policy of the United States on the role of nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence in the conduct of defense and foreign relations matters.

“(B) Establish stockpile viability and capability requirements with respect to that mission, including the number and variety of warheads required.

“(C) Establish requirements relating to the contractor industrial base, support infrastructure, and surveillance, testing, assessment, and certification of nuclear weapons necessary to support that mission.

“(3) The plan shall take into account the following:

“(A) Requirements for the critical skills, readiness, training, exercise, and testing of personnel necessary to meet that mission.

“(B) The relevant programs and plans of the military departments and the Defense Agencies with respect to readiness, sustainment (including research and development), and modernization of the strategic deterrent forces.”

REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM BENEFITS ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Pub. L. 105-262, title VIII, §8119, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2331, as amended by Pub. L. 110-234, title IV, §4002(b)(1)(B), (D), (E), (2)(K), May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1096, 1097; Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title IV, §4002(b)(1)(B), (D), (E), (2)(K), June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 1857, 1858, directed the Secretary of Defense to submit to committees of Congress, at the same time that materials relating to Department of Defense funding for fiscal year 2001 were to be submitted, a report on supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits assistance for members of the Armed Forces.

DEFENSE REFORM INITIATIVE ENTERPRISE PILOT PROGRAM FOR MILITARY MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title IX, §924, Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 726, authorized the Secretary of Defense to designate the Secretary of the Navy as the Department of Defense executive agent for carrying out the pilot program described in Pub. L. 105-262, §8147.

Pub. L. 105-262, title VIII, §8147, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2341, established a defense reform initiative enterprise pilot program for military manpower and personnel information to be implemented no later than 6 months after Oct. 17, 1998.

OVERSIGHT OF DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF
AUTOMATED IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY

Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title III, §344, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 1977, as amended by Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title III, §373(h), title X, §1067(3), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 581, 774, directed the Secretary of the Navy to allocate up to \$25,000,000 of fiscal year 1999 funds for the purpose of making progress toward the issuance and use of Smart Cards throughout the Navy and the Marine Corps and to equip with Smart Card technology at least one carrier battle group, one carrier air wing, and one amphibious readiness group in each of the United States Atlantic and Pacific Commands not later than June 30, 1999, and directed the Secretary of Defense, not later than Mar. 31, 1999, to submit to congressional defense committees a plan for the use of Smart Card technology by each military department.

PILOT PROGRAM FOR ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF LANDING
FEES CHARGED FOR USE OF DOMESTIC MILITARY AIR-
FIELDS BY CIVIL AIRCRAFT

Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title III, §377, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 1993, as amended by Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [[div. A], title III, §387], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-88, authorized pilot programs for each military department to demonstrate the use of landing fees as a source of funding for the operation and maintenance of airfields, required a report on the pilot programs by Mar. 31, 2003, and terminated the program as of Sept. 30, 2010.

REPORT ON TERMINOLOGY FOR ANNUAL REPORT
REQUIREMENT

Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title IX, §915(b), Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2102, directed the Secretary of Defense, not later than 90 days after Oct. 17, 1998, to submit to committees of Congress a report setting forth the definitions of the terms “support” and “mission” to use for purposes of the report requirement under subsec. (l) of this section.

PROGRAM TO INVESTIGATE FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE
WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title III, §392, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1717, as amended by Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title III, §374, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 1992, provided that: “The Secretary of Defense shall maintain a specific coordinated program for the investigation of evidence of fraud, waste, and abuse within the Department of Defense, particularly fraud, waste, and abuse regarding finance and accounting matters and any fraud, waste, and abuse occurring in connection with overpayments made to vendors by the Department of Defense, including overpayments identified under section 354 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106; 10 U.S.C. 2461 note).”

COMMISSION ON MILITARY TRAINING AND GENDER-
RELATED ISSUES

Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title V, subtitle F, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1750, as amended by Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title V, §524, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2014; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1066(c)(2), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 773, established a Commission on Military Training and Gender-Related Issues to review requirements and restrictions regarding cross-gender relationships of members of the Armed Forces, to review the basic training programs of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and to make recommendations on improvements to those programs, requirements, and restrictions, and further provided for composition, powers, and duties of Commission, administrative matters, funding, an interim report to Congress not later than Oct. 15, 1998, and a final report to Congress not later than Mar. 15, 1999, and for termination of Commission 60 days after submission of final report.

COORDINATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND AUDITS

Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title IX, §907, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1856, directed the heads of the military depart-

ment criminal investigative organizations and the heads of the defense auditing organizations to take action to conserve and share their resources and required the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress an implementation plan by Dec. 31, 1997.

PROVISION OF ADEQUATE TROOP PROTECTION EQUIP-
MENT FOR ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN
PEACE OPERATIONS; REPORT ON ANTITERRORISM AC-
TIVITIES AND PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL

Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title X, §1052, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1889, provided that:

“(a) PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of Defense shall take appropriate actions to ensure that units of the Armed Forces engaged in a peace operation are provided adequate troop protection equipment for that operation.

“(b) SPECIFIC ACTIONS.—In taking actions under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

“(1) identify the additional troop protection equipment, if any, required to equip a division (or the equivalent of a division) with adequate troop protection equipment for peace operations; and

“(2) establish procedures to facilitate the exchange or transfer of troop protection equipment among units of the Armed Forces.

“(c) DESIGNATION OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an official within the Department of Defense to be responsible for—

“(1) ensuring the appropriate allocation of troop protection equipment among the units of the Armed Forces engaged in peace operations; and

“(2) monitoring the availability, status or condition, and location of such equipment.

“(d) TROOP PROTECTION EQUIPMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘troop protection equipment’ means the equipment required by units of the Armed Forces to defend against any hostile threat that is likely during a peace operation, including an attack by a hostile crowd, small arms fire, mines, and a terrorist bombing attack.

“(e) REPORT ON ANTITERRORISM ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 18, 1997], the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report, in classified and unclassified form, on antiterrorism activities of the Department of Defense and the actions taken by the Secretary under subsections (a), (b), and (c). The report shall include the following:

“(1) A description of the programs designed to carry out antiterrorism activities of the Department of Defense, any deficiencies in those programs, and any actions taken by the Secretary to improve implementation of such programs.

“(2) An assessment of the current policies and practices of the Department of Defense with respect to the protection of members of the Armed Forces overseas against terrorist attack, including any modifications to such policies or practices that are proposed or implemented as a result of the assessment.

“(3) An assessment of the procedures of the Department of Defense for determining accountability, if any, in the command structure of the Armed Forces in instances in which a terrorist attack results in the loss of life at an overseas military installation or facility.

“(4) A detailed description of the roles of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretaries of the military departments, and the combatant commanders in providing guidance and support with respect to the protection of members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas against terrorist attack (both before and after the November 1995 bombing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) and how these roles have changed since the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing at Khobar Towers in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

“(5) A description of the actions taken by the Secretary of Defense under subsections (a), (b), and (c) to

provide adequate troop protection equipment for units of the Armed Forces engaged in a peace operation.”

STUDY OF INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICES OF MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATIONS RELATING TO SEX CRIMES

Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title X, §1072, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1898, required the Secretary of Defense to provide for a study to be conducted by the National Academy of Public Administration of the policies, procedures, and practices of the military criminal investigative organizations for the conduct of investigations of complaints of sex crimes and other criminal sexual misconduct arising in the Armed Forces, required the Academy to submit a report to the Secretary not later than one year after Nov. 18, 1997, and directed the Secretary to submit the report and comments on the report to Congress not later than 30 days afterwards.

ANNUAL REPORT ON MORATORIUM ON USE BY ARMED FORCES OF ANTIPERSONNEL LANDMINES

Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title XIII, §1309, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1956, provided that:

“(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) The United States has stated its support for a ban on antipersonnel landmines that is global in scope and verifiable.

“(2) On May 16, 1996, the President announced that the United States, as a matter of policy, would eliminate its stockpile of non-self-destructing antipersonnel landmines, except those used for training purposes and in Korea, and that the United States would reserve the right to use self-destructing antipersonnel landmines in the event of conflict.

“(3) On May 16, 1996, the President also announced that the United States would lead an effort to negotiate an international treaty permanently banning the use of all antipersonnel landmines.

“(4) The United States is currently participating at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in negotiations aimed at achieving a global ban on the use of antipersonnel landmines.

“(5) On August 18, 1997, the administration agreed to participate in international negotiations sponsored by Canada (the so-called ‘Ottawa process’) designed to achieve a treaty that would outlaw the production, use, and sale of antipersonnel landmines.

“(6) On September 17, 1997, the President announced that the United States would not sign the antipersonnel landmine treaty concluded in Oslo, Norway, by participants in the Ottawa process because the treaty would not provide a geographic exception to allow the United States to stockpile and use antipersonnel landmines in Korea or an exemption that would preserve the ability of the United States to use mixed antitank mine systems which could be used to deter an armored assault against United States forces.

“(7) The President also announced a change in United States policy whereby the United States—

“(A) would no longer deploy antipersonnel landmines, including self-destructing antipersonnel landmines, by 2003, except in Korea;

“(B) would seek to field alternatives by that date, or by 2006 in the case of Korea;

“(C) would undertake a new initiative in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament to establish a global ban on the transfer of antipersonnel landmines; and

“(D) would increase its current humanitarian demining activities around the world.

“(8) The President’s decision would allow the continued use by United States forces of self-destructing antipersonnel landmines that are used as part of a mixed antitank mine system.

“(9) Under existing law (as provided in section 580 of Public Law 104-107; 110 Stat. 751), on February 12,

1999, the United States will implement a one-year moratorium on the use of antipersonnel landmines by United States forces except along internationally recognized national borders or in demilitarized zones within a perimeter marked area that is monitored by military personnel and protected by adequate means to ensure the exclusion of civilians.

“(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

“(1) the United States should not implement a moratorium on the use of antipersonnel landmines by United States Armed Forces in a manner that would endanger United States personnel or undermine the military effectiveness of United States Armed Forces in executing their missions; and

“(2) the United States should pursue the development of alternatives to self-destructing antipersonnel landmines.

“(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31 each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of Senate and House of Representatives] a report concerning antipersonnel landmines. Each such report shall include the Secretary’s description of the following:

“(1) The military utility of the continued deployment and use by the United States of antipersonnel landmines.

“(2) The effect of a moratorium on the production, stockpiling, and use of antipersonnel landmines on the ability of United States forces to deter and defend against attack on land by hostile forces, including on the Korean peninsula.

“(3) Progress in developing and fielding systems that are effective substitutes for antipersonnel landmines, including an identification and description of the types of systems that are being developed and fielded, the costs associated with those systems, and the estimated timetable for developing and fielding those systems.

“(4) The effect of a moratorium on the use of antipersonnel landmines on the military effectiveness of current antitank mine systems.

“(5) The number and type of pure antipersonnel landmines that remain in the United States inventory and that are subject to elimination under the President’s September 17, 1997, declaration on United States antipersonnel landmine policy.

“(6) The number and type of mixed antitank mine systems that are in the United States inventory, the locations where they are deployed, and their effect on the deterrence and warfighting ability of United States Armed Forces.

“(7) The effect of the elimination of pure antipersonnel landmines on the warfighting effectiveness of the United States Armed Forces.

“(8) The costs already incurred and anticipated of eliminating antipersonnel landmines from the United States inventory in accordance with the policy enunciated by the President on September 17, 1997.

“(9) The benefits that would result to United States military and civilian personnel from an international treaty banning the production, use, transfer, and stockpiling of antipersonnel landmines.”

[For termination, effective Dec. 31, 2021, of annual reporting provisions in section 1309(c) of Pub. L. 105-85, set out above, see section 1061 of Pub. L. 114-328, set out as a note under section 111 of this title.]

HATE CRIMES IN THE MILITARY

Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title V, §571(a), (b), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2532, provided that:

“(a) HUMAN RELATIONS TRAINING.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the Secretary of each military department conducts ongoing programs for human relations training for all members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. Matters to be covered by such training include race relations, equal opportunity, opposition to gender discrimination, and sensitivity to ‘hate group’ activity. Such training shall

be provided during basic training (or other initial military training) and on a regular basis thereafter.

“(2) The Secretary of Defense shall also ensure that unit commanders are aware of their responsibilities in ensuring that impermissible activity based upon discriminatory motives does not occur in units under their command.

“(b) INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO PROSPECTIVE RECRUITS.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each individual preparing to enter an officer accession program or to execute an original enlistment agreement is provided information concerning the meaning of the oath of office or oath of enlistment for service in the Armed Forces in terms of the equal protection and civil liberties guarantees of the Constitution, and each such individual shall be informed that if supporting those guarantees is not possible personally for that individual, then that individual should decline to enter the Armed Forces.”

ANNUAL REPORT ON OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT AND OPERATION ENHANCED SOUTHERN WATCH

Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, §1041, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2640, required the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a report on Operation Provide Comfort and Operation Enhanced Southern Watch not later than Mar. 1 of each year and provided for the termination of the requirement with respect to each operation upon the termination of United States involvement in that operation.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EMERGING OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, §1042, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2642, as amended by Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1067(5), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 774, directed Secretary of Defense to submit to Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on emerging operational concepts not later than March 1 of each year through 2000, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title II, §241(b), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 550.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL EUROPEAN CENTER FOR STRATEGIC SECURITY STUDIES

Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, §1065, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2653, as amended by Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, §1031(f)(2), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1604; Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title IX, §903(c)(2), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3399, which related to participation by a European or Eurasian nation in Marshall Center programs and exemptions for members of Marshall Center Board of Visitors from certain requirements, was repealed by Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title XII, §1241(e)(5)(B), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2507. See section 342(h)(1), (2) of this title.

Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title XIII, §1306, Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2892, as amended by Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title XII, §1223, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1652; Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title IX, §903(c)(1), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3399, which related to waiver of reimbursement of costs of educational activities of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies for military officers and civilian officials from states located in Europe or the territory of the former Soviet Union, was repealed by Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title XII, §1241(e)(5)(C), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2507. See section 342(h)(3) of this title.

PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS, DEPENDENTS, AND OTHER PERSONS IN CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS AT INSTALLATIONS

Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, §1070, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2656, required the development of an incentive-based plan to encourage reporting of criminal activity occurring on military installations or involving members of the Armed Forces and submission to Congress of a report describing the plan by Feb. 1, 1997.

AVAILABILITY OF LOCATOR INFORMATION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Pub. L. 104-193, title III, §363(a), Aug. 22, 1996, 110 Stat. 2247, as amended by Pub. L. 107-296, title XVII, §1704(e)(1)(A), Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2315, provided that:

“(1) MAINTENANCE OF ADDRESS INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a centralized personnel locator service that includes the address of each member of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. Upon request of the Secretary of Homeland Security, addresses for members of the Coast Guard shall be included in the centralized personnel locator service.

“(2) TYPE OF ADDRESS.—

“(A) RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the address for a member of the Armed Forces shown in the locator service shall be the residential address of that member.

“(B) DUTY ADDRESS.—The address for a member of the Armed Forces shown in the locator service shall be the duty address of that member in the case of a member—

“(i) who is permanently assigned overseas, to a vessel, or to a routinely deployable unit; or

“(ii) with respect to whom the Secretary concerned makes a determination that the member's residential address should not be disclosed due to national security or safety concerns.

“(3) UPDATING OF LOCATOR INFORMATION.—Within 30 days after a member listed in the locator service establishes a new residential address (or a new duty address, in the case of a member covered by paragraph (2)(B)), the Secretary concerned shall update the locator service to indicate the new address of the member.

“(4) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall make information regarding the address of a member of the Armed Forces listed in the locator service available, on request, to the Federal Parent Locator Service established under section 453 of the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. 653].”

REVIEW OF C4I BY NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title II, §262, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 236, directed the Secretary of Defense, not later than 90 days after Feb. 10, 1996, to request the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a two-year review of current and planned service and defense-wide programs for command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence, and required the Secretary to provide that the Council submit interim reports and a final report on the review to the Department of Defense and committees of Congress.

STRATEGY AND REPORT ON AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title III, §366, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 275, directed the Secretary of Defense to develop a strategy for the development or modernization of automated information systems for the Department of Defense and to submit to Congress a report on the development of such strategy not later than Apr. 15, 1996.

REPORT CONCERNING APPROPRIATE FORUM FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL ACTIONS

Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title V, §551, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 318, directed the Secretary of Defense to establish an advisory committee to consider issues relating to the appropriate forum for judicial review of Department of Defense administrative personnel actions, required the committee to submit a report to the Secretary of Defense not later than Dec. 15, 1996, required the Secretary to transmit the committee's report to Congress not later than Jan. 1, 1997, and provided for the termination of the committee 30 days after the date of the submission of its report to Congress.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title III, §381, Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2738, required determinations, evaluations, and guidance regarding certain automated information systems, establishment of performance measures and man-

agement controls, and submission to Congress of reports in 1995, 1996, and 1997.

Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title VIII, § 830, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2614, as amended by Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, § 101(f) [title VIII, § 808(c)], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-314, 3009-394, provided that Secretary of Defense was to include in report submitted in 1997 under section 381(f) of Pub. L. 103-337 [set out above] a discussion of progress made in implementing div. E of Pub. L. 104-106 [§§ 5001-5703, see Tables for classification] and strategy for development or modernization of automated information systems for Department of Defense, and plans of Department of Defense for establishing an integrated framework for management of information resources within the Department, and provided further specifications of the elements to be included in the discussion.

ANNUAL REPORT ON PERSONNEL READINESS FACTORS
BY RACE AND GENDER

Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title V, § 533, Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2760, which provided that the Secretary of Defense was to submit to Congress an annual report on trends in recruiting, retention, and personnel readiness, was repealed by Pub. L. 115-91, div. A, title X, § 1051(g), Dec. 12, 2017, 131 Stat. 1563.

VICTIMS' ADVOCATES PROGRAMS IN DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE

Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title V, § 534, Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2761, provided that:

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, shall revise policies and regulations of the Department of Defense with respect to the programs of the Department of Defense specified in paragraph (2) in order to establish within each of the military departments a victims' advocates program.

“(2) Programs referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

“(A) Victim and witness assistance programs.

“(B) Family advocacy programs.

“(C) Equal opportunity programs.

“(3) In the case of the Department of the Navy, separate victims' advocates programs shall be established for the Navy and the Marine Corps.

“(b) PURPOSE.—A victims' advocates program established pursuant to subsection (a) shall provide assistance described in subsection (d) to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents who are victims of any of the following:

“(1) Crime.

“(2) Intrafamilial sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.

“(3) Discrimination or harassment based on race, gender, ethnic background, national origin, or religion.

“(c) INTERDISCIPLINARY COUNCILS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall establish a Department of Defense council to coordinate and oversee the implementation of programs under subsection (a). The membership of the council shall be selected from members of the Armed Forces and officers and employees of the Department of Defense having expertise or experience in a variety of disciplines and professions in order to ensure representation of the full range of services and expertise that will be needed in implementing those programs.

“(2) The Secretary of each military department shall establish similar interdisciplinary councils within that military department as appropriate to ensure the fullest coordination and effectiveness of the victims' advocates program of that military department. To the extent practicable, such a council shall be established at each significant military installation.

“(d) ASSISTANCE.—(1) Under a victims' advocates program established under subsection (a), individuals working in the program shall principally serve the interests of a victim by initiating action to provide (A)

information on available benefits and services, (B) assistance in obtaining those benefits and services, and (C) other appropriate assistance.

“(2) Services under such a program in the case of an individual who is a victim of family violence (including intrafamilial sexual, physical, and emotional abuse) shall be provided principally through the family advocacy programs of the military departments.

“(e) STAFFING.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide for the assignment of personnel (military or civilian) on a full-time basis to victims' advocates programs established pursuant to subsection (a). The Secretary shall ensure that sufficient numbers of such full-time personnel are assigned to those programs to enable those programs to be carried out effectively.

“(f) IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE.—Subsection (a) shall be carried out not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 5, 1994].

“(g) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which Department of Defense policies and regulations are revised pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the implementation (and plans for implementation) of this section.”

ASSISTANCE TO FAMILY MEMBERS OF KOREAN CONFLICT
AND COLD WAR POW/MIAS WHO REMAIN UNAC-
COUNTED FOR

Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title X, § 1031, Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2838, provided that:

“(a) SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an official of the Department of Defense to serve as a single point of contact within the department—

“(1) for the immediate family members (or their designees) of any unaccounted-for Korean conflict POW/MIA; and

“(2) for the immediate family members (or their designees) of any unaccounted-for Cold War POW/MIA.

“(b) FUNCTIONS.—The official designated under subsection (a) shall serve as a liaison between the family members of unaccounted-for Korean conflict POW/MIAs and unaccounted-for Cold War POW/MIAs and the Department of Defense and other Federal departments and agencies that may hold information that may relate to such POW/MIAs. The functions of that official shall include assisting family members—

“(1) with the procedures the family members may follow in their search for information about the unaccounted-for Korean conflict POW/MIA or unaccounted-for Cold War POW/MIA, as the case may be;

“(2) in learning where they may locate information about the unaccounted-for POW/MIA; and

“(3) in learning how and where to identify classified records that contain pertinent information and that will be declassified.

“(c) ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING DECLASSIFICATION.—The official designated under subsection (a) shall seek to obtain the rapid declassification of any relevant classified records that are identified.

“(d) REPOSITORY.—The official designated under subsection (a) shall provide all documents relating to unaccounted-for Korean conflict POW/MIAs and unaccounted-for Cold War POW/MIAs that are located as a result of the official's efforts to the National Archives and Records Administration, which shall locate them in a centralized repository.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) The term ‘unaccounted-for Korean conflict POW/MIA’ means a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the United States who, as a result of service during the Korean conflict, was at any time classified as a prisoner of war or missing-in-action and whose person or remains have not been returned to United States control and who remains unaccounted for.

“(2) The term ‘unaccounted-for Cold War POW/MIA’ means a member of the Armed Forces or civilian em-

ployee of the United States who, as a result of service during the period from September 2, 1945, to August 21, 1991, was at any time classified as a prisoner of war or missing-in-action and whose person or remains have not been returned to United States control and who remains unaccounted for.

“(3) The term ‘Korean conflict’ has the meaning given such term in section 101(9) of title 38, United States Code.”

PLAN REQUIRING DISBURSING OFFICIALS OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO MATCH DISBURSEMENTS TO PARTICULAR OBLIGATIONS

Pub. L. 113-76, div. C, title VIII, § 8067, Jan. 17, 2014, 128 Stat. 121, provided that: “Section 8106 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under subsection 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note) shall continue in effect to apply to disbursements that are made by the Department of Defense in fiscal year 2014.”

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 113-6, div. C, title VIII, § 8067, Mar. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 313.

Pub. L. 112-74, div. A, title VIII, § 8068, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 822.

Pub. L. 112-10, div. A, title VIII, § 8070, Apr. 15, 2011, 125 Stat. 73.

Pub. L. 111-118, div. A, title VIII, § 8073, Dec. 19, 2009, 123 Stat. 3445.

Pub. L. 110-329, div. C, title VIII, § 8073, Sept. 30, 2008, 122 Stat. 3637.

Pub. L. 110-116, div. A, title VIII, § 8076, Nov. 13, 2007, 121 Stat. 1332.

Pub. L. 109-289, div. A, title VIII, § 8074, Sept. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 1291.

Pub. L. 109-148, div. A, title VIII, § 8083, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2717.

Pub. L. 108-287, title VIII, § 8091, Aug. 5, 2004, 118 Stat. 992.

Pub. L. 108-87, title VIII, § 8092, Sept. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 1094.

Pub. L. 107-248, title VIII, § 8098, Oct. 23, 2002, 116 Stat. 1559.

Pub. L. 107-117, div. A, title VIII, § 8118, Jan. 10, 2002, 115 Stat. 2273.

Pub. L. 106-259, title VIII, § 8137, Aug. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 704.

Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, § 101(b) [title VIII, § 8106], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-71, 3009-111, as amended by Pub. L. 105-56, title VIII, § 8113, Oct. 8, 1997, 111 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, title I, § 143, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-609; Pub. L. 106-79, title VIII, § 8135, Oct. 25, 1999, 113 Stat. 1268, provided that:

“(a) The Secretary of Defense shall require each disbursement by the Department of Defense in an amount in excess of \$500,000 be matched to a particular obligation before the disbursement is made.

“(b) The Secretary shall ensure that a disbursement in excess of the threshold amount applicable under section (a) is not divided into multiple disbursements of less than that amount for the purpose of avoiding the applicability of such section to that disbursement.”

[Section 8113 of Pub. L. 105-56 provided that the amendment made by that section [amending section 101(b) [title VIII, § 8106] of Pub. L. 104-208] set out above, is effective June 30, 1998.]

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 104-61, title VIII, § 8102, Dec. 1, 1995, 109 Stat. 672.

Pub. L. 103-335, title VIII, § 8137, Sept. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 2654.

NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN COMBAT ASSIGNMENTS TO WHICH FEMALE MEMBERS MAY BE ASSIGNED

Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title V, § 542, Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1659, as amended by Pub. L. 106-398, § 1 [div. A],

title V, § 573(b)], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-136; Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title V, § 591, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1125, which generally required the Secretary of Defense to transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives notice of a proposed change in military personnel policies in order to make available to female members of the Armed Forces assignment to any type of combat unit, class of combat vessel, or type of combat platform that was not open to such assignments, and also required the Secretary to submit to Congress a report providing notice of certain proposed changes to the ground combat exclusion policy, was repealed and restated as section 652 of this title by Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title V, § 541(a)(1), (c), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3251, 3253.

GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title V, § 543, Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1660, as amended by Pub. L. 113-66, div. A, title V, § 523, Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 756, provided that:

“(a) GENDER NEUTRALITY REQUIREMENT.—In the case of any military career designator that is open to both male and female members of the Armed Forces, the Secretary of Defense—

“(1) shall ensure that qualification of members of the Armed Forces for, and continuance of members of the Armed Forces in, that occupational career field is evaluated on the basis of an occupational standard, without differential standards or evaluation on the basis of gender;

“(2) may not use any gender quota, goal, or ceiling except as specifically authorized by law; and

“(3) may not change an occupational performance standard for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the number of women in that occupational career field.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO USE OF SPECIFIC PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS.—(1) For any military career designator for which the Secretary of Defense determines that specific physical requirements for muscular strength and endurance and cardiovascular capacity are essential to the performance of duties, the Secretary shall prescribe specific physical requirements as part of the gender-neutral occupational standard for members in that career designator and shall ensure (in the case of a career designator that is open to both male and female members of the Armed Forces) that those requirements are applied on a gender-neutral basis.

“(2) Whenever the Secretary establishes or revises a physical requirement for a military career designator, a member serving in that military career designator when the new requirement becomes effective, who is otherwise considered to be a satisfactory performer, shall be provided a reasonable period, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to meet the standard established by the new requirement. During that period, the new physical requirement may not be used to disqualify the member from continued service in that military career designator.

“(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF CHANGES.—Whenever the Secretary of Defense proposes to implement changes to the gender-neutral occupational standard for a military career designator that are expected to result in an increase, or in a decrease, of at least 10 percent in the number of female members of the Armed Forces who enter, or are assigned to, that military career designator, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report providing notice of the change and the justification and rationale for the change. Such changes may then be implemented only after the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date on which such report is submitted.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARD.—The term ‘gender-neutral occupational standard’, with respect to a military career designator, means that all members of the Armed Forces serving in or assigned to the military career designator must meet

the same performance outcome-based standards for the successful accomplishment of the necessary and required specific tasks associated with the qualifications and duties performed while serving in or assigned to the military career designator.

“(2) MILITARY CAREER DESIGNATOR.—The term ‘military career designator’ refers to—

“(A) in the case of enlisted members and warrant officers of the Armed Forces, military occupational specialties, specialty codes, enlisted designators, enlisted classification codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers; and

“(B) in the case of commissioned officers (other than commissioned warrant officers), officer areas of concentration, occupational specialties, specialty codes, additional skill identifiers, and special qualification identifiers.”

SECURITY CLEARANCES

Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title X, §1041, Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2842, directed the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress, not later than 90 days after the close of each of fiscal years 1995 through 2000, a report concerning the denial, revocation, or suspension of security clearances for Department of Defense military and civilian personnel, and for Department of Defense contractor employees, for that fiscal year.

Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title XI, §1183, Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1774, required a review of the procedural safeguards available to Department of Defense civilian employees facing denial or revocation of security clearances, a report on the review by Mar. 1, 1994, and revision of regulations governing security clearance procedures for Department of Defense civilian employees by May 15, 1994.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM

Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title V, §575, Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1675, directed the Secretary of Defense to develop and carry out a test program for improving foreign language proficiency in the Department of Defense through improved management and other measures and to submit a report to committees of Congress not later than Apr. 1, 1994, containing a plan for the program, an explanation of the plan, and a discussion of proficiency pay adjustments, and provided for the program to begin on Oct. 1, 1994, or 180 days after the date of submission of the report and to terminate two years later.

INVESTIGATIONS OF DEATHS OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES FROM SELF-INFLICTED CAUSES

Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title XI, §1185, Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1774, required the Secretary of Defense to review, not later than June 30, 1994, the procedures of the military departments for investigating deaths of members of the Armed Forces that may have resulted from self-inflicted causes, to submit to Congress, not later than July 15, 1994, a report on the review, and to prescribe, not later than Oct. 1, 1994, regulations governing the investigation of deaths of members of the Armed Forces that may have resulted from self-inflicted causes, required the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to review certain death investigations, and required the Secretary of Transportation to implement with respect to the Coast Guard the requirements that were imposed on the Secretary of Defense and the Inspector General of the Department of Defense.

PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE WORLD WAR II

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title III, §378, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2387, as amended by Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title III, §382(a), Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2740, authorized the Secretary of Defense, during fiscal years 1993 through 1996, to conduct a program to commemorate the 50th anniversary of World War II and to coordinate, support, and facilitate commemoration programs and activities of Federal, State, and local governments.

REVIEW OF MILITARY FLIGHT TRAINING ACTIVITIES AT CIVILIAN AIRFIELDS

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title III, §383, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2392, required a review of the practices and procedures of the military departments regarding the use of civilian airfields in flight training activities of the Armed Forces.

REPORT ON ACTIONS TO REDUCE DISINCENTIVES FOR DEPENDENTS TO REPORT ABUSE BY MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title VI, §653(d), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2429, directed the Secretary of Defense to transmit a report to Congress not later than Dec. 15, 1993, on actions that had been taken and were planned to be taken in the Department of Defense to reduce or eliminate disincentives for a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces abused by the member to report the abuse.

SURVIVOR NOTIFICATION AND ACCESS TO REPORTS RELATING TO SERVICE MEMBERS WHO DIE

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title X, §1072, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2508, provided that:

“(a) AVAILABILITY OF FATALITY REPORTS AND RECORDS.—

“(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of each military department shall ensure that fatality reports and records pertaining to any member of the Armed Forces who dies in the line of duty shall be made available to family members of the service member in accordance with this subsection.

“(2) INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED AFTER NOTIFICATION OF DEATH.—Within a reasonable period of time after family members of a service member are notified of the member’s death, but not more than 30 days after the date of notification, the Secretary concerned shall ensure that the family members—

“(A) in any case in which the cause or circumstances surrounding the death are under investigation, are informed of that fact, of the names of the agencies within the Department of Defense conducting the investigations, and of the existence of any reports by such agencies that have been or will be issued as a result of the investigations; and

“(B) are furnished, if the family members so desire, a copy of any completed investigative report and any other completed fatality reports that are available at the time family members are provided the information described in subparagraph (A) to the extent such reports may be furnished consistent with sections 552 and 552a of title 5, United States Code.

“(3) ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING REPORTS.—(A) In any case in which an investigative report or other fatality reports are not available at the time family members of a service member are provided the information described in paragraph (2)(A) about the member’s death, the Secretary concerned shall ensure that a copy of such investigative report and any other fatality reports are furnished to the family members, if they so desire, when the reports are completed and become available, to the extent such reports may be furnished consistent with sections 552 and 552a of title 5, United States Code.

“(B) In any case in which an investigative report or other fatality reports cannot be released at the time family members of a service member are provided the information described in paragraph (2)(A) about the member’s death because of section 552 or 552a of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary concerned shall ensure that the family members—

“(i) are informed about the requirements and procedures necessary to request a copy of such reports; and

“(ii) are assisted, if the family members so desire, in submitting a request in accordance with such requirements and procedures.

“(C) The requirement of subparagraph (B) to inform and assist family members in obtaining copies of fa-

tality reports shall continue until a copy of each report is obtained, or access to any such report is denied by competent authority within the Department of Defense.

“(4) WAIVER.—The requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) may be waived on a case-by-case basis, but only if the Secretary of the military department concerned determines that compliance with such requirements is not in the interests of national security.

“(b) REVIEW OF COMBAT FATALITY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—

“(1) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a review of the fatality notification procedures used by the military departments. Such review shall examine the following matters:

“(A) Whether uniformity in combat fatality notification procedures among the military departments is desirable, particularly with respect to—

“(i) the use of one or two casualty notification and assistance officers;

“(ii) the use of standardized fatality report forms and witness statements;

“(iii) the use of a single center for all military departments through which combat fatality information may be processed; and

“(iv) the use of uniform procedures and the provision of a dispute resolution process for instances in which members of one of the Armed Forces inflict casualties on members of another of the Armed Forces.

“(B) Whether existing combat fatality report forms should be modified to include a block or blocks with which to identify the cause of death as ‘friendly fire’, ‘U.S. ordnance’, or ‘unknown’.

“(C) Whether the existing ‘Emergency Data’ form prepared by members of the Armed Forces should be revised to allow members to specify provision for notification of additional family members in cases such as the case of a divorced service member who leaves children with both a current and a former spouse.

“(D) Whether the military departments should, in all cases, provide family members of a service member who died as a result of injuries sustained in combat with full and complete details of the death of the service member, regardless of whether such details may be graphic, embarrassing to the family members, or reflect negatively on the military department concerned.

“(E) Whether, and when, the military departments should inform family members of a service member who died as a result of injuries sustained in combat about the possibility that the death may have been the result of friendly fire.

“(F) The criteria and standards which the military departments should use in deciding when disclosure is appropriate to family members of a member of the military forces of an allied nation who died as a result of injuries sustained in combat when the death may have been the result of fire from United States armed forces and an investigation into the cause or circumstances of the death has been conducted.

“(2) REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the review conducted under paragraph (1). Such report shall be submitted not later than March 31, 1993, and shall include recommendations on the matters examined in the review and on any other matters the Secretary determines to be appropriate based upon the review or on any other reviews undertaken by the Department of Defense.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘fatality reports’ includes investigative reports and any other reports pertaining to the cause or circumstances of death of a member of the Armed Forces in the line of duty (such as autopsy reports, battlefield reports, and medical reports).

“(2) The term ‘family members’ means parents, spouses, adult children, and such other relatives as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate.

“(d) APPLICABILITY.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section applies with respect to deaths of members of the Armed Forces occurring after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 23, 1992].

“(2) With respect to deaths of members of the Armed Forces occurring before the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall provide fatality reports to family members upon request as promptly as practicable.”

LIMITATION ON SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES CONTRACTORS SELLING ARMS OVERSEAS

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title X, §1082, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2516, as amended by Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, §1031(d)(2), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1604, provided that:

“(a) SUPPORT FOR CONTRACTORS.—In the event that a United States defense contractor or industrial association requests the Department of Defense or a military department to provide support in the form of military equipment for any airshow or trade exhibition to be held outside the United States, such equipment may not be supplied unless the contractor or association agrees to reimburse the Treasury of the United States for—

“(1) all incremental costs of military personnel accompanying the equipment, including food, lodging, and local transportation;

“(2) all incremental transportation costs incurred in moving such equipment from its normally assigned location to the airshow or trade exhibition and return; and

“(3) any other miscellaneous incremental costs not included under paragraphs (1) and (2) that are incurred by the Federal Government but would not have been incurred had military support not been provided to the contractor or industrial association.

“(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXHIBITIONS.—(1) A military department may not participate directly in any airshow or trade exhibition held outside the United States unless the Secretary of Defense determines that it is in the national security interests of the United States for the military departments to do so.

“(2) The Secretary of Defense may not delegate the authority to make the determination referred to in paragraph (1)(A) [now par. (1)] below the level of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

“(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘incremental transportation cost’ includes the cost of transporting equipment to an airshow or trade exhibition only to the extent that the provision of transportation by the Department of Defense described in subsection (a)(2) does not fulfill legitimate training requirements that would otherwise have to be met.”

OVERSEAS MILITARY END STRENGTH

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIII, §1302, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2545, which provided that on and after Sept. 30, 1996, no appropriated funds may be used to support an end strength level of members of the Armed Forces of the United States assigned to permanent duty ashore in nations outside the United States at any level in excess of 60 percent of the end strength level of such members on Sept. 30, 1992, with exceptions in the event of declarations of war or emergency, was repealed and restated as section 123b of this title by Pub. L. 103-337, §1312(a), (c).

REPORTS ON OVERSEAS BASING

Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title X, §1063, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2469, as amended by Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title X, §1075(d)(14), Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4373, required a report on the plan for basing of forces outside the United States to be submitted along with the 2009 quadrennial defense review and required the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress at least 30 days before the permanent relocation of a unit stationed outside the United States as of Oct. 28, 2009.

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIII, §1304, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2546, as amended by Pub. L. 103-160, div. B,

title XXIX, §2924(a), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1931; Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title XV, §1502(c)(2)(A), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 506, required annual reports through 1997 relating to basing plans, closures, and negotiations regarding military installations located outside the United States and required a report on the Federal budget implications before a basing agreement was entered into between the United States and a foreign country.

COMMISSION ON ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN IN ARMED FORCES

Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title V, part D, subpart 2, Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1365, provided for the creation of a Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces to assess the laws and policies restricting the assignment of female service members and the implications, if any, for the combat readiness of the Armed Forces of permitting female members to qualify for assignment to positions in some or all categories of combat positions, with a report to be submitted to the President no later than Nov. 15, 1992, and to the Congress no later than Dec. 15, 1992, containing recommendations as to what roles female members should have in combat and what laws and policies restricting such assignments should be repealed or modified, and further provided for powers and procedures of the Commission, personnel matters, payment of Commission expenses and other miscellaneous administrative provisions, termination of the Commission 90 days after submission of its final report, and test assignments of female service members to combat positions.

REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN MILITARY PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title VIII, §832, Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1446, required various reviews relating to European procurement of American-made military goods and services and established a defense trade and cooperation working group.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE USE OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title IX, §924, Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1454, required procedures for exercising national intelligence collection systems and exploitation organizations and required a report to be submitted to Congress no later than May 1, 1992.

FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER FOR FAMILIES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND PERSONS MISSING IN ACTION

Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title X, §1083, Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1482, authorized the President to establish a support center for families of prisoners of war or those missing in action in Southeast Asia.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND COSTS OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

Pub. L. 102-25, title IV, Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 99, directed Director of Office of Management and Budget to submit to Congress a number of reports on incremental costs associated with Operation Desert Storm and amounts of contributions made to United States by foreign countries to offset those costs, with a final report due not later than Nov. 15, 1992, and directed Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury to jointly submit to Congress a number of reports on contributions made by foreign countries as part of international response to Persian Gulf crisis, with a final report due not later than Nov. 15, 1992.

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES OF MEMBERS SERVING ON ACTIVE DUTY DURING PERSIAN GULF CONFLICT

Pub. L. 102-25, title VI, §601, Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 105, as amended by Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title X, §1063(d)(1), Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1476; Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title X, §1053(8), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2502, authorized the Secretary of Defense to provide child care

assistance for families of members of the Armed Forces and the National Guard who had served on active duty during the Persian Gulf conflict in Operation Desert Storm.

FAMILY EDUCATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO FAMILIES OF MEMBERS SERVING ON ACTIVE DUTY IN OPERATION DESERT STORM

Pub. L. 102-25, title VI, §602, Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 106, as amended by Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title X, §1063(d)(2), Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1476, authorized the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to families of members of the Armed Forces and National Guard who had served on active duty during the Persian Gulf conflict in Operation Desert Storm in order to ensure that they would receive educational assistance and support services necessary to meet needs.

WITHHOLDING OF PAYMENTS TO INDIRECT-HIRE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF NONPAYING PLEDGING NATIONS

Pub. L. 102-25, title VI, §608, Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 112, related to withholding payments to nations pledging to contribute to certain expenses of Operation Desert Shield but not paying the full amount pledged.

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SOFTWARE

Pub. L. 102-396, title IX, §9070, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1918, provided that: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where cost effective, all Department of Defense software shall be written in the programming language Ada, in the absence of special exemption by an official designated by the Secretary of Defense."

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 102-172, title VIII, §8073, Nov. 26, 1991, 105 Stat. 1188.

Pub. L. 101-511, title VIII, §8092, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1896.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY JAPAN TO SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN JAPAN

Pub. L. 101-511, title VIII, §8105, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1902, as amended by Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title X, §1063(b), Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1476, provided that:

"(a) PERMANENT CEILING ON UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN.—After September 30, 1990, funds appropriated pursuant to an appropriation contained in this Act or any subsequent Act may not be used to support an end strength level of all personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in Japan at any level in excess of 50,000.

"(b) ANNUAL REDUCTION IN CEILING UNLESS SUPPORT FURNISHED.—Unless the President certifies to Congress before the end of each fiscal year that Japan has agreed to offset for that fiscal year the direct costs incurred by the United States related to the presence of all United States military personnel in Japan, excluding the military personnel title costs, the end strength level for that fiscal year of all personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in Japan may not exceed the number that is 5,000 less than such end strength level for the preceding fiscal year.

"(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that all those countries that share the benefits of international security and stability should share in the responsibility for that stability and security commensurate with their national capabilities. The Congress also recognizes that Japan has made a substantial pledge of financial support to the effort to support the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Iraq. The Congress also recognizes that Japan has a greater economic capability to contribute to international security and stability than any other member of the international community and wishes to encourage Japan to contribute commensurate with that capability.

"(d) EXCEPTIONS.—(1) This section shall not apply in the event of a declaration of war or an armed attack on Japan.

“(2) The President may waive the limitation in this section for any fiscal year if he declares that it is in the national interest to do so and immediately informs Congress of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

“(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990].”

Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title XIV, §1455, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1695, provided that:

“(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to require Japan to offset the direct costs (other than pay and allowances for United States military and civilian personnel) incurred by the United States related to the presence of United States military personnel in Japan.

“(b) PERMANENT CEILING ON UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN.—Funds appropriated pursuant to an authorization contained in this Act or any subsequent Act may not be used to support an end strength level of all personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in Japan at any level in excess of 50,000.

“(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ALLIED BURDEN SHARING.—(1) Congress recognizes that Japan has made a substantial pledge of financial support to the effort to support the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Iraq.

“(2) It is the sense of Congress that—

“(A) all countries that share the benefits of international security and stability should, commensurate with their national capabilities, share in the responsibility for maintaining that security and stability; and

“(B) given the economic capability of Japan to contribute to international security and stability, Japan should make contributions commensurate with that capability.

“(d) NEGOTIATIONS.—At the earliest possible date after the date of the enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990], the President shall enter into negotiations with Japan for the purpose of achieving an agreement before September 30, 1991, under which Japan offsets all direct costs (other than pay and allowances for United States military and civilian personnel) incurred by the United States related to the presence of all United States military personnel stationed in Japan.

“(e) EXCEPTIONS.—(1) This section shall not apply in the event of a declaration of war or an armed attack on Japan.

“(2) This section may be waived by the President if the President—

“(A) declares an emergency or determines that such a waiver is required by the national security interests of the United States; and

“(B) immediately informs the Congress of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.”

NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY REPORTS

Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title IX, §901, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1619, directed the Secretary of Defense to submit, with the Secretary's annual report to Congress during each of fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994, a report covering a period of at least ten years addressing threats facing the United States and strategic military plans to aid in the achievement of national objectives.

ANNUAL REPORT ON BALANCED TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title II, §211(e), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1394, which required Secretary of Defense to submit annual report to congressional defense committees on Balanced Technology Initiative, was repealed by Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title X, §1061(l), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 443.

MILITARY RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title VI, §661, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1463, which related to establishment by Secretary of Defense of programs to provide relocation assistance to members of Armed Forces and their families, was repealed and restated in section 1056 of this title by Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title XIV, §1481(c)(1), (3), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1705.

MILITARY CHILD CARE

Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title XV, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1589, which provided that such title could be cited as the “Military Child Care Act of 1989”, and which related to funding for military child care for fiscal year 1990, child care employees, parent fees, child abuse prevention and safety at facilities, parent partnerships with child development centers, report on 5-year demand for child care, subsidies for family home day care, early childhood education demonstration program, and deadline for regulations, was repealed and restated in subchapter II (§1791 et seq.) of chapter 88 of this title by Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title V, §568(a)(1), (e)(2), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 331, 336.

LEAD AGENCY FOR DETECTION OF TRANSIT OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

Pub. L. 100-456, div. A, title XI, §1102, Sept. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 2042, which designated the Department of Defense as the single lead agency of the Federal Government for detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States, was repealed and restated as section 124 of this title by Pub. L. 101-189, §1202(a)(1), (b).

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY AT UNITED STATES BASES IN PHILIPPINES

Pub. L. 100-456, div. A, title XIII, §1309, Sept. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 2063, directed Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress annual reports assessing security at United States military facilities in Republic of Philippines, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title X, §1074, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2511.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OVERSEAS PERSONNEL; ACTIONS RESULTING IN MORE BALANCED SHARING OF DEFENSE AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE SPENDING BURDENS BY UNITED STATES AND ALLIES; REPORTS TO CONGRESS; LIMITATION ON ACTIVE DUTY ARMED FORCES MEMBERS IN JAPAN AND REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Pub. L. 100-463, title VIII, §8125, Oct. 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 2270-41, as amended by Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title XVI, §1623, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1606; Pub. L. 103-236, title I, §162(j), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 408; Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title XV, §1502(f)(1), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 509; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1067(14), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 775, provided that:

“(a)(1) Not later than March 1, 1989, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the assignment of military missions among the member countries of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and on the prospects for the more effective assignment of such missions among such countries.

“(2) The report shall include a discussion of the following:

“(A) The current assignment of military missions among the member countries of NATO.

“(B) Military missions for which there is duplication of capability or for which there is inadequate capability within the current assignment of military missions within NATO.

“(C) Alternatives to the current assignment of military missions that would maximize the military contributions of the member countries of NATO.

“(D) Any efforts that are underway within NATO or between individual member countries of NATO at the time the report is submitted that are intended to result in a more effective assignment of military missions within NATO.

“(b) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall (1) conduct a review of the long-term strategic interests of the United States overseas and the future requirements for the assignment of members of the Armed Forces of the United States to permanent duty ashore outside the United States, and (2) determine specific actions that, if taken, would result in a more balanced sharing of defense and foreign assistance spending burdens by the United States and its allies. Not later than August 1, 1989, the Secretary of Defense

and the Secretary of State shall transmit to Congress a report containing the findings resulting from the review and their determinations.

“(c) Repealed. Pub. L. 103-236, title I, § 162(j), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 408.]

“(d) The President shall specify (separately by appropriation account) in the Department of Defense items included in each budget submitted to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, (1) the amounts necessary for payment of all personnel, operations, maintenance, facilities, and support costs for Department of Defense overseas military units, and (2) the costs for all dependents who accompany Department of Defense personnel outside the United States.

“(e) Not later than May 1, 1989, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that sets forth the total costs required to support the dependents who accompany Department of Defense personnel assigned to permanent duty overseas.

“(f) As of September 30 of each fiscal year, the number of members of the Armed Forces on active duty assigned to permanent duty ashore in Japan and the Republic of Korea may not exceed 94,450 (the number of members of the Armed Forces on active duty assigned to permanent duty ashore in Japan and the Republic of Korea on September 30, 1987). The limitation in the preceding sentence may be increased if and when (1) a major reduction of United States forces in the Republic of the Philippines is required because of a loss of basing rights in that nation, and (2) the President determines and certifies to Congress that, as a consequence of such loss, an increase in United States forces stationed in Japan and the Republic of Korea is necessary.

“(g)(1) After fiscal year 1990, budget submissions to Congress under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall identify funds requested for Department of Defense personnel and units in permanent duty stations ashore outside the United States that exceed the amount of such costs incurred in fiscal year 1989 and shall set forth a detailed description of (A) the types of expenditures increased, by appropriation account, activity and program; and (B) specific efforts to obtain allied host nations’ financing for these cost increases.

“(2) The Secretary of Defense shall notify in advance the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, through existing notification procedures, when costs of maintaining Department of Defense personnel and units in permanent duty stations ashore outside the United States will exceed the amounts as defined in the Department of Defense budget as enacted for that fiscal year. Such notification shall describe: (A) the type of expenditures that increased; and (B) the source of funds (including prior year unobligated balances) by appropriation account, activity and program, proposed to finance these costs.

“(3) In computing the costs incurred for maintaining Department of Defense personnel and forces in permanent duty stations ashore outside the United States compared with the amount of such costs incurred in fiscal year 1989, the Secretary shall—

“(A) exclude increased costs resulting from increases in the rates of pay provided for members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the United States Government and exclude any cost increases in supplies and services resulting from inflation; and

“(B) include (i) the costs of operation and maintenance and of facilities for the support of Department of Defense overseas personnel, and (ii) increased costs resulting from any decline in the foreign exchange rate of the United States dollar.

“(h) The provisions of subsections (f) and (g) shall not apply in time of war or during a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.

“(i) In this section—

“(1) the term ‘personnel’ means members of the Armed Forces of the United States and civilian employees of the Department of Defense;

“(2) the term ‘Department of Defense overseas personnel’ means those Department of Defense personnel who are assigned to permanent duty ashore outside the United States; and

“(3) the term ‘United States’ includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.”

ANNUAL REPORT ON COSTS OF STATIONING UNITED STATES TROOPS OVERSEAS

Pub. L. 100-202, § 101(b) [title VIII, § 8042], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-43, 1329-69, which required Secretary of Defense to submit annual report on full costs of stationing United States troops overseas, etc., was repealed and restated in subsec. (k) [now (j)] of this section by Pub. L. 100-370, § 1(o).

REGULATIONS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT AND VOLUNTEER WORK OF SPOUSES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

Pub. L. 100-180, div. A, title VI, § 637, Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1106, required the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations regarding employment and volunteer work of spouses of military personnel by no later than 60 days after Dec. 4, 1987.

TEST PROGRAM FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR ADOPTION EXPENSES

Pub. L. 100-180, div. A, title VI, § 638, Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1106, as amended by Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title VI, § 662, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1465; Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title XIV, § 1484(d)(1), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1719, provided that the Secretary of Defense, with respect to members of the Armed Forces, and the Secretary of Transportation, with respect to members of the Coast Guard, were to carry out a test program providing for reimbursement for qualifying adoption expenses incurred by members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps for adoption proceedings initiated after Sept. 30, 1987, and before Oct. 1, 1990, and for qualifying adoption expenses incurred by members of the Coast Guard for adoption proceedings initiated after Sept. 30, 1989, and before Oct. 1, 1990.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE POLYGRAPH PROGRAM

Pub. L. 100-180, div. A, title XI, § 1121, Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1147, as amended by Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title X, § 1073(d)(5), Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1906, which provided for a counterintelligence polygraph program to be carried out by the Secretary of Defense, was repealed and restated in section 1564a of this title by Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, § 1041(a)(1),(b), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1607, 1608.

COORDINATION OF PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION MOVES WITH SCHOOL YEAR

Pub. L. 99-661, div. A, title VI, § 612, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3878, provided that: “The Secretary of each military department shall establish procedures to ensure that, to the maximum extent practicable within operational and other military requirements, permanent change of station moves for members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary who have dependents in elementary or secondary school occur at times that avoid disruption of the school schedules of such dependents.”

COMPARABLE BUDGETING FOR SIMILAR SYSTEMS

Pub. L. 99-500, § 101(c) [title X, § 955], Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783-82, 1783-173, and Pub. L. 99-591, § 101(c) [title X, § 955], Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341-82, 3341-173; Pub. L. 99-661, div. A, title IX, formerly title IV, § 955, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3953, renumbered title IX, Pub. L. 100-26, § 3(5), Apr. 21, 1987, 101 Stat. 273, which provided that in preparing the defense budget for any fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense was to specifically identify each

common procurement weapon system included in the budget, take all feasible steps to minimize variations in procurement unit costs for any such system as shown in the budget requests of the different armed forces requesting procurement funds for the system, and identify and justify in the budget all such variations in procurement unit costs for common procurement weapon systems, and that the Secretary of Defense carry out this section through the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), was repealed and restated in section 2217 of this title by Pub. L. 100-370, §1(d)(3).

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF
JOINT OFFICER PERSONNEL POLICY

Pub. L. 99-433, title IV, §405, Oct. 1, 1986, 100 Stat. 1032, required the Secretary of Defense to include in the Secretary's annual report to Congress under subsec. (c) of this section for each year from 1987 through 1991 a detailed report on the implementation of title IV of Pub. L. 99-433.

INITIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Pub. L. 99-433, title IV, §406(g), Oct. 1, 1986, 100 Stat. 1034, required that the first report submitted by the Secretary of Defense under subsec. (c) of this section after Oct. 1, 1986, would contain as much of the information required by former section 667 of this title as had been available to the Secretary at the time of its preparation.

SECURITY AT MILITARY BASES ABROAD

Pub. L. 99-399, title XI, Aug. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 894, directed the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress not later than June 30, 1987, on actions taken to review the security of each base and installation of the Department of Defense outside the United States, to improve the security of such bases and installations, and to institute a training program for members of the Armed Forces stationed outside the United States and their families concerning security and antiterrorism.

SURCHARGE FOR SALES BY ANIMAL DISEASE PREVENTION
AND CONTROL CENTERS; FEE FOR VETERINARY
SERVICES

Pub. L. 99-145, title VI, §685(a), (b), (d), Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 666, provided that:

“(a) REQUIRED SURCHARGE.—The Secretary of Defense shall require that each time a sale is recorded at a military animal disease prevention and control center the person to whom the sale is made shall be charged a surcharge of \$2.

“(b) DEPOSIT OF RECEIPTS IN TREASURY.—Amounts received from surcharges under this section shall be deposited in the Treasury in accordance with section 3302 of title 31.”

“(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on October 1, 1985.”

Pub. L. 98-94, title X, §1033, Sept. 24, 1983, 97 Stat. 672, as amended by Pub. L. 98-525, title VI, §656, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2553, effective Oct. 1, 1985, required payment by a member of the Armed Forces of a \$10 fee for veterinary services, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 99-145, title VI, §685(c), (d), Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 666, effective Oct. 1, 1985.

MILITARY FAMILY POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Pub. L. 99-145, title VIII, Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 678, as amended by Pub. L. 99-661, div. A, title VI, §653, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3890; Pub. L. 100-180, div. A, title VI, §635, Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1106; Pub. L. 100-456, div. A, title V, §524, Sept. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 1975, which provided that such title could be cited as the “Military Family Act of 1985”, and which related to Office of Family Policy, transfer of Military Family Resource Center, surveys of military families, family members serving on advisory committees, employment opportunities for military spouses, youth sponsorship program, dependent student travel within United States, reloca-

tion and housing, food programs, reporting of child abuse, miscellaneous reporting requirements, and effective date, was repealed and restated in subchapter I (§1781 et seq.) of chapter 88 of this title by Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title V, §568(a)(1), (e)(1), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 329, 336.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON INSTITUTIONS
ELIGIBLE TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES;
PROVISION OF OFF-DUTY POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION
SERVICES OVERSEAS

Pub. L. 99-145, title XII, §1212, Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 726, as amended by Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title V, §518, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1443, provided that:

“(a) No solicitation, contract, or agreement for the provision of off-duty postsecondary education services for members of the Armed Forces of the United States, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, or the dependents of such members or employees may discriminate against or preclude any accredited academic institution authorized to award one or more associate degrees from offering courses within its lawful scope of authority solely on the basis of such institution's lack of authority to award a baccalaureate degree.

“(b) No solicitation, contract, or agreement for the provision of off-duty postsecondary education services for members of the Armed Forces of the United States, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, or the dependents of such members or employees, other than those for services at the graduate or postgraduate level, may limit the offering of such services or any group, category, or level of courses to a single academic institution. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit such actions taken in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of Defense which are uniform for all armed services as may be necessary to avoid unnecessary duplication of offerings, consistent with the purpose of this provision of ensuring the availability of alternative offerors of such services to the maximum extent feasible.

“(c)(1) The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to determine the current and future needs of members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and the dependents of such members and employees for postsecondary education services at overseas locations. The Secretary shall determine on the basis of the results of that study whether the policies and procedures of the Department in effect on the date of the enactment of the Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 [probably means date of enactment of Pub. L. 101-189, Nov. 29, 1989] with respect to the procurement of such services are—

“(A) consistent with the provisions of subsections (a) and (b);

“(B) adequate to ensure the recipients of such services the benefit of a choice in the offering of such services; and

“(C) adequate to ensure that persons stationed at geographically isolated military installations or at installations with small complements of military personnel are adequately served.

The Secretary shall complete the study in such time as necessary to enable the Secretary to submit the report required by paragraph (2)(A) by the deadline specified in that paragraph.

“(2)(A) The Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study referred to in paragraph (1), together with a copy of any revisions in policies and procedures made as a result of such study. The report shall be submitted not later than March 1, 1990.

“(B) The Secretary shall include in the report an explanation of how determinations are made with regard to—

“(i) affording members, employees, and dependents a choice in the offering of courses of postsecondary education; and

“(ii) whether the services provided under a contract for such services should be limited to an installation, theater, or other geographic area.

“(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no contract for the provision of services referred to in subsection (a) may be awarded, and no contract or agreement entered into before the date of the enactment of this paragraph [Nov. 29, 1989] may be renewed or extended on or after such date, until the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the report referred to in paragraph (2)(A) is received by the committees named in that paragraph.

“(B) A contract or an agreement in effect on October 1, 1989, for the provision of postsecondary education services in the European Theater for members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and the dependents of such members and employees may be renewed or extended without regard to the limitation in subparagraph (A).

“(C) In the case of a contract for services with respect to which a solicitation is pending on the date of the enactment of this paragraph [Nov. 29, 1989], the contract may be awarded—

“(i) on the basis of the solicitation as issued before the date of the enactment of this paragraph;

“(ii) on the basis of the solicitation issued before the date of the enactment of this paragraph modified so as to conform to any changes in policies and procedures the Secretary determines should be made as a result of the study required under paragraph (1); or

“(iii) on the basis of a new solicitation.

“(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require more than one academic institution to be authorized to offer courses aboard a particular naval vessel.”

REPORT OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Pub. L. 99-145, title XIV, §1407, Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 745, required reports on unobligated balances, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 99-661, div. A, title XIII, §1307(b), Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3981.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE FOR TEXTILE AND APPAREL PRODUCTS

Pub. L. 99-145, title XIV, §1456, Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 762, which directed Secretary of Defense to monitor capability of domestic textile and apparel industrial base to support defense mobilization requirements and to make annual reports to Congress on status of such industrial base, was repealed and restated in section 2510 of this title by Pub. L. 101-510, §826(a)(1), (b). Section 2510 of this title was repealed by Pub. L. 102-484, div. D, title XLII, §4202(a), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2659.

HOTLINE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA

Pub. L. 99-85, Aug. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 286, as amended by Pub. L. 103-199, title IV, §404(a), Dec. 17, 1993, 107 Stat. 2325, provided: “That the Secretary of Defense may provide to Russia, as provided in the Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning the Direct Communications Link Upgrade, concluded on July 17, 1984, such equipment and services as may be necessary to upgrade or maintain the Russian part of the Direct Communications Link agreed to in the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union signed June 20, 1963. The Secretary shall provide such equipment and services to Russia at the cost thereof to the United States.

“SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Defense may use any funds available to the Department of Defense for the procurement of the equipment and providing the services referred to in the first section.

“(b) Funds received from Russia as payment for such equipment and services shall be credited to the appropriate account of Department of Defense.”

[Pub. L. 103-199, title IV, §404(b), Dec. 17, 1993, 107 Stat. 2325, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a)(2) [amending section 2(b) of Pub. L. 99-85, set out above] does not affect the applicability of section 2(b) of that joint resolution to funds received from the Soviet Union.”]

CONSOLIDATION OF FUNCTIONS OF MILITARY TRANSPORTATION COMMANDS PROHIBITED

Pub. L. 97-252, title XI, §1110, Sept. 8, 1982, 96 Stat. 747, provided that none of funds appropriated pursuant to an authorization of appropriations could be used for purpose of consolidating any functions being performed on Sept. 8, 1982, by Military Traffic Management Command of Army, Military Sealift Command of Navy, or Military Airlift Command of Air Force with any function being performed on such date by either or both of the other commands, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 99-433, title II, §213(a), Oct. 1, 1986, 100 Stat. 1018.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO ELIMINATION OF WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND MISMANAGEMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Pub. L. 97-86, title IX, §918, Dec. 1, 1981, 95 Stat. 1132, directed Secretary of Defense, not later than Jan. 15, 1982 and 1983, to submit to Congress reports containing recommendations to improve efficiency and management of, and to eliminate waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement in, operation of Department of Defense, and to include each recommendation by Comptroller General since Jan. 1, 1979, for elimination of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Department of Defense with a statement as to which have been adopted and, to extent practicable actual and projected cost savings from each, and which have not been adopted and, to extent practicable, projected cost savings from each and an explanation of why each such recommendation was not adopted.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS TO BE CLOSED IN UNITED STATES, GUAM, OR PUERTO RICO; STUDIES TO DETERMINE POTENTIAL USE

Pub. L. 94-431, title VI, §610, Sept. 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 1365, authorized Secretary of Defense to conduct studies with regard to possible use of military installations being closed and to make recommendations with regard to such installations, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 97-86, title IX, §912(b), Dec. 1, 1981, 95 Stat. 1123. See section 2391 of this title.

REPORTS TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ON FOREIGN POLICY AND MILITARY FORCE STRUCTURE

Pub. L. 94-106, title VIII, §812, Oct. 7, 1975, 89 Stat. 540, which directed Secretary of Defense, after consultation with Secretary of State, to prepare and submit not later than January 31 of each year to Committees on Armed Services of Senate and House of Representatives a written annual report on foreign policy and military force structure of United States for next fiscal year, how such policy and force structure relate to each other, and justification for each, was repealed and restated as subsec. (e) of section 133 [now §113] of this title by Pub. L. 97-295, §§1(1), 6(b).

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON SALE OR TRANSFER OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

Pub. L. 94-106, title VIII, §813, Oct. 7, 1975, 89 Stat. 540, as amended by Pub. L. 95-79, title VIII, §814, July 30, 1977, 91 Stat. 337; Pub. L. 97-252, title XI, §1104, Sept. 8, 1982, 96 Stat. 739, which directed Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on any letter proposing to transfer \$50,000,000 or more of defense articles, detailing impact of such a sale on readiness, adequacy of price for replacement, and armed forces needs and supply for each article, was repealed and restated as section 133b (renumbered §118 and repealed) of this title by Pub. L. 97-295, §§1(2)(A), 6(b).

PROCUREMENT OF AIRCRAFT, MISSILES, NAVAL VESSELS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, AND OTHER WEAPONS; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR PROCUREMENT, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES; SELECTED RESERVE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS; ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Pub. L. 86-149, title IV, §412, Aug. 10, 1959, 73 Stat. 322, as amended by Pub. L. 87-436, §2, Apr. 27, 1962, 76 Stat.

55; Pub. L. 88-174, title VI, §610, Nov. 7, 1963, 77 Stat. 329; Pub. L. 89-37, title III, §304, June 11, 1965, 79 Stat. 128; Pub. L. 90-168, §6, Dec. 1, 1967, 81 Stat. 526; Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, §405, Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 207; Pub. L. 91-441, title V, §§505, 509, Oct. 7, 1970, 84 Stat. 912, 913; Pub. L. 92-129, title VII, §701, Sept. 28, 1971, 85 Stat. 362; Pub. L. 92-436, title III, §302, title VI, §604, Sept. 26, 1972, 86 Stat. 736, 739, was repealed by Pub. L. 93-155, title VIII, §803(b)(1), Nov. 16, 1973, 87 Stat. 615. See sections 114 to 116 of this title.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING LIQUOR SALES; PENALTIES

Act June 19, 1951, ch. 144, title I, §6, 65 Stat. 88, as amended by Pub. L. 99-145, title XII, §1224(b)(2), Nov. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 729, provided that: "Subject to section 2683(c) of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to make such regulations as he may deem to be appropriate governing the sale, consumption, possession of or traffic in beer, wine, or any other intoxicating liquors to or by members of the Armed Forces or the National Security Training Corps at or near any camp, station, post, or other place primarily occupied by members of the Armed Forces or the National Security Training Corps. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association who knowingly violates the regulations which may be made hereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice [10 U.S.C. 801 et seq.], be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both."

EX. ORD. NO. 12765. DELEGATION OF CERTAIN DEFENSE RELATED AUTHORITIES OF PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Ex. Ord. No. 12765, June 11, 1991, 56 F.R. 27401, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and my authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Defense is hereby designated and empowered, without the approval, ratification, or other action by the President, to exercise the authority vested in the President by section 749 of title 10 of the United States Code to assign the command without regard to rank in grade to any commissioned officer otherwise eligible to command when two or more commissioned officers of the same grade or corresponding grades are assigned to the same area, field command, or organization.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Defense is hereby designated and empowered, without the approval, ratification, or other action by the President, to exercise the authority vested in the President by section 7299a(a) of title 10 of the United States Code to direct that combatant vessels and escort vessels be constructed in a Navy or private yard, as the case may be, if the requirement of the Act of March 27, 1934 (ch. 95, 48 Stat. 503) that the first and each succeeding alternate vessel of the same class be constructed in a Navy yard is inconsistent with the public interest.

SEC. 3. For vessels, and for any major component of the hull or superstructure of vessels to be constructed or repaired for any of the armed forces, the Secretary of Defense is hereby designated and empowered, without the approval, ratification, or other action by the President, to exercise the authority vested in the President by section 7309(b) of title 10 of the United States Code to authorize exceptions to the prohibition in section 7309(a) of title 10 of the United States Code. Such exceptions shall be based on a determination that it is in the national security interest of the United States to authorize an exception. The Secretary of Defense shall transmit notice of any such determination to the Congress, as required by section 7309(b).

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Defense may redelegate the authority delegated to him by this order, in accordance with applicable law.

SEC. 5. This order shall be effective immediately.

GEORGE BUSH.

WAIVER OF LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO END STRENGTH LEVEL OF U.S. ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

Memorandum of the President of the United States, May 14, 1991, 56 F.R. 23991, provided:

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

Consistent with section 8105(d)(2) of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511; 104 Stat. 1856) [set out above], I hereby waive the limitation in section 8105(b) which states that the end strength level for each fiscal year of all personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in Japan may not exceed the number that is 5,000 less than such end strength level for the preceding fiscal year, and declare that it is in the national interest to do so.

You are authorized and directed to inform the Congress of this waiver and of the reasons for the waiver contained in the attached justification, and to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH.

JUSTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 8105(d)(2) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1991 (PUBLIC LAW NO. 101-511; 104 STAT. 1856)

In January of this year the Department of Defense signed a new Host Nation Support Agreement with the Government of Japan in which that government agreed to pay all utility and Japanese labor costs incrementally over the next five years (worth \$1.7 billion). Because United States forward deployed forces stationed in Japan have regional missions in addition to the defense of Japan, we did not seek to have the Government of Japan offset all of the direct costs incurred by the United States related to the presence of all United States military personnel in Japan (excluding military personnel title costs).

§ 113a. Transmission of annual defense authorization request

(a) TIME FOR TRANSMITTAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress the annual defense authorization request for a fiscal year during the first 30 days after the date on which the President transmits to Congress the budget for that fiscal year pursuant to section 1105 of title 31.

(b) DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST DEFINED.—In this section, the term "defense authorization request", with respect to a fiscal year, means a legislative proposal submitted to Congress for the enactment of the following:

(1) Authorizations of appropriations for that fiscal year, as required by section 114 of this title.

(2) Personnel strengths for that fiscal year, as required by section 115 of this title.

(3) Authority to carry out military construction projects, as required by section 2802 of this title.

(4) Any other matter that is proposed by the Secretary of Defense to be enacted as part of the annual defense authorization bill for that fiscal year.

(Added Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title X, §1061(a), Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2649; amended Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, §1044(a), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1612.)

AMENDMENTS

2003—Subsec. (b)(3), (4). Pub. L. 108-136 added par. (3) and redesignated former par. (3) as (4).