



NGAUS



LEGISLATIVE REPORT

United States House of Representatives
Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act
(H.R.6395, as amended)

Produced by:
NGAUS Legislative Staff
(As of July 22, 2020)

DISCLAIMER

This document was produced by NGAUS Legislative staff, is not an official government product, and does not represent the views of any United States government office or official. Funding levels and policies cited here are authorizations recommended by the United States House of Representatives only and are subject to change before final approval.

OVERVIEW

On July 21, 2020, the United States House of Representatives approved **H.R.6395**, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. The House recommends authorizing **\$731.6 billion** in total national defense funding, which includes **\$704.5 billion** for the Department of Defense (DoD).

Of the \$704.5 billion authorized for DoD, **\$635.5 billion** is designated for base and discretionary and **\$69.0 billion** is designated for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The House also recommends authorizing increased National Guard end strength and personnel funding above FY20 levels.

LEGISLATIVE CYCLE TIMELINE

Defense Authorizations

| President's Budget Release | HASC NDAA | SASC NDAA | House-passed NDAA | Senate-passed NDAA | Conference Committee | Signed Into Law |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ▲ Current Point | | | |

Defense Appropriations

| President's Budget Release | HAC-D Approps. | SAC-D Approps. | House-passed Approps. | Senate-passed Approps. | Conference Committee | Signed Into Law |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ✓ | ▲ Current Point | | | | | |

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

All page references below are within the legislation text document unless otherwise noted.

Army National Guard

- Authorizes Army National Guard end strength at 336,500 soldiers (SEC. 411)
- **\$792.0 million** to modernize 50 AH-64 Apache Block IIIA helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 DoD request, which included \$461.9 million and 24 aircraft designated for the Army National Guard

- **\$725.2 million** for 36 UH-60 Black Hawk M model helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 DoD request, which included \$492.0 million and 23 aircraft designated for the Army National Guard
 - Directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2021, on the Army's fielding strategy and plans to accelerate fielding of UH-60M helicopters to the Army National Guard (pg. 7, Report Language)
- **\$172.7 million** for 24 UH-60 L and V model helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 DoD request, which included \$100.8 million and 14 aircraft designated for the Army National Guard
 - Directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the House Armed Services Committee by March 1, 2021 on the Army's UH-60V Total Force fielding strategy (pg. 8, Report Language)
- **\$894.4 million** for Joint Light Tactical Vehicles (JLTVs) for the Army (SEC. 4101)
 - Consistent with FY21 DoD request, which included \$95.8 million designated for the Army National Guard
- **\$69.1 million** for two AH-64 Apache Block IIIB new-build helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4102)
- **\$317.3 million** for 12 CH-47 Chinook helicopters for the Army (SEC. 4101, SEC. 4102)
 - Additional \$47.2 million for CH-47 advanced procurement funding
- **\$75.0 million** for MQ-1 unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for the Army (SEC. 4101)
- **\$1.0 billion** for the Abrams Upgrade Program to modernize 89 M1 Abrams tanks for the Army (SEC. 4101)
- **\$5.9 million** for the Army HMMWV Recapitalization Program (SEC. 4101)
- **\$337.1 million** for Army National Guard military construction (MILCON), includes funding for 18 projects in 14 states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (SEC. 4501)

Air National Guard

- Authorizes Air National Guard end strength at 108,100 airmen (SEC. 411)
- **\$136.0 million** for C-130 modernization (SEC. 4101), includes:
 - \$55.0 million for NP2000 propellers
 - \$79.0 million for T-56 engine Series 3.5 upgrade
 - \$4.6 million for improved modular airborne firefighting systems (iMAFFS)
- Mandates the Air Force maintain a total inventory of at least 292 tactical airlift aircraft (SEC. 1043)
- Prohibits Air Force divestment of A-10 aircraft (SEC. 1047)
- Prohibits retirement of KC-135 aircraft until at least 1 October 2023 (SEC. 125)

- Prohibits retirement of E-8C JSTARS aircraft until SECDEF certifies there is a replacement capability that meets or exceeds current capability and capacity of the JSTARS fleet (SEC. 123)
- **\$4.2 billion** for 48 F-35A Lightning II aircraft for the Air Force (SEC. 4101)
- **\$1.2 billion** for 12 F-15EX aircraft for the Air Force (SEC. 4101)
- **\$2.3 billion** for 12 KC-46A Pegasus aircraft for the Air Force (SEC. 4101)
- **\$1.1 billion** for 19 HH-60W Combat Rescue Helicopters for the Air Force (SEC. 4101)
- Prohibits the Secretary of the Air Force from transferring or relocating Air National Guard or Air Force Reserve personnel, assets, or units until at least 180 days after the Air Force certifies that Space Force reserve component plans will not diminish Air Force space capabilities (SEC. 517)
- Requires DoD to issue new guidance that provides streamlined approval processes and expedited review of requests for unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) use by the National Guard for emergency operations, SAR, and other activities (i.e. wildfire detection) (SEC. 515)
- Requires the Air Force to include analyses of community support, joint training, and all-domain training capabilities as part of the strategic basing process for aircraft (SEC. 1048)
- **\$64.2 million** for Air National Guard MILCON, includes funding for four projects in three states and Guam (SEC. 4501)

Joint-Personnel

- Authorizes a three percent military personnel pay increase (SEC. 601)
- Amends Title 37 to eliminate the 1/30th rule and provide equalized hazardous duty incentive pay (HDIP) across all components (SEC. 613)
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide post-deployment transitional health benefits for National Guard servicemembers serving on Title 32 U.S.C. orders performing COVID-19 response missions (SEC. 520A)
- Authorizes compensation and retirement credit for maternity leave taken by National Guard and Reserve servicemembers (SEC. 606)
- Authorizes the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit an annual list of unfunded requirements (UFR) (SEC. 1742)
- Requires the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) to seek the views of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau when considering non-federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense and civil support missions (SEC. 915)

- Amends Title 32, Section 502(f) to require consent of a chief executive officer for National Guard duty performed in the United States within his or her jurisdiction at the request of the President or Secretary of Defense (SEC. 513)
- **\$94.2 million** for the National Guard Counterdrug Program (SEC. 4501)
- **\$5.5 million** for National Guard Counterdrug schools (SEC. 4501)
- Prohibits DoD from transferring any funding from the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA) in FY21 (SEC. 1512)
- Amends the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to render any agreement to arbitrate a claim as unenforceable unless all parties consent to arbitration after a complaint on the specific claim has been filed in court or with the Merit Systems Protection Board and all parties knowingly and voluntarily consent to have the claim subjected to arbitration (SEC. 534)
- Authorizes permissive authority for creation of a pilot program for states to establish or expand job placement programs for unemployed National Guard or Reserve servicemembers (SEC. 516)
- Amends defense environmental authorities to allow for increased National Guard access (SEC. 314)
- Directs DoD to update existing policies to consider National Guard cyber activities which could be performed and reimbursed under Title 32 (SEC. 1628)
- Directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to conduct a pilot program intended to develop a talent optimization marketplace for National Guard and Reserve personnel (SEC. 214)
- Requires the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) to report to the House Armed Services Committee on the current utilization strategy of National Guard and Reserve units in support of USSOCOM (pg. 192, Report Language)

To view the full text of the legislation, please visit:

<https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr6395/BILLS-116hr6395eh.pdf>

To view Report Language authored by the House Armed Services Committee, please visit:

<https://www.congress.gov/116/crpt/hrpt442/CRPT-116hrpt442.pdf>

To view supplemental Report Language, including views and estimates authored by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), please visit:

<https://www.congress.gov/116/crpt/hrpt442/CRPT-116hrpt442-pt2.pdf>

FY21 NATIONAL GUARD ACCOUNTS OVERVIEW

Army National Guard*

| Account | FY20 Levels | FY21 Request | FY21 HASC NDAA | FY21 House NDAA | FY21 HAC Mark | FY21 House Approps. | FY21 SASC NDAA | FY21 Senate NDAA | FY21 SAC Mark | FY21 Senate Approps. | Final NDAA Levels | Change from FY20 | Final Levels |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| End Strength | 336,000 | 336,500 | 336,500 | 336,500 | | | | | | | | | |
| AGR | 30,595 | | 30,595 | 30,595 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dual Status Techs. | 22,294 | | 22,294 | 22,294 | | | | | | | | | |
| ADOS | 17,000 | | 17,000 | 17,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary Personnel | \$8,906,964 | \$9,025,425 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personnel Base | \$8,704,320 | \$8,830,111 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personnel OCO | \$202,644 | \$195,314 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary O&M | \$7,545,238 | \$7,499,806 | \$7,496,078 | \$7,496,078 | | | | | | | | | |
| O&M Base | \$7,461,947 | \$7,420,014 | \$7,416,336 | \$7,416,336 | | | | | | | | | |
| O&M OCO | \$83,291 | \$79,792 | \$79,792 | \$79,792 | | | | | | | | | |
| MILCON | \$210,819 | \$321,437 | \$337,172 | \$337,172 | | | | | | | | | |
| NGREA | \$395,000** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Air National Guard*

| Account | FY20 Levels | FY21 Request | FY21 HASC NDAA | FY21 House NDAA | FY21 HAC Mark | FY21 House Approps. | FY21 SASC NDAA | FY21 Senate NDAA | FY21 SAC Mark | FY21 Senate Approps. | Final NDAA Levels | Change from FY20 | Final Levels |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| End Strength | 107,700 | 108,100 | 108,100 | 108,100 | | | | | | | | | |
| AGR | 22,637 | | 25,333 | 25,333 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dual Status Techs. | 13,569 | | 10,994 | 10,994 | | | | | | | | | |
| ADOS | 16,000 | | 16,000 | 16,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary Personnel | \$4,066,275 | \$4,552,887 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personnel Base | \$4,060,651 | \$4,547,087 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personnel OCO | \$5,614 | \$5,800 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary O&M | \$6,832,201 | \$6,929,284 | \$6,966,977 | \$6,966,977 | | | | | | | | | |
| O&M Base | \$6,655,292 | \$6,753,642 | \$6,791,335 | \$6,791,335 | | | | | | | | | |
| O&M OCO | \$176,909 | \$175,642 | \$175,642 | \$175,642 | | | | | | | | | |
| MILCON | \$164,471 | \$64,214 | \$64,214 | \$64,214 | | | | | | | | | |
| NGREA | \$395,000** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*All Dollars in Thousands

**Impacted by DoD reprogramming \$3.8 billion in FY20 appropriations

Army National Guard*

| Account | | | FY20 Levels | FY21 Request | FY21 HASC NDAA | FY21 House NDAA | FY21 HAC Mark | FY21 House Approps. | FY21 SASC NDAA | FY21 Senate NDAA | FY21 SAC Mark | FY21 Senate Approps. | Final NDAA Levels | Change from FY20 | Final Levels |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Total MILCON Funding | | | \$210,819 | \$321,437 | \$337,172 | \$337,172 | | | | | | | | | |
| MILCON By State | Location | Project | FY21 Request | FY21 HASC NDAA | FY21 House NDAA | FY21 HAC Mark | FY21 House Approps. | FY21 SASC NDAA | FY21 Senate NDAA | FY21 SAC Mark | FY21 Senate Approps. | Final NDAA Levels | Change from FY20 | Final Levels | |
| Arizona | Tucson | National Guard Readiness Center | \$18,100 | \$18,100 | \$18,100 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | Fort Chaffee | National Guard Readiness Center | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | Bakersfield | Vehicle Maintenance Shop | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | Peterson AFB | National Guard Readiness Center | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana | Shelbyville | National Guard/Reserve Building | \$12,000 | \$12,000 | \$12,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | National Guard/Reserve Building | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | Brandon | Vehicle Maintenance Shop | \$10,400 | \$10,400 | \$10,400 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nebraska | North Platte | Vehicle Maintenance Shop | \$9,300 | \$9,300 | \$9,300 | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | JB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst | National Guard Readiness Center | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | Columbus | National Guard Readiness Center | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | Ardmore | Vehicle Maintenance Shop | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | Hermiston | Enlisted Barracks | \$9,300 | \$25,035 | \$25,035 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | Fort Allen | National Guard Readiness Center | \$37,000 | \$37,000 | \$37,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina | JB Charleston | National Guard Readiness Center | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | McMinnville | National Guard Readiness Center | \$11,200 | \$11,200 | \$11,200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | Fort Worth | Aircraft Maintenance Hangar Add. | \$6,000 | \$6,000 | \$6,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fort Worth | Vehicle Maintenance Shop | \$7,800 | \$7,800 | \$7,800 | | | | | | | | | | |

**All Dollars in Thousands*

Army National Guard (Continued)*

| MILCON By State | Location | Project | FY21 Request | FY21 HASC NDAA | FY21 House NDAA | FY21 HAC Mark | FY21 House Approps. | FY21 SASC NDAA | FY21 Senate NDAA | FY21 SAC Mark | FY21 Senate Approps. | Final NDAA Levels | Change from FY20 | Final Levels |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Utah | Nephi | National Guard Readiness Center | \$12,000 | \$12,000 | \$12,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Virgin Islands | St. Croix | Army Aviation Support Facility | \$28,000 | \$28,000 | \$28,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CST Ready Building | \$11,400 | \$11,400 | \$11,400 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | Appleton | National Guard Readiness Center | \$11,600 | \$11,600 | \$11,600 | | | | | | | | | |
| Worldwide/Various | | Minor Construction | \$32,744 | \$32,744 | \$32,744 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Planning & Design | \$29,593 | \$29,593 | \$29,593 | | | | | | | | | |

Air National Guard*

| Account | FY20 Levels | FY21 Request | FY21 HASC NDAA | FY21 House NDAA | FY21 HAC Mark | FY21 House Approps. | FY21 SASC NDAA | FY21 Senate NDAA | FY21 SAC Mark | FY21 Senate Approps. | Final NDAA Levels | Change From FY20 | Final Levels | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Total MILCON Funding | \$164,471 | \$64,214 | \$64,214 | \$64,214 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MILCON By State | Location | Project | FY21 Request | FY21 HASC NDAA | FY21 House NDAA | FY21 HAC Mark | FY21 House Approps. | FY21 SASC NDAA | FY21 Senate NDAA | FY21 SAC Mark | FY21 Senate Approps. | Final NDAA Levels | Change from FY20 | Final Levels |
| Alabama | Montgomery Regional Airport (ANG) Base | F-35 Simulator Facility | \$11,600 | \$11,600 | \$11,600 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Base Supply Complex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guam | Joint Region Marianas | Space Control Facility #5 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | JB Andrews | F-16 Mission Training Center | \$9,400 | \$9,400 | \$9,400 | | | | | | | | | |
| North Dakota | Hector International Airport | Consolidated RPA Facility | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | JB San Antonio | F-16 Mission Training Center | \$10,800 | \$10,800 | \$10,800 | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | Camp Murray | Air Support Ops. Complex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Worldwide/Various | | Minor Construction | \$9,000 | \$9,000 | \$9,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Planning & Design | \$3,414 | \$3,414 | \$3,414 | | | | | | | | | |

**All Dollars in Thousands*

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 123. Modification of Limitation on Availability of Funds for Retirement of E-8 JSTARS Aircraft.

Section 147(a) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1669) is amended by striking “certifies to the congressional defense committees that Increment 2 of the Advanced Battle-Management System of the Air Force has declared initial operational capability as defined in the Capability Development Document for the System” and inserting “certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

- (1) the Secretary has identified a replacement capability and capacity for the current fleet of 16 E–8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System aircraft to meet global combatant command requirements; and
- (2) such replacement delivers capabilities that are comparable or superior to the capabilities delivered by such aircraft.

SEC. 125. Inventory Requirements for Certain Air Refueling Tanker Aircraft.

(a) MINIMUM INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR KC–10A AIRCRAFT.

- (1) FISCAL YEAR 2021.—During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on October 1, 2021, the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain a minimum of 50 KC–10A aircraft designated as primary mission aircraft inventory.
- (2) FISCAL YEAR 2022.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2021, and ending on October 1, 2022, the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain a minimum of 38 KC–10A aircraft designated as primary mission aircraft inventory.
- (3) FISCAL YEAR 2023.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2022, and ending on October 1, 2023, the Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain a minimum of 26 KC–10A aircraft designated as primary mission aircraft inventory.

(b) PROHIBITION ON RETIREMENT OF KC–135 AIRCRAFT.—

- (1) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on October 1, 2023, the Secretary of the Air Force may not retire, or prepare to retire, any KC–135 aircraft.
- (2) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in paragraph (1) shall not apply to individual KC–135 aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be no longer mission capable because of mishaps, other damage, or being uneconomical to repair.

(c) KC–135 AIRCRAFT FLEET MANAGEMENT.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to reduce the number of KC–135 aircraft designated as primary mission aircraft inventory.

(d) PRIMARY MISSION AIRCRAFT INVENTORY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “primary mission aircraft inventory” has the meaning given that term in section 9062(i)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 126. Limitation on Production of KC-46A Aircraft.

- (a) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for the Air Force may be used to approve the full-rate production of KC-46A aircraft or enter into a contract for the production of more than twelve KC-46A aircraft until the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the congressional defense committees that all category-one deficiencies in the systems of the aircraft have been corrected, including the deficiencies affecting the aircraft’s remote visioning system, telescoping actuator in the boom system, and primary fuel containment system.
- (b) **REPORT.**—Not later than February 1, 2021, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the KC-46A aircraft. The report shall include—
 - (1) a schedule for the correction of each category one deficiency described in subsection (a);
 - (2) a plan to engage an independent test organization to verify the effectiveness of any proposed solutions to such category-one deficiencies; and
 - (3) an acquisition strategy for the aircraft that—
 - (A) identifies principal acquisition milestones; and
 - (B) will ensure that there is sufficient competition for the procurement of a non-developmental tanker aircraft at the conclusion of the KC-46A production contract in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act.
- (c) **CATEGORY-ONE DEFICIENCY DEFINED.**—The term “category-one deficiency” means a deficiency that may cause—
 - (1) death or severe injury to personnel; or
 - (2) major loss or damage to critical aircraft capabilities.

SEC. 130. Provisions Relating to RC-26B Manned Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Aircraft.

- (a) **LIMITATION.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, divest, realign, or placed in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, or prepare to retire, divest, realign, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, any RC-26B aircraft.
- (b) **EXCEPTION.**—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to individual RC-26B aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be no longer mission capable because of mishaps other damage.
- (c) **FUNDING FOR RC-26B MANNED INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE PLATFORM.**—
 - (1) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in 4301, for operation and maintenance, Air National Guard, the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer up to \$18,500,000 to be used in support of the RC-26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform.

(2) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 421 for military personnel, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4401, the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer up to \$13,000,000 from military personnel, Air National Guard to be used in support of personnel who operate and maintain the RC-26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform.

(d) MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense may enter into one or more memoranda of agreement or cost sharing agreements with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government under which the RC-26B aircraft may be used to assist with the missions and activities of such departments and agencies.

SEC. 214. Pilot Program on Talent Organization.

Section 2358b of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(e) PILOT PROGRAM ON TALENT OPTIMIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, acting through the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit, shall carry out a pilot program to develop a software-based system that enables active duty military units to identify, access, and request support from members of the reserve components who have the skills and expertise necessary to carry out one or more functions required of such units.

(2) ELEMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Director of the Defense Innovation Unit shall—

(A) ensure that the system developed under paragraph (1)—

- (i) enables active duty units, in near real-time, to identify members of the reserve components who have the qualifications necessary to meet certain requirements applicable to the units;
- (ii) improves the ability of the military departments to access, on-demand, members of the reserve components who possess relevant experience;
- (iii) prioritizes access to members of the reserve components who have private sector experience in the fields identified in section (b); and
- (iv) leverages commercial best practices for similar software systems.

(B) recommend policies and legislation to streamline the use of members of the reserve components by active duty units; and

(C) carry out such other activities as the Director determines appropriate.

(3) TERMINATION.—The authority to carry out the pilot program under this subsection shall terminate on September 30, 2025.

SEC. 314. Modification of Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Authorities to include Federal Government Facilities used by National Guard.

Section 2707(e) of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 316 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92, is amended—

(1) by inserting “where military activities are conducted by the state National Guard under title 32,” after “facility;” and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Secretary concerned may also utilize the authority in section 2701(d) of this title for these environmental restoration projects.”

SEC. 332. Standards for Removal or Remedial Actions with Respect to PFOS or PFOA Contamination.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—In conducting removal or remedial actions pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or section 332 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) of PFOS or PFOA contamination from Department of Defense or National Guard activities found in drinking water or in groundwater that is not currently used for drinking water, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that such actions result in a level that meets or exceeds the most stringent of the following standards for PFOS or PFOA in any environmental media:
- (1) An enforceable State standard, in effect in that State, for drinking, surface, or ground water, as described in section 121(d)(2)(A)(ii) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621(d)(2)(A)(ii)).
 - (2) An enforceable Federal standard for drinking, surface, or ground water, as described in section 121(d)(2)(A)(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621(d)(2)(A)(i)).
 - (3) A health advisory under section 1412(b)(1)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(1)(F)).
- (b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:
- (1) The term “PFOA” means perfluorooctanoic acid.
 - (2) The term “PFOS” means perfluorooctane sulfonate.
 - (3) The terms “removal” and “remedial action” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).
- (c) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Except with respect to the specific level required to be met under subsection (a), nothing in this section affects the application of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9607).

SEC. 334. Notification to Agricultural Operations Located in Areas Exposed to Department of Defense PFAS Use.

- (a) **NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall provide a notification described in subsection (b) to any agricultural operation located within 10 square miles of a location where covered PFAS—
- (1) has been detected in groundwater;
 - (2) has been hydrologically linked to a local water source, including a water well; and
 - (3) is suspected to be, or due to a positive test known to be, the result of the use of PFAS at any installation of the Department of Defense located in the United States or any State-owned facility of the National Guard.
- (b) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—The notification required under subparagraph (a) shall include:
- (1) The name of the Department of Defense or National Guard installation from which the PFAS contamination in groundwater originated.
 - (2) The specific type of PFAS detected in groundwater.

- (3) The detection levels of PFAS detected.
 - (4) Relevant governmental information regarding the health and safety of the covered PFAS detected, including relevant Federal or State standards for PFAS in groundwater, livestock, food commodities and drinking water, and any known restrictions for sale of agricultural products that have been irrigated or watered with water containing PFAS.
- (c) **ADDITIONAL TESTING RESULTS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall provide to an agricultural operation that receives a notice under subsection (a) any pertinent updated information, including any results of new elevated testing, by not later than 15 days after receiving such information.
- (d) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report on the status of providing notice under subsection (a). Such report shall include, for the period covered by the report—
- (1) the approximate locations of such operations relative to installations of the Department of Defense located in the United States and State-owned facilities of the National Guard;
 - (2) the PFAS substances detected in groundwater; and
 - (3) the levels of PFAS detected.
- (e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:
- (1) The term “covered PFAS” means each of the following:
 - (A) Perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as “PFOA”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335–67–1).
 - (B) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as “PFOS”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 1763–23–1).
 - (C) Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (commonly referred to as “PFBS”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375-73-5).
 - (D) Perfluorohexane sulfonate (commonly referred to as “PFHxs”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 108427-53-8).
 - (E) Perfluoroheptanoic acid (commonly referred to as “PFHpA”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375-85-9).
 - (F) Perfluorohexanoic acid (commonly referred to as “PFHxA”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 307-24-4).
 - (G) Perfluorodecanoic acid (commonly referred to as “PFDA”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 335-76-2).
 - (H) Perfluorononanoic acid (commonly referred to as “PFNA”) (Chemical Abstracts Service No. 375-95-1).
 - (2) The term “PFAS” means a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance with at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom, including the chemical GenX.

SEC. 339. Increase in Funding for Centers for Disease Control Study on Health Implications of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Contamination in Drinking Water.

Section 316(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) is amended by striking “\$10,000,000” and inserting “\$15,000,000.”

SEC. 411. End Strengths for Selected Reserve.

- (a) IN GENERAL.—The Armed Forces are authorized strengths for Selected Reserve personnel of the reserve components as of September 30, 2021, as follows:
- (1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 336,500.
 - (2) The Army Reserve, 189,800.
 - (3) The Navy Reserve, 58,800.
 - (4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 38,500.
 - (5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 108,100.
 - (6) The Air Force Reserve, 70,300.
 - (7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 7,000.
- (b) END STRENGTH REDUCTIONS.—The end strengths prescribed by subsection (a) for the Selected Reserve of any reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by—
- (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at the end of the fiscal year; and
 - (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at the end of the fiscal year.
- (c) END STRENGTH INCREASES.—Whenever units or individual members of the Selected Reserve of any reserve component are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the end strength prescribed for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such reserve component shall be increased proportionately by the total authorized strengths of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

SEC. 412. End Strengths for Reserves on Active Duty in Support of the Reserves.

Within the end strengths prescribed in section 411(a), the reserve components of the Armed Forces are authorized, as of September 30, 2021, the following number of Reserves to be serving on full-time active duty or full-time duty, in the case of members of the National Guard, for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components:

- (1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 30,595.
- (2) The Army Reserve, 16,511.
- (3) The Navy Reserve, 10,215.
- (4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 2,386.
- (5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 25,333.
- (6) The Air Force Reserve, 5,256.

SEC. 413. End Strengths for Military Technicians (Dual Status).

The minimum number of military technicians (dual status) as of the last day of fiscal year 2021 for the reserve components of the Army and the Air Force (notwithstanding section 129 of title 10, United States Code) shall be the following:

- (1) For the Army National Guard of the United States, 22,294.
- (2) For the Army Reserve, 6,492.
- (3) For the Air National Guard of the United States, 10,994.
- (4) For the Air Force Reserve, 7,947.

SEC. 414. Maximum Number of Reserve Personnel Authorized to be on Active Duty for Operational Support.

During fiscal year 2021, the maximum number of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who may be serving at any time on full-time operational support duty under section 115(b) of title 10, United States Code, is the following:

- (1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 17,000.
- (2) The Army Reserve, 13,000.
- (3) The Navy Reserve, 6,200.
- (4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 3,000.
- (5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 16,000.
- (6) The Air Force Reserve, 14,000.

SEC. 501. Authorized Strength: Exclusion of Certain General and Flag Officers of the Reserve Components on Active Duty.

Section 526a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by re-designating subsections (c) through (h) as subsections (d) through (i), respectively; and
- (2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

(c) **EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.**—The limitations of this section do not apply to the following:

- (1) A general or flag officer of a reserve component who is on active duty—
 - (A) for training; or
 - (B) under a call or order specifying a period of less than 180 days.
- (2) (A) A general or flag officer of a reserve component who is authorized by the Secretary of the military department concerned to serve on active duty for a period of at least 180 days and not longer than 365 days.
 - (B) The Secretary of the military department concerned may authorize a number, determined under subparagraph (C), of officers in the reserve component of each armed force under the jurisdiction of that Secretary to serve as described in subparagraph (A).
 - (C) Each number described in subparagraph (B) may not exceed 10 percent of the number of general or flag officers, as the case may be, authorized to serve in the armed force concerned under section 12004 of this title. In determining a number under this subparagraph, any fraction shall be rounded down to the next whole number that is greater than zero.
- (3) (A) A general or flag officer of a reserve component who is on active duty for a period longer than 365 days and not longer than three years.
 - (B) The number of officers described in subparagraph (A) who do not serve in a position that is a joint duty assignment for purposes of chapter 38 of this title may not exceed five per armed force, unless authorized by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 513. Requirement of Consent of the Chief Executive Officer for Certain Full-Time National Guard Duty Performed in a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

This section would amend section 502(f)(2)(A) of title 32, United States Code, to require the consent of the chief executives of both the sending State and the receiving State should the President deploy National Guard members under title 32, United States Code, authority.

SEC. 514. Constructive Credit for Certain Members of the Reserve Components Who Cannot Complete Minimum Annual Training Requirements as a Result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

- (a) **AUTHORITY.**—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary, in computing retired pay pursuant to section 12733 of title 10, United States Code, may approve constructive credit, in addition to points earned under section 12732(a)(2) of such title, for a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who cannot complete minimum annual training requirements due to cancellation or other extenuating circumstance arising from the covered national emergency.
- (b) **REPORTING.**—
- (1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than one year after the date on which the covered national emergency ends, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the use of the authority under subsection (a).
- (2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report under this subsection shall include, with respect to each reserve component, the following:
- (A) The number of individuals granted constructive credit as a result of a training cancellation.
- (B) The number of individuals granted constructive credit as a result of another extenuating circumstance.
- (C) Recommendations of the Secretary whether the authority under subsection (a) should be made permanent and under what circumstances such permanent authority should apply.
- (3) **PUBLICATION.**—Not later than 30 days after submitting the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
- (A) publish the report on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Defense; and
- (B) ensure that any data in the report is made available in a machine-readable format that is downloadable, searchable, and sortable.
- (c) **COVERED NATIONAL EMERGENCY DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “covered national emergency” means the national emergency declared on March 13, 2020, by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to COVID–19.

SEC. 515. Guidance for Use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems by the National Guard.

- (a) **NEW GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall issue new guidance that provides for the expedited review of requests for the use of unmanned aircraft systems by the National Guard for covered activities within the United States.
- (b) **COVERED ACTIVITIES DEFINED.**—In this section, “covered activities” means the following:
- (1) Emergency operations.
- (2) Search and rescue operations.
- (3) Defense support to civil authorities.
- (4) Support under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code.

SEC. 516. Direct Employment Pilot Program for Certain Members of the Reserve Components.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program to enhance the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide job placement assistance and related employment services directly to members of the National Guard and Reserves in reserve active-status.

- (b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Any such pilot program shall be offered to, and administered by, the adjutants general appointed under section 314 of title 32, United States Code, or other officials in the States concerned designated by the Secretary for purposes of the pilot program.
- (c) **COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.**—As a condition on the provision of funds under this section to a State to support the operation of the pilot program in that State, the State must agree to contribute an amount, derived from non-Federal sources, equal to at least 50 percent of the funds provided by the Secretary to the State under this section.
- (d) **DEVELOPMENT.**—In developing any such pilot program, the Secretary shall—
- (1) incorporate elements of State direct employment programs for members of the reserve components; and
 - (2) use resources provided to members of the Armed Forces with civilian training opportunities through the SkillBridge transition training program administered by the Department of Defense.
- (e) **DIRECT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM MODEL.**—Any such pilot program shall use a job placement program model that focuses on working one-on-one with eligible members to cost-effectively provide job placement services, including—
- (1) identifying unemployed and underemployed individuals;
 - (2) job matching services;
 - (3) resume editing;
 - (4) interview preparation; and
 - (5) post-employment follow up.
- (f) **EVALUATION.**—The Secretary shall develop outcome metrics to evaluate the success of any such pilot program.
- (g) **REPORTING.**—
- (1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—If the Secretary carries out the pilot Program, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the results of the pilot program not later than March 1, 2022. The Secretary shall prepare the report in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau.
 - (2) **ELEMENTS.**—A report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:
 - (A) A description and assessment of the effectiveness and achievements of the pilot program, including the number of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces hired and the cost-per-placement of participating members.
 - (B) An assessment of the effects of the pilot program and increased reserve component employment on the readiness of members of the reserve components and on the retention of members.
 - (C) A comparison of the pilot program to other programs conducted by the Department of Defense to provide unemployment or underemployment support to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, including the best practices developed through and used in such programs.
 - (D) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(h) DURATION, EXTENSION.—

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the authority to carry out the pilot program expires on September 30, 2024.
- (2) The Secretary may elect to extend the pilot program for not more than two additional fiscal years.

SEC. 517. Temporary Limitation on Authority to Transfer, Relocate, or Dissolve Elements of the Reserve Components of the Air Force.

- (a) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of the Air Force may not transfer or relocate any personnel or asset, or dissolve any unit, of the Air National Guard or Air Force Reserve until the latter of the following occurs:
- (1) The day that is 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Air Force submits the report under subsection (b).
 - (2) The Chief of Space Operations certifies in writing to the Secretary of the Air Force that plans of the Secretary to establish the reserve components of the Space Force shall not diminish space capability of the Department of the Air Force.
- (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than January 31, 2021, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report regarding the plan of the Secretary to establish the reserve components of the Space Force. The report shall identify the following:
- (1) The assumptions and factors used to develop the plan.
 - (2) The members of the team that issued recommendations regarding the organization of such reserve components.
 - (3) The recommendations of the Secretary regarding the mission, organization, and unit retention of such reserve components.
 - (4) The final organizational and integration recommendations regarding such reserve components.
 - (5) The proposed staffing and operational organization for such reserve components.
 - (6) The estimated date of implementation of the plan.
 - (7) Any savings or costs arising from the preservation of existing space-related force structures in the Air National Guard.

SEC. 519. Report regarding Full-Time National Guard Duty in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

- (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding how the Secretary determined whether to authorize full-time National Guard duty in response to the covered national emergency.
- (b) ELEMENTS.—The report under this section shall include the following:
- (1) The number of requests described in subsection (a).
 - (2) The number of such requests approved and the number of requests denied.
 - (3) For each such request—
 - (A) the time elapsed from receipt of request to disposition of request; and
 - (B) whether costs (including pay and benefits for members of the National Guard) were a factor in determining whether to grant or deny the request.

- (4) For each such request approved, the time elapsed from approval to when the first such member of the National Guard was placed on full-time National Guard duty in response to such request.
- (5) For each such request denied, the reason for denial and how such denial was explained to the requestor.
- (6) A description of how the process of review for such requests differed from previous requests for full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code.
- (7) Recommendations of the Secretary to improve the review of such requests in order to better respond to such requests.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

- (1) The term “covered national emergency” means the national emergency declared on March 13, 2020, by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to COVID–19.
- (2) The term “full-time National Guard duty” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 520A. Transitional Health Benefits for Certain Members of the National Guard serving under Orders in Response to the Coronavirus (COVID-19).

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide to a member of the National Guard separating from active service after serving on full-time National Guard duty pursuant to section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, the health benefits authorized under section 1145 of title 10, United States Code, for a member of a reserve component separating from active duty, as referred to in subsection (a)(2)(B) of such section 1145, if the active service from which the member of the National Guard is separating was in support of the whole of government response to the coronavirus (COVID–19).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “active duty,” “active service,” and “full-time National Guard duty” have the meanings given those terms in section 101(d) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 520B. Quarantine Housing for Members of the National Guard who perform Certain Duty in Response to the COVID-19 Emergency.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide, to a member of the National Guard who performs a period of covered duty, housing for not fewer than 14 days immediately after the end of such period of covered duty.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

- (1) The term “covered duty” means full-time National Guard duty performed in response to the covered national emergency.
- (2) The term “covered national emergency” means the national emergency declared on March 13, 2020, by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to COVID–19.
- (3) The term “full-time National Guard duty” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 520C. National Guard support to Major Disasters.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

(C) Operations or missions authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense to support large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters, as defined by section 311(3) of title 6, United States Code, at the request of a State governor;” and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(4) With respect to operations or missions described under paragraph (2)(C), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense such sums as may be necessary to carry out such operations and missions, but only if—

(A) an emergency has been declared by the governor of the applicable State; and

(B) the President has declared the emergency to be a major disaster for the purposes of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

(b) REPORT ON METHODS TO ENHANCE DOMESTIC RESPONSE TO LARGE SCALE, COMPLEX AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation and coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Security Council, the Council of Governors, and the National Governors Association, shall submit to the congressional defense, the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on their plan to establish policy and processes to implement the authority provided by the amendments made by section 520. The report shall include a detailed examination of the policy framework consistent with existing authorities, identify major statutory or policy impediments to implementation, and make recommendations for legislation as appropriate.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of—

(A) the current policy and processes whereby governors can request activation of the National Guard under title 32, United States Code, as part of the response to large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters that are supported by the Federal Government and, if no formal process exists in policy, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a timeline and plan to establish such a policy, including consultation with the Council of Governors and the National Governors Association;

(B) the Secretary of Defense’s assessment, informed by consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Security Council, the Council of Governors, and the National Governors Association, regarding the sufficiency of current authorities for the reimbursement of National Guard and Reserve manpower during large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters under title 10 and title 32, United States Code, and specifically whether reimbursement authorities are sufficient to ensure that military training and readiness are not degraded to fund disaster response, or invoking them degrades the effectiveness of the Disaster Relief Fund;

- (C) the Department of Defense’s plan to ensure there is parallel and consistent policy in the application of the authorities granted under section 12304a of title 10, United States Code, and section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, including—
 - (i) a description of the disparities between benefits and protections under Federal law versus State active duty;
 - (ii) recommended solutions to achieve parity at the Federal level; and
 - (iii) recommended changes at the State level, if appropriate;
- (D) the Department of Defense’s plan to ensure there is parity of benefits and protections for military members employed as part of the response to large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters under title 32 or title 10, United States Code, and recommendations for addressing shortfalls; and
- (E) a review, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, of the current policy for, and an assessment of the sufficiency of, reimbursement authority for the use of all National Guard and Reserve, both to the Department of Defense and to the States, during large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters, including any policy and legal limitations, and cost assessment impact on Federal funding.

SEC. 520E. Report regarding the National Guard Youth Challenge Program.

Not later than December 31, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees regarding the resources and authorities the Secretary determines necessary to identify the effects of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program on graduates of that program during the 5 years immediately preceding the date of the report. Such resources shall include the costs of identifying such effects beyond the 12-month, post-residential mentoring period of that program.

Sec. 520F. Permanent Suicide Prevention and Resilience Program for the Reserve Components.

Section 10219 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (h).

SEC. 534. Clarification regarding Scope of Employment and Reemployment Rights of Members of the Uniformed Services.

(a) CLARIFICATION REGARDING DEFINITION OF RIGHTS AND BENEFITS.—Section 4303(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by inserting “(A)” before “The term;” and (2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(B) Any procedural protections or provisions set forth in this chapter shall also be considered a right or benefit subject to the protection of this chapter.

(b) CLARIFICATION REGARDING RELATION TO OTHER LAW AND PLANS FOR AGREEMENTS.—Section 4302 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

- (c) (1) Pursuant to this section and the procedural rights afforded by subchapter III of this chapter, any agreement to arbitrate a claim under this chapter is unenforceable, unless all parties consent to arbitration after a complaint on the specific claim has been filed in court or with the Merit Systems Protection Board and all parties knowingly and voluntarily consent to have that particular claim subjected to arbitration.

- (2) For purposes of this subsection, consent shall not be considered voluntary when a person is required to agree to arbitrate an action, complaint, or claim alleging a violation of this chapter as a condition of future or continued employment, advancement in employment, or receipt of any right or benefit of employment.

SEC. 535. Termination of Telephone, Multichannel Video Programming, and Internet Access Service Contracts by Servicemembers who Enter into Contracts after Receiving Military Orders for Permanent Change of Station but then Receive Stop Movement Orders Due to an Emergency Situation.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 305A(a)(1) of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3956) is amended—

- (1) by striking “after the date the servicemember receives military orders to relocate for a period of not less than 90 days to a location that does not support the contract” and inserting “after—;” and
- (2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

(A) the date the servicemember receives military orders to relocate for a period of not less than 90 days to a location that does not support the contract; or

(B) the date the servicemember, while in military service, receives military orders for a permanent change of station, thereafter enters into the contract, and then after entering into the contract receives a stop movement order issued by the Secretary of Defense in response to a local, national, or global emergency, effective for an indefinite period or for a period of not less than 30 days, which prevents the servicemember from using the services provided under the contract.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to stop movement orders issued on or after March 1, 2020.

SEC. 540A. To resolve Controversies under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3912) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(d) WRITTEN CONSENT REQUIRED FOR ARBITRATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever a contract with a servicemember, or a servicemember and the servicemember’s spouse jointly, provides for the use of arbitration to resolve a controversy subject to a provision of this Act and arising out of or relating to such contract, arbitration may be used to settle such controversy only if, after such controversy arises, all parties to such controversy consent in writing to use arbitration to settle such controversy.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (d) of such section, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to contracts entered into, amended, altered, modified, renewed, or extended after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 560B. Participation of Members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces in the SkillBridge Program.

Section 1143(e)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

- (2) A member of the armed forces is eligible for a program under this subsection if—
 - (A) the member—
 - (i) has completed at least 180 days on active duty in the armed forces; and
 - (ii) is expected to be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces within 180 days of the date of commencement of participation in such a program; or
 - (B) the member is a member of a reserve component.

SEC. 560D. GAO Study regarding Transferability of Military Certifications to Civilian Occupational Licenses and Certifications.

- (a) **STUDY, REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of a study regarding the transferability of military certifications to civilian occupational licenses and certifications.
- (b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report under this section shall include the following:
 - (1) Obstacles to transference of military certifications.
 - (2) Any effects of the transferability of military certifications on recruitment and retention.
 - (3) Examples of certifications obtained from the Federal Government that transfer to non-Federal employment.

SEC. 560E. Transition Outreach.

The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of Veterans Affairs and Labor, shall encourage contact between members of the Armed Forces participating in the Transition Assistance Program under sections 1142 and 1144 of title 10, United States Code, and local communities, to promote employment opportunities for such members. Such contact shall include, to the extent practicable, public-private partnerships.

SEC. 560M. Limitation on Eligibility of For-Profit Institutions to Participate in Educational Assistance Programs of the Department of Defense.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2006a of title 10, United States Code, is amended—
 - (1) in subsection (b)—
 - (A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;
 - (B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “and;” and
 - (C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:
 - (5) in the case of program offered by a proprietary institution of higher education, the institution derives not less than ten percent of such institution’s revenues from sources other than Federal educational assistance funds as required under subsection (c).
 - (2) by re-designating subsection (c) as subsection (d);
 - (3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

(c) **LIMITATION ON PARTICIPATION OF PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS.**—The Secretary of Defense may not approve an educational program offered by a proprietary institution of higher education, and no educational assistance under a Department of Defense educational assistance program or authority covered by this section may be provided to such an institution, unless the institution derives not less than ten percent of such institution’s revenues from sources other than Federal educational assistance funds.

(4) in subsection (d), as so re-designated, by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

(3) The term “Federal educational assistance funds” means any Federal funds provided under this title, the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), or any other Federal law, through a grant, contract, subsidy, loan, guarantee, insurance, or other means to a proprietary institution of higher education, including Federal financial assistance that is disbursed or delivered to an institution or on behalf of a student or to a student to be used to attend the institution, except that such term shall not include any monthly housing stipend provided under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program under chapter 33 of title 38.

(4) The term “proprietary institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 102(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(b)).

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 562. Support Services for Members of Special Operations Forces and Immediate Family Members.

This section would modify the care and recipients of the family support services provided by U.S. Special Operations Command’s Preservation of the Force and Family program under section 1788a of title 10, United States Code. Eligibility is expanded beyond immediate family members of the special operations forces member receiving support services, as well as extended to members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces. Covered family support services will include psychological support and spiritual support services.

SEC. 591. Expansion of Department of Defense STARBASE Program.

This section would allow arts and design thinking, for example robotics, to be included in the STARBASE curriculum.

SEC. 592. Inclusion of Certain Outlying Areas in the Department of Defense STARBASE Program.

Section 2193b(h) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa,” before “and Guam.”

SEC. 596. Study on Financial Impacts of COVID-19 on Members of the Armed Forces and Best Practices to prevent Future Financial Hardships.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the financial hardships experienced by members of the Armed Forces (including the reserve components) as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic.

- (b) **ELEMENTS.**—The study shall—
- (1) examine the financial hardships members of the Armed Forces experience as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic, including the effects of stop movement orders, loss of spousal income, loss of hazardous duty incentive pay, school closures, loss of childcare, loss of educational benefits, loss of drill and exercise pay, cancelled deployments, and any additional financial stressors identified by the Secretary;
 - (2) recommend best practices to provide assistance for members of the Armed Forces experiencing the financial hardships listed in paragraph (1); and
 - (3) identify actions that can be taken by the Secretary to prevent financial hardships listed in paragraph (1) from occurring in the future.
- (c) **CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.**—For the purposes of the study, the Secretary shall—
- (1) consult with the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; and
 - (2) with respect to members of the Coast Guard, coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security.
- (d) **SUBMISSION.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the study under subsection (a).
- (e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—
- (1) the term “financial hardship” means a loss of income or an unforeseen expense as a result of closures and changes in operations in response to the COVID–19 pandemic; and
 - (2) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 601. Increase in Basic Pay.

Effective on January 1, 2021, the rates of monthly basic pay for members of the uniformed services are increased by 3.0 percent.

SEC. 605. Expansion of Travel and Transportation Allowances to include Fares and Tolls.

Section 452(c)(1) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by inserting, “(including fares and tolls, without regard to distance travelled)” after “transportation.”

SEC. 606. Compensation and Credit for Retired Pay Purposes for Maternity Leave taken by Members of the Reserve Components.

(a) **COMPENSATION.**—Section 206(a) of title 37, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (2), by striking “or” at the end;
- (2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “or;” and
- (3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(4) for each of 6 days for each period during which the member is on maternity leave.

(b) CREDIT FOR RETIRED PAY PURPOSES.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The period of maternity leave taken by a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces in connection with the birth of a child shall count toward the member's entitlement to retired pay, and in connection with the years of service used in computing retired pay, under chapter 1223 of title 10, United States Code, as 12 points.
- (2) SEPARATE CREDIT FOR EACH PERIOD OF LEAVE.—Separate crediting of points shall accrue to a member pursuant to this subsection for each period of maternity leave taken by the member in connection with a childbirth event.
- (3) WHEN CREDITED.—Points credited a member for a period of maternity leave pursuant to this subsection shall be credited in the year in which the period of maternity leave concerned commences.
- (4) CONTRIBUTION OF LEAVE TOWARD ENTITLEMENT TO RETIRED PAY.—Section 12732(a)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph:

(F) Points at the rate of 12 per period during which the member is on maternity leave.

- (5) COMPUTATION OF YEARS OF SERVICE FOR RETIRED PAY.—Section 12733 of such title is amended—
 - (A) by re-designating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and
 - (B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph (5):

(5) One day for each point credited to the person under subparagraph (F) of section 12732(a)(2) of this title.

- (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to periods of maternity leave that commence on or after that date.

SEC. 611. One-Year Extension of Certain Expiring Bonus and Special Pay Authorities.

- (a) AUTHORITIES RELATING TO RESERVE FORCES.—Section 910(g) of title 37, United States Code, relating to income replacement payments for reserve component members experiencing extended and frequent mobilization for active duty service, is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021.”
- (b) TITLE 10 AUTHORITIES RELATING TO HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.—The following sections of title 10, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021:”
 - (1) Section 2130a(a)(1), relating to nurse officer candidate accession program.
 - (2) Section 16302(d), relating to repayment of education loans for certain health professionals who serve in the Selected Reserve.
- (c) AUTHORITIES RELATING TO NUCLEAR OFFICERS.—Section 333(i) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021.”

- (d) **AUTHORITIES RELATING TO TITLE 37 CONSOLIDATED SPECIAL PAY, INCENTIVE PAY, AND BONUS AUTHORITIES.**—The following sections of title 37, United States Code, are amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021:”
- (1) Section 331(h), relating to general bonus authority for enlisted members.
 - (2) Section 332(g), relating to general bonus authority for officers.
 - (3) Section 334(i), relating to special aviation incentive pay and bonus authorities for officers.
 - (4) Section 335(k), relating to special bonus and incentive pay authorities for officers in health professions.
 - (5) Section 336(g), relating to contracting bonus for cadets and midshipmen enrolled in the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.
 - (6) Section 351(h), relating to hazardous duty pay.
 - (7) Section 352(g), relating to assignment pay or special duty pay.
 - (8) Section 353(i), relating to skill incentive pay or proficiency bonus.
 - (9) Section 355(h), relating to retention incentives for members qualified in critical military skills or assigned to high priority units.
- (e) **AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY INCREASE IN RATES OF BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING.**—Section 403(b)(7)(E) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2021.”

SEC. 612. Increase in Certain Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay for Members of the Uniformed Services.

Section 351(b) of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$250” both places it appears and inserting “\$275.”

SEC. 613. Standardization of Payment of Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay for Members of the Uniformed Services.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 351(c) of title 37, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

(c) **PAYMENT.**—Hazardous duty pay shall be paid on a monthly basis.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2020, and shall apply with respect to duty performed in any month beginning on or after that date.

SEC. 615. Expansion of Reimbursable State Licensure and Certification Costs for a Military Spouse Arising from Relocation.

This section would allow the Department of Defense to reimburse military spouses for expenses incurred for continuing education courses in order to work in the spouse’s profession at the next duty station.

SEC. 625. Study on Feasibility of TSP Contributions by Military Spouses.

(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on potential enhancements to the military Thrift Savings Plan administered by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

- (b) **ELEMENTS.**—The study under subsection (a) shall include the following:
- (1) An evaluation of the effect of allowing military spouses to contribute or make eligible retirement account transfers to the military Thrift Savings Plan account of the member of the Armed Forces to whom that military spouse is married.
 - (2) Legislation the Secretary determines necessary to permit contributions and transfers described in paragraph (1).
 - (3) An evaluation of whether and to what extent employer-funded matching of contributions described in paragraph (1) may encourage further participation in the military Thrift Savings Plan.
- (c) **REPORTING.**—
- (1) **INITIAL REPORT.**—Not later than February 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board a report on the results of the study under subsection (a).
 - (2) **ANALYSIS.**—Not later than 60 days after receiving the report under paragraph (1), the Federal Thrift Savings Retirement Board shall analyze the report under paragraph (1), generate recommendations and comments it determines appropriate, and submit such analysis, recommendations, and comments to the Secretary.
 - (3) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than April 1, 2021, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the report under paragraph (1) and the analysis, recommendations, and comments under paragraph (2).

SEC. 701. Expansion of Mental Health Assessments for Members of the Armed Forces.

Section 1074m of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

- (g) **MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION IN CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.**—
- (1) The Secretary shall provide to a member described in paragraph (2) mental health assessments under this section in a frequency and schedule that the Secretary determines to be as similar as practicable to the frequency and schedule for such assessments under subsection (a)(1).
 - (2) A member described in this paragraph is a member who, while not deployed in support of a contingency operation, participated in warfighting activities that had a direct and immediate impact on a combat operation or other military operation.

SEC. 703. Assessments and Testing Relating to Exposure to Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances.

- (a) **PERIODIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that any periodic health assessment provided to a member of the Armed Forces includes an evaluation of whether the member has been—
- (1) based or stationed at a military installation identified by the Department of Defense as a location with a known or suspected release of perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances during the period in which the member was based or stationed at the military installation; or
 - (2) exposed to such substances, including by evaluating any information in the health record of the member.

(b) SEPARATION HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Section 1145(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

- (D) The Secretary concerned shall ensure that each physical examination of a member under subparagraph (A) includes an assessment of whether the member was—
- (i) based or stationed at a military installation identified by the Department as a location with a known or suspected release of perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances during the period in which the member was based or stationed at the military installation; or
 - (ii) exposed to such substances, including by assessing any information in the health record of the member.

(c) DEPLOYMENT ASSESSMENTS.—Section 1074f(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

- (E) An assessment of whether the member was—
- (i) based or stationed at a military installation identified by the Department as a location with a known or suspected release of perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances during the period in which the member was based or stationed at the military installation; or
 - (ii) exposed to such substances, including by assessing any information in the health record of the member.

(d) PROVISION OF BLOOD TESTING.—

(1) MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a covered evaluation of a member of the Armed Forces results in a positive determination of potential exposure to perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to that member, during that covered evaluation, blood testing to determine and document potential exposure to such substances.

(B) INCLUSION IN HEALTH RECORD.—The results of blood testing of a member of the Armed Forces conducted under subparagraph (A) shall be included in the health record of the member.

(2) COVERED EVALUATION DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “covered evaluation” means—

(A) a periodic health assessment conducted in accordance with subsection (a);

(B) a separation history and physical examination conducted under section 1145(a)(5) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by subsection (b); and

(C) a deployment assessment conducted under section 1074f(b)(2) of such title, as amended by subsection (c).

SEC. 707. Provision of Hearing Aids for Dependents of Certain Members of the Reserve Components.

Section 1077(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “In addition” and inserting “(1) In addition;” and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

- (2) For purposes of providing hearing aids under subsection (a)(16), a dependent of a member of the reserve components who is enrolled in the TRICARE program under section 1076d of this title shall be deemed to be a dependent of a member of the uniformed services on active duty.

SEC. 750J. Report on Lapses in TRICARE Coverage for Members of the National Guard and Reserve Components.

- (a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing an analysis of each of the following:
 - (1) Any lapses in coverage under the TRICARE program for a member of a reserve component that occurred during the 8-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act and were caused by a change in the duty status of such member, including an identification of the total number of such lapses.
 - (2) The factors contributing to any such lapses, including—
 - (A) technological factors, including factors relating to outdated systems;
 - (B) human errors in processing changes in duty status; and
 - (C) shortages in the level of administrative staffing of the National Guard.
 - (3) How factors contributing to any such lapses were identified under paragraph (2) and whether actions have been taken to address the factors.
 - (4) The effect of any such lapses on—
 - (A) the delivery of health care benefits to members of the reserve components and the eligible dependents of such members; or
 - (B) force readiness and force retention.
 - (5) The parties responsible for identifying and communicating to a member of a reserve component issues relating to eligibility under the TRICARE program.
 - (6) The methods by which a member of a reserve component, an eligible dependent of such member, or the Secretary of Defense may verify the status of enrollment in the TRICARE program regarding the member before, during, and after a deployment of the member.
 - (7) The comparative effectiveness, with respect to the delivery of health care benefits to a member of a reserve component and eligible dependents of such member, of—
 - (A) continuing the current process by which a previously eligible member must transition from coverage under TRICARE Reserve Select to coverage under TRICARE Prime after a change to active service in the duty status of such member; and
 - (B) establishing a new process by which a previously eligible member may remain covered by TRICARE Reserve Select after a change to active service in the duty status of such member (whether by allowing a previously eligible member to pay a premium for such coverage or by requiring the Federal Government to provide for such coverage).
 - (8) Whether the current process referred to in paragraph (7)(A) negatively affects the delivery of health care benefits as a result of transitions between network providers.
 - (9) The actions necessary to prevent future occurrences of such lapses, including legislative actions.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

- (1) The term “active service” has the meaning given that term in section 101(d) of title 10, United States Code.
- (2) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the congressional defense committees (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code) and the Committees on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- (3) The term “eligible dependent” means a dependent of a member of a reserve component—
 - (A) described in subparagraph (A), (D), or (I) of section 1072(2) of title 10, United States Code; and
 - (B) eligible for coverage under the TRICARE Program.
- (4) The term “previously eligible member” means a member of a reserve component who was eligible for coverage under TRICARE Reserve Select pursuant to section 1076d of title 10, United States Code, prior to a change to active service in the duty status of such member.
- (5) The terms “TRICARE Prime” and “TRICARE program” have the meanings given those terms in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.
- (6) The term “TRICARE Reserve Select” has the meaning given that term in section 1076d(f) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 750K. Study and Report on increasing Telehealth Services across Armed Forces.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study that reviews, identifies, and evaluates the technology approaches, policies, and concepts of operations of telehealth and telemedicine programs across all military departments. The study shall include:

- (1) Identification and evaluation of limitations and vulnerabilities of healthcare and medicine capabilities as they relate to telemedicine.
- (2) Identification and evaluation of essential technologies needed to achieve documented goals and capabilities of telehealth and associated technologies required to support sustainability.
- (3) Development of a technology maturation roadmap, including an estimated funding profile over time, needed to achieve an effective operational telehealth usage that describes both the critical and associated supporting technologies, systems integration, prototyping and experimentation, and test and evaluation.
- (4) An analysis of telehealth programs, such as remote diagnostic testing and evaluation tools that contribute to the medical readiness of military medical providers.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congressional defense committees the study conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 752. Expansion of Eligibility for Readjustment Counseling and related Outpatient Services for Department of Veterans Affairs to Include Members of Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

This section would amend section 1712A of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to furnish to any member of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces who has a behavioral health condition or psychological trauma, counseling to a member of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

SEC. 753. Provision of Mental Health Services from Department of Veterans Affairs to Members of Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

This section would add a new section to subchapter VIII of chapter 17 title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to furnish mental health services to members of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces.

SEC. 754. Inclusion of Members of Reserve Components in Mental Health Programs of Department of Veterans Affairs.

This section would amend section 1720f of title 38, United States Code, to include in the term ‘covered individual’ a member of the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces. The section would also amend 1720h of title 38, United States Code, to include treatment for individuals who served in classified missions.

SEC. 915. Input from Chief of National Guard Bureau to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council.

Section 181(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

- (4) INPUT FROM CHIEF OF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.—The Council shall seek, and strongly consider, the views of the Chief of National Guard Bureau regarding non-Federalized National Guard capabilities in support of homeland defense and civil support missions.

SEC. 1043. Required Minimum Aircraft Inventory of Tactical Airlift Aircraft.

Section 9062 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

- (k) The Secretary of the Air Force shall maintain a total inventory of tactical airlift aircraft of not less than 292 aircraft.

SEC. 1047. Prohibition on Use of Funds for Retirement of A–10 aircraft.

- (a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding sections 134 and 135 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328), except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2021 for the Air Force may be obligated or expended to retire, prepare to retire, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status any A-10 aircraft.
- (b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply to any individual A-10 aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be no longer mission capable because of a mishap or other damage or because the aircraft is uneconomical to repair.
- (c) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees, a report on the progress made toward the A–10 re-wing contracts and the progress made in rewinging some of the 283 A–10 aircraft that have not received new wings.

SEC. 1048. Mandatory Criteria for Strategic Basing Decisions.

- (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Air Force shall modify Air Force Instruction 10–503 (pertaining to the strategic basing process) to ensure that the process for the selection of a location in the United States for the strategic basing of an aircraft includes the following:
- (1) A comparative analysis of the overall community support for the mission among the candidate locations, as indicated by the formal comments received during the public comment period for the environmental impact statement relating to the basing decision and, in a case in which the Secretary selects a final location with less community support compared to other locations as indicated by such analysis, an explanation of the operational considerations that formed the basis for such selection.
 - (2) An analysis of joint and all-domain training capabilities at each candidate location, separate from and in addition to the mission criteria developed for the basing action.
 - (3) A comparative analysis of the airspace and training areas available at each candidate location, separate from and in addition to the mission criteria developed for the basing action.
- (b) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 14 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense publicly announces the preferred and reasonable alternative locations for the basing of an aircraft as described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—
- (1) an assessment of each candidate location that was considered as part of the basing process, including, with respect to each such location, an analysis of each of the factors specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of such subsection; and (2) an explanation of how each candidate location was scored against such factors, including the weight assigned to each factor.

SEC. 1052. Curtailing Insurrection Act Violations of Individuals’ Liberties.

- (a) **FEDERAL AID FOR STATE GOVERNMENTS.**—Section 251 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—
- (1) by striking “Whenever” and inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—Whenever;” and
 - (2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:
- (b) **CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.**—
- (1) The President may not invoke the authority under this section unless the President and the Secretary of Defense certify to Congress that the State concerned is unable or unwilling to suppress an insurrection described in subsection (a).
 - (2) A certification under paragraph (1) shall include the following:
 - (A) A description of the circumstances necessitating the invocation of the authority under this section.
 - (B) Demonstrable evidence that the State concerned is unable or unwilling to suppress such insurrection, and a legal justification for resorting to the authority under this section to so suppress.
 - (C) A description of the mission, scope, and duration of use of members of the armed forces under this section.

(b) USE OF MILITIA AND ARMED FORCES TO ENFORCE FEDERAL AUTHORITY.—Section 252 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

Section 252. Use of militia and armed forces to enforce Federal authority.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Whenever unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any State by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the President may call into Federal service such of the militia of any State, and use such of the armed forces, as the President considers necessary to enforce those laws or to suppress the rebellion.

(b) CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) The President may not invoke the authority under this section unless the President and the Secretary of Defense certify to Congress that the State concerned is unable or unwilling to suppress an unlawful obstruction, combination, or assemblage, or rebellion against the authority of the United States described in subsection (a).

(2) A certification under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the circumstances necessitating the invocation of the authority under this section.

(B) Demonstrable evidence that the State concerned is unable or unwilling to suppress such unlawful obstruction, combination, or assemblage, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, and a legal justification for resorting to the authority under this section to so suppress.

(C) A description of the mission, scope, and duration of use of members of the armed forces under this section.

(c) INTERFERENCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW.—Section 253 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The President” and inserting “(a) AUTHORITY.—(1) The President;”

(2) by re-designating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(3) by striking “In any situation covered by clause (1),” and inserting “(2) In any situation covered by paragraph (1)(A);” and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(b) CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) The President may not invoke the authority under this section unless the President and the Secretary of Defense certify to Congress that the State concerned is unable or unwilling to suppress an insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, as described in subsection (a).

(2) A certification under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the circumstances necessitating the invocation of the authority under this section.

(B) Demonstrable evidence that the State concerned is unable or unwilling to suppress such insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, and a legal justification for resorting to the authority under this section to so suppress.

(C) A description of the mission, scope, and duration of use of members of the armed forces under this section.

(d) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 13 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

Section 256. Consultation.

The President, in every possible instance, shall consult with Congress before invoking the authority under section 251, 252, or 253 of this title.

- (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 13 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:
256. Consultation.

(e) RESTRICTION ON DIRECT PARTICIPATION BY MILITARY PERSONNEL.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—Such chapter is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

Section 257. Restriction on direct participation by military personnel.

- (a) IN GENERAL.—No activity under this chapter shall permit direct participation by a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Space Force in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity unless participation in such activity by such member is otherwise expressly authorized by law.
- (b) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to ensure compliance with subsection (a).
- (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit authority of law enforcement personnel of the armed forces on Federal military installations.

- (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is further amended by adding at the end the following new item:

257. Restriction on direct participation by military personnel.

SEC. 1266. Expanding the State Partnership Program in Africa.

The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, shall seek to build partner capacity and interoperability in the United States Africa Command area of responsibility through increased partnerships with countries on the African continent, military-to-military engagements, and traditional activities of the combatant commands.

SEC. 1403. Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, Defense-wide.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2021 for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-wide, as specified in the funding table in section 4501.

SEC. 1512. Special Transfer Authority.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AUTHORIZATIONS.—**

- (1) **AUTHORITY.**—Upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense in this title for fiscal year 2021 between any such authorizations for that fiscal year (or any subdivisions thereof). Amounts of authorizations so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred.
- (2) **LIMITATION.**—The total amount of authorizations that the Secretary may transfer under the authority of this subsection may not exceed \$2,500,000,000.

(b) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—**

- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Transfers under this section shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as transfers under section 1001.
- (2) **ADDITIONAL LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT.**—The authority provided by subsection (a) may not be used to transfer any amount from National Guard and Reserve Equipment.

(c) **ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.**—The transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to the transfer authority provided under section 1001.

SEC. 1628. Cyber Capabilities and Interoperability of the National Guard.

(a) **EVALUATION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a review of the statutes, rules, regulations, and standards that pertain to the use of the National Guard for the response to and recovery from significant cyber incidents.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The review required under subsection (a) shall address the following:

- (1) Regulations promulgated under section 903 of title 32, United States Code, to allow the National Guard to conduct homeland defense activities that the Secretary of Defense determines to be necessary and appropriate in accordance with section 902 of such title in response to a cyber attack.
- (2) Compulsory guidance from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau regarding how the National Guard shall collaborate with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice through multiagency task forces, information-sharing groups, incident response planning and exercises, and other relevant forums and activities.
- (3) A plan for how the Chief of the National Guard Bureau will collaborate with the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop an annex to the National Cyber Incident Response Plan that details the regulations and guidance described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) **DEFINITION.**—The term “significant cyber incident” means a cyber incident that results, or several related cyber incidents that result, in demonstrable harm to—

- (1) the national security interests, foreign relations, or economy of the United States; or
- (2) the public confidence, civil liberties, or public health and safety of the American people.

SEC. 1629. Evaluation of Non-Traditional Cyber Support to the Department of Defense.

- (a) **REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Principal Cyber Advisor to the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness of the Department of Defense and the Principal Cyber Advisors of the military services, shall complete an assessment and evaluation of reserve models tailored to the support of cyberspace operations for the Department.
- (b) **EVALUATION COMPONENTS.**—The assessment and evaluation required under subsection (a) shall include the following components:
- (1) A current assessment of reserve and National Guard support to Cyber Operations Forces.
 - (2) An enumeration and evaluation of various reserve, National Guard, auxiliary, and non-traditional support models which are applicable to cyberspace operations, including a consideration of models utilized domestically and internationally.
 - (3) A utility assessment of a dedicated reserve cadre specific to United States Cyber Command and Cyber Operations Forces.
 - (4) An analysis of the costs associated with the models evaluated pursuant to paragraph (2).
 - (5) An assessment of the recruitment programs necessary for implementation of the models evaluated pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (c) **REPORT.**—
- (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Principal Cyber Advisor of the Department of Defense, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the assessment and evaluation required under subsection (a).
 - (2) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) may be submitted in classified or unclassified form, as necessary.

SEC. 1640B. Extension of Sunset for Pilot Program on Regional Cybersecurity Training Center for the Army National Guard.

Section 1651(e) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 32 U.S.C. 501 note) is amended by striking “shall expire on the date that is two years after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “shall expire on August 31, 2022.”

SEC. 1742. Addition of Chief of National Guard Bureau to the List of Officers Providing Reports of Unfunded Priorities.

Section 222a(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by re-designating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and
- (2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

(5) The Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

SEC. 2601. Authorized Army National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Army National Guard locations inside the United States.

SEC. 2604. Authorized Air National Guard Construction and Land Acquisition Projects.

Using amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 2606 and available for the National Guard and Reserve as specified in the funding table in section 4601, the Secretary of the Air Force may acquire real property and carry out military construction projects for the Air National Guard locations inside the United States.

REPORT LANGUAGE

Army Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Programs

The committee recognizes that airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (AISR) capability has become an integral aspect of modern military operations. Each military service has fielded its own AISR, often optimized for service-specific mission requirements. The committee is aware that the Army ISR Task Force is examining AISR requirements and available options for fulfilling these requirements in a cost-efficient manner. Long range precision fires, the Army's highest modernization priority, depends upon deep sensing provided by ISR assets.

Available information from the Army indicates that long-term modernization plans for the Airborne Reconnaissance Low-Enhanced (ARE-L), the Guardrail Common Sensor, and the Enhanced Medium Altitude Reconnaissance and Surveillance System are unclear beyond the Future Years Defense Program. The committee further notes that while the Army's budget briefings depict data link and avionics upgrades to the MQ-1 Gray Eagle unmanned aircraft system, the Army has yet to outline plans for a service life extension program or a follow-on medium-altitude ISR aircraft.

The committee is concerned about the tendency of each military service to construct acquisition plans without accounting for the role of the joint force and capability overlap between military services. Elsewhere in this Act, the committee requires the Department of the Air Force to submit a comprehensive plan on AISR modernization and replacement. The committee is aware of Army ISR Task Force discussions with other military services and encourages the Task Force to continue this collaboration across the military services to ensure the Army invests in the critical and service-specific capabilities it will need to support the joint force.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in consultation with the Chief of Staff of the Army, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by November 1, 2020, on plans for modernization of the Army's airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability. This briefing should cover the entire Army AISR enterprise, demonstrate how the Army intends to meet ISR requirements through fiscal year 2034, and detail which requirements the Army expects other services to provide.

CH-47 Chinook Helicopter

The budget request included \$229.6 million for CH-47 Chinook helicopter procurement and \$15.5 million in Advance Procurement. The committee continues to be concerned about the Army's lack of planning for future heavy lift and notes that the request only included funding for six Block II Chinook helicopters for special operations forces. Further, the committee is aware that, despite Congress having added \$28.0 million in fiscal year 2020 for CH-47F Block II Advance Procurement, the Army has yet to put any of this funding on contract and has no current plans to begin procuring long lead items.

The committee expects the Army to provide a realistic acquisition strategy for future heavy lift. Therefore, the committee recommends \$365.8 million, an increase of \$136.2 million, for the CH-47 Chinook program and recommends \$44.5 million, an increase of \$29.0 million, for CH-47 Chinook Advance Procurement.

UH-60M Army National Guard Fielding Strategy

The committee understands the UH-60M Black Hawk is the most modernized utility helicopter in the Army's inventory. The UH-60M is a digital networked platform that provides greater range and lift in order to support maneuver forces through air assault, general support command and control, and aeromedical evacuations. The committee notes the UH-60M Black Hawk is also a critical dual-use item for Army National Guard forces performing Title 32 missions.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in conjunction with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Director of the Army National Guard, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, on the Army's fielding strategy and plans to accelerate fielding of UH-60M helicopters to the Army National Guard.

UH-60V Total Force Fielding Strategy

The committee believes the Army's UH-60V modernization program is critical for ensuring legacy Blackhawk helicopters remain safe and relevant for multi-domain operations. The committee supports the Army's current plan to field the UH-60V across all components in order to maintain fleet and mission parity within the Army. Further, the Committee is aware that the Army's UH-60V acquisition strategy indicates 48 UH-60Vs to be delivered per year once the program enters full rate production. Given the importance of this modernization effort, the committee believes the Army may want to consider options to accelerate production and fielding to include the potential of supplemental industry support or expanding capacity at Corpus Christi Army Depot. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021 on the advisability and feasibility of accelerating fielding of UH-60Vs to both the active and reserve components and address potential courses of action that would be required for this acceleration.

UH-72 Lakota Helicopter Commercial-Off-the-Shelf Modifications

The committee understands the UH-72A Lakota helicopter performs a variety of missions including flight training, medical evacuation, border security, VIP transport, and disaster response. The committee understands there are commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) technologies that could potentially improve UH-72A communications and health monitoring systems by providing a digital, lightweight, beyond-line-of-sight, push-to-talk radio, with Voice over Internet and real-time fleet health monitoring, recording, and next-generation satellite communications. The committee believes that these same COTS solutions could also potentially improve training on the UH-72A.

The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by October 30, 2020, on the status of UH-72A health monitoring capabilities and an assessment of existing COTS solutions that could improve the effectiveness and lifecycle sustainment of the UH-72A fleet.

All-Terrain Cranes

The budget request contained \$70.5 million for all-terrain cranes. The family of all-terrain cranes (Type I medium and Type II heavy) are critical logistic systems necessary for large-scale combat operations and provide the ability to assemble, disassemble, and maintain bridges for wet or dry gap crossings, as well as provide capabilities to rapidly offload critical supplies such as weapons, ammunition, artillery pieces, fuel, and water. The committee notes these systems are also considered critical dual-use systems supporting both the Active and Reserve Components in title 10 and title 32 operations. The committee supports the budget request; however, the committee does have concerns over the projected funding levels for these critical logistical systems across the Future Years Defense Program.

The committee directs the Program Executive Officer for Combat Support and Combat Service Support to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than October 30, 2020, on the long-term acquisition strategy for all-terrain crane systems.

The committee recommends \$70.5 million, the full amount requested, for all-terrain cranes.

Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Industrial Base

The committee is concerned by the strategic risk the Army may be accepting in the defense tactical wheeled vehicle (TWV) industrial base. The committee notes the Army has specifically used tactical wheeled vehicles, such as the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV), Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV), High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), and Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck (HEMTT), as bill payers for its higher priority development and modernization programs.

The committee further notes that truncated plans and resources for the development or procurement of upgrades and replacements for these vehicles has resulted in uncertainty and a lack of predictability over time. This ultimately increases cost for the Army as well as creates significant risks in the loss of capacity and capability in the TWV industrial base. As the committee predicted two years ago, the drastic, unexpected decrease in procurement projections for these vehicle programs has negatively affected the medium and heavy tactical wheeled vehicle industrial base. The committee believes the TWV industrial base needs stability and predictability from the Army in its near and longer-term plans and programs that appropriately manages risks through investment in production levels that meet or exceed agreed upon minimum sustaining rates ensuring its availability to support the Army in current operations and into the future.

Accordingly, the committee directs that the Secretary of the Army, not later than December 15, 2020, to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services on the Army's near and long-term strategy to meet the Army current and future requirements for tactical wheeled vehicles. The briefing should also address how the Army will assess and manage risk in the industrial base to include detailed development and acquisition plans as well as funding profiles through the future years defense program.

C-130H Propeller/Engine Upgrades

The committee notes again that the C-130H aircraft that are flown primarily by the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve continue to provide critical tactical airlift capabilities and will continue to support this mission for years to come. The committee is again disappointed with the amount of time it has taken for the Air Force to address a safety of flight issue with the legacy propeller system of the C-130H.

Procurement of new composite propeller blades is the obvious solution to this serious safety of flight and readiness issue. The Air Force has moved slowly in addressing the issue and still refers to the propeller upgrade as a capability improvement and not a safety requirement. A new composite blade would also decrease maintenance time and improve logistics support, which will result in increased readiness. Delays are unacceptable considering the inherent safety of flight and readiness risks surrounding this issue.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by January 31, 2021, updating the acquisition strategy for procuring new blades. This plan should include updated estimated costs, timelines, and a unit upgrade schedule. The briefing should also include the Air Force plan to incorporate C-130H T-56 Series 3.5 Engine Enhancement Packages. Congress has repeatedly added additional funds for these upgrades and the Air Force has yet to budget for them despite the demonstrated performance benefits and fuel efficiencies.

E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

The budget request included \$11.0 million for E-8 Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft modifications and upgrades.

The committee recognizes the JSTARS platform continues to be a high-demand asset required by the global combatant commands and notes this platform has been a vital contributor, with over 100,000 combat flying hours in every major conflict of the past two decades. Section 147 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232) required the Air Force to increase JSTARS aircraft availability. Accordingly, the committee remains concerned by the lack of modernization funding, to include funding for necessary avionics and communications upgrades, planned and programmed for JSTARS across the Future Years Defense Program. The committee believes the JSTARS platform must be kept operationally relevant to meet warfighter needs until a replacement of equal or superior capability is fielded and operational.

The committee recommends \$38.0 million, an increase of \$27.0 million, for avionics and communication modernization upgrades in order to mitigate diminishing manufacturing sources of supply and maintain compliance with international avionics mandates.

KC-46A Full Rate Production

The committee notes that Boeing Defense has not yet delivered 6 of 7 Lot 1 and 6 of 12 Lot 2 KC-46A aircraft. These Lot 1 and 2 aircraft were authorized in fiscal year 2015 and 2016 respectively. Considering the budget request for fiscal year 2021 supported a Lot 7 order of 15 aircraft, the delays associated with Lots 1 and 2 could impact deliveries of Lot 7.

Additionally, the committee notes that the KC-46A has three category one deficiencies: the remote vision system, the boom telescope actuator, and a new excessive fuel system leak. The category one deficiency in the remote vision system has resulted in the Air Force determination that the KC-46A is not capable of being operationally employed. The Air Force has assessed the remote vision system category one deficiency will take approximately 3 to 4 years to correct. If Boeing can maintain schedule they will have delivered the first 6 lots representing a total of 79 aircraft that are not capable of being operationally employed.

The Air Force has indicated their intent in fiscal year 2021 to conclude the initial operational test and evaluation and proceed to full rate production of an aircraft that is not operationally capable. The committee believes that a decision to enter full rate production before these category one deficiencies are corrected and production challenges are alleviated should be carefully considered by the milestone decision authority. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by September 1, 2020, before the KC-46A program goes into full rate production, as to how the Secretary intends to mitigate the concurrency of development associated with these category one deficiencies with a full rate production decision.

Tactical Training Range Instrumentation

The committee understands that existing Air Force and Navy air combat training systems are nearing the end of their service-life. There exists a common requirement to develop and field replacement technologies that ensures combat aircrew training remains uninterrupted for Active, Guard, and Reserve Component aviation forces during the transition to next generation aircraft and data-relay technologies.

The committee notes that air combat training systems and associated technologies provide combat air forces with the opportunity to improve their readiness by providing experience through advanced simulation techniques prior to actual combat. The committee believes the next generation of air combat training systems needs to support Department of Defense and foreign partner air forces with collaborative training for both fourth and fifth generation aircraft representing high fidelity combat environments. Training systems should also integrate capabilities that provide aircrews with real-time, threat-representative training and efficient post-mission debriefing that enables aircrews to reconstruct training events in less time and provides higher fidelity modeling to assess weapons fly-out data for simulated air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons employed during training.

The committee is aware that the Air Force and Navy recently conducted a joint assessment of future training capability requirements and entered into a memorandum of understanding to begin the design and development of a joint training system. As part of this ongoing collaboration, the committee encourages the Air Force and Navy to consider leveraging, fielding, and integrating new training aid systems at land or over-water training ranges utilized by Active, Guard, or Reserve Component forces with an assigned mission to provide friendly or threat representative training capabilities to combat air forces.

Army Combat Aviation Sustainment

The committee notes that Army combat aviation formations are in constant high demand. In addition, the Army's helicopter fleet is aging, can be challenging to sustain, and is expensive to operate. Over the next decade, the Army plans to modernize its current helicopter fleet with new engines and, beginning in 2030, plans to field new helicopters to replace legacy platforms. The committee is concerned that the existing UH-60 and AH-64 helicopter fleets face numerous sustainment challenges as the Army continues flying these legacy systems until fielding new helicopters. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the sustainment plans for the Army's current helicopter fleet. The review should address the following elements:

- (1) to what extent the Army has equipped its combat aviation formations with fully mission capable aircraft to meet training requirements and warfighting demands over the past 5 years;
- (2) to what extent the Army has identified and addressed challenges in sustaining its helicopter fleet at the depot- and unit-level over the past 5 years;
- (3) to what extent the material condition of helicopters in Army combat aviation formations inhibit the ability to meet monthly flight hour standards for Army aviators;
- (4) the Army's plans to sustain its helicopter fleet in order to meet expected demands for combat aviation formations over the next 5 years; and
- (5) any other matter the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

F-35 Sustainment

The committee recognizes the importance of the F-35 Lightning II program to U.S. national defense and its foreign partners. The committee is concerned that the program faces sustainment challenges in areas including repair capability, global spare parts availability and capability, mission capability, and functionality of its Autonomic Logistics Information System. Affordability concerns have led the services to identify a need to reduce total operation and sustainment costs.

Given the significance of the F-35 program to the future of tactical air for the military, the Department's need to operate and deploy the F-35 on a widespread basis in the coming years, the involvement of international partners and foreign military sales customers, and the importance of maintaining affordability, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to review the sustainment efforts related to the F-35. At minimum, the review shall address the following elements:

- (1) assess the status of the sustainment support strategy for the F-35, and to what extent is the program facing sustainment-related challenges;
- (2) assess efforts to reduce costs and meet affordability targets related to F-35 fleet sustainment;
- (3) assess military department efforts to transition to organic repair capability by standing up repair capability in their existing depots;
- (4) assess the effects of F-35 engine challenges on sustainment, including engine overhauls for fielded aircraft, engine spare parts reliability, and effects of engine production quality/timeliness on sustainment;
- (5) identify and assess issues contributing to higher than expected maintenance rates for the F-35, and options to increase unit-level maintenance capabilities and associated cost/readiness implications;
- (6) assess the extent to which the concerns of allied partners inform the Department's decision making related to F-35 sustainment; and
- (7) other items the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and to present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Navy and Air Force Fixed-Wing Aviation Field-Level Maintenance

The committee notes that a number of recent Government Accountability Office reports have highlighted the military services' challenges with completing field-level maintenance, which includes organizational-level and intermediate-level maintenance performed by an operational unit or at an intermediate maintenance facility. Repairs that are not conducted at the field level must eventually be completed at the depot level, which can result in slower depot maintenance times, increased costs, and reduced readiness of weapon systems.

The ability of the depots to complete fixed-wing aviation maintenance on time directly affects military readiness, as maintenance delays reduce the amount of time during which aircraft are available for training and operations. The amount of work that the depots must perform is a direct result of the condition of equipment entering the depots. Depot officials have stated that they believe the amount and quality of work performed by field-level maintainers has decreased as organizations focus on straightforward repairs while sending more work to the depots, which reduces the depots' overall throughput.

Given these issues, and the critical importance fixed-wing aircraft play in supporting readiness during both peacetime and conflict, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the following:

- (1) the extent to which the Department of Defense's sustainment strategy for fixed-wing aviation weapon systems has relied on the use of field-level versus depot-level maintenance;
- (2) the extent to which field-level maintenance is completed as required;
- (3) the extent to which the tasks, skills, equipment, training, or output of field-level maintainers has changed over the past 10 years;
- (4) the extent to which the Department or service policies ensure that field-level maintenance activities are conducted at the field level and not at the depot level;
- (5) the extent to which the Department or service policies ensure that depot-level maintenance activities are conducted at the depot level and not transferred back to the field level; and
- (6) any other related matters the Comptroller General considers appropriate.

The committee further directs the Comptroller General to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on the Comptroller General's preliminary findings and present final results in a format and timeframe agreed to at the time of the briefing.

Army Briefing on Static-Line Parachuting Proficiency

The United States Army maintains a robust airborne force structure resident in both the Active Army and Army National Guard. Capable of deploying rapidly in a crisis and conducting forced entry operations by parachute assault, these forces provide the United States with a competitive military advantage in a dynamic national security environment. Soldiers assigned to these units complete a three week Basic Airborne Course at Ft. Benning, Georgia where, in their third and final week, they conduct five successful parachute jumps, are awarded their basic airborne wings, and are then qualified for assignment to airborne units. Since 1950, in order to maintain proficiency and to qualify for Parachute Duty–Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay, soldiers have been required to jump at a minimum once every three months.

In 2018, the Department of Defense modified this requirement, enabling commanders in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel or higher to waive one of these four annual proficiency jumps in special circumstances to account for factors such as deployment on extended operations where it might not be possible to get all four jumps in, lack of jump equipment or aircraft, or attendance of military education or training. Even with this new authority, the vast majority of airborne soldiers are still required to conduct one jump every three months to maintain proficiency and to qualify for monthly jump pay. With advances in military parachuting equipment, procedures, and methods of training, it only seems appropriate that the Army reevaluate its 70 year-old basic airborne proficiency standards. The committee directs the Secretary of the Army to brief the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than December 1, 2020 on Army Static-Line Parachuting Proficiency Requirements. Elements of the briefing shall include but are not limited to:

- (1) How many soldiers are currently on jump status and receiving jump pay?
- (2) Of this number, how many soldiers make only four jumps a year to maintain basic proficiency?
- (3) For those soldiers making more than the required four annual proficiency jumps, what is the average of annual jumps by military occupational specialty (MOS)?
- (4) Recent statistics on the numbers and types of parachute accidents and injuries based on a soldier's military occupational specialty (MOS), unit of assignment, or overall parachute proficiency (i.e. number of jumps or months/years on jump status).
- (5) How does the Army review its basic airborne proficiency requirements and when was the last time a comprehensive evaluation was conducted? What were the recommendations from the last evaluation?
- (6) What are the basic airborne proficiency requirements for Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force non-special operations service members assigned to airborne billets?
- (7) What are the advantages and disadvantages of conducting proficiency jumps in a shorter time period other than the current quarterly requirement?
- (8) What are the cost and resource implications (including aircraft availability and usage) if the Army adopted a shorter timeframe for proficiency jumps or if the number of required proficiency jumps were reduced?
- (9) With the advances in simulations, virtual training environments and systems, and the promise of artificial intelligence, how practical would it be to replace some of the required proficiency jumps with some form of simulation or virtual training device?
- (10) Are there any plans for the Army to re-evaluate the requirement for five airborne infantry brigade combat teams (IBCTs) and supporting forces? How do parachute assaults fit into the Army's doctrine for fighting in the current strategic environment against near-peer competitors with sophisticated, layered air-defense architectures?
- (11) Operationally, how often have static-line airborne operations been used in the last decade?
- (12) Have there been any recent studies on the numbers and types of parachute injuries based on a soldier's military occupational specialty (MOS), unit of assignment, or overall parachute proficiency (i.e., number of jumps or months/years on jump status)?
- (13) What are the costs and injury rates of West Point and ROTC cadets permitted to attend Airborne School? Over the last 10 years, what is the rate of these cadets that go on to serve in airborne units?
- (14) Are there instances where we send officers and soldiers to airborne school who are not on orders assigning them to an airborne unit or position that requires airborne qualification? If so, how many of these officers and soldiers fall into this category on an annual basis?

Army Sustainable Readiness Model

The Sustainable Readiness Model is the Army's force generation concept to build and maintain readiness across the total force while meeting global requirements. Under the Sustainable Readiness Model, the Army's objective is to maintain 66 percent of Active Duty brigade combat teams and 33 percent of Reserve Component brigade combat teams in a combat-ready status to respond to any global contingency. The committee is concerned that training requirements needed to maintain high levels of readiness for a large portion of the Army may not be sustainable and could place an unnecessary strain on the force. Senior Army civilian and military leaders may share this concern and the committee is aware that the Commander of U.S. Army Forces Command is currently conducting a review of the Sustainable Readiness Model and the training requirements associated with this force generation model.

Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of Staff of the Army to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services, not later than March 1, 2021, on changes to the Sustainable Readiness Model. At a minimum, the briefing shall include the following elements:

- (1) a summary of the findings and recommendations from the U.S. Army Forces Command review of the Sustainable Readiness Model and training requirements;
- (2) an overview of changes being made to the Sustainable Readiness Model, or the training requirements associated with this force generation model, and a timeline for the implementation of these changes;
- (3) an assessment for how these changes may impact budget, materiel, and manpower requirements; and
- (4) an assessment for how these changes will affect the overall readiness of the Army.

Exercise Northern Strike

The committee notes that Northern Strike is an accredited 21-day exercise sponsored by the National Guard Bureau. This Joint Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise brings together nearly 7,000 participants annually from the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization partner countries. In the committee report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (H. Rept. 116–120), the committee directed the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to provide a report and the cost of Exercise Northern Strike and the anticipated funding programmed for the exercise over the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). According to the report provided to the committee on October 2, 2019, anticipated funding for future Northern Strike exercises was \$20.7 million per year over the FYDP. Furthermore, the committee notes that the budget request for fiscal year 2021 includes funding for Exercise Northern Strike. The committee is supportive of exercises, such as Northern Strike, that bring together United States and international partners to train together and build readiness and interoperability.

Impact of U.S. Population Trends on National Guard Force Structure

The committee notes the implementation guidance for the National Guard's National Defense Strategy states, "Demographic and economic trends within the U.S. will challenge our ability to recruit and retain quality Guardsmen over the next several years. Meeting this challenge is fundamental to our long-term success...However, we must also be prepared to reposition National Guard force structure to the parts of the nation where we can successfully recruit to fill it." Therefore, the committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than December 1, 2020, to determine if population, demographic, and economic trends are impacting the ability of the National Guard to recruit and retain qualified

individuals to fulfill mission requirements as well as support the citizens of States with respect to title 32 National Guard civil support missions. The report shall include recommendations to address these concerns as well as force structure changes to address these vulnerabilities. The study should include Air and Army National Guard units and historical and projected population growth.

Parental Leave Parity for Reservists

The Committee believes there should be a consistent policy that allows servicemembers in the Reserve Component flexibility in their drill schedule to be able to take parental leave after the birth or adoption of child. The Committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to provide a briefing to the House Armed Services Committee no later than July 1, 2021 regarding the current Reserve Component policies relating to parental leave and the feasibility of establishing a policy that allows for flexible drill for twelve weeks after the birth or adoption of a child, to include maximizing the use of telework if appropriate. This briefing should include an assessment of ways to minimize impact of the servicemember's parental leave on their individual and unit readiness and ensure that no servicemember faces corrective action, including administrative separation or transfer to the individual ready reserve, for failure to meet administrative requirements during their period of parental leave.

Reserve Component General and Flag Officer Development

The committee believes that the professional development of Reserve Component general and flag officers is imperative to executing national security objectives. The military services are challenged to provide Reserve Component officers with sufficient experience via the assignments process and to work diligently to sustain a wide array of opportunities that ensure an adequate pool of qualified senior leaders. Reductions in general and flag officer requirements or authorizations that disproportionately affect those positions that are viewed as developmentally vital should be avoided in order to achieve optimal performance and total force integration. Further, careful consideration must be given to maintain an appropriate diversity of positions that balance command, staff, and joint opportunities. It is the feeling of the committee that more needs to be done to ensure senior leaders within the Reserve Component are afforded continued professional growth opportunities and a clear path for progression.

Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 1, 2021, on the following:

- (1) a comprehensive analysis of the current Reserve Component general and flag officer command positions, broken out by service
- (2) a general assessment of current joint and staff opportunities available to Reserve Component general and flag officers, to include any areas of opportunity expansion
- (3) the impact of limited reserve officer exemptions on career progression for the Reserve Component
- (4) an outline of any legislative or policy driven guidance that impedes progression of Reserve Component general and flag officers
- (5) ongoing or planned efforts to further integrate the Reserve Component with Active Duty at the general and flag officer level
- (6) other information relevant to the enhanced career path for Reserve Component general and flag officers

Reserve Component Record of Service

The committee recognizes the Department of Defense is beginning to implement changes from the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) on the record of service for the Reserves. The Department has been provided great flexibility to fully explore what information should be on the record of service and when the record of service should be issued. The Department should also explore different options for conveying the record of service for the Reserves. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department of Defense to consider the feasibility of an electronic option that includes a mechanism for validation of cumulative service for the conveyance of benefits.

Space Force Personnel

The committee commends the Department of Defense for the establishment of the Space Force within the Department of the Air Force. The mission of the Space Force is critical to ensuring unfettered access to, and freedom to operate in, space, and to providing vital capabilities to joint and coalition forces in peacetime and across the spectrum of conflict. However, the current planning seems to lack some specificity and details that may be needed to help ensure the timely and successful execution of the force structure plan for the Space Force. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, not later than February 1, 2021, specifying the following elements:

- (1) the number of personnel, grades, and specialties of voluntary transfers that will be transferred into the Space Force from the Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, and Department of the Air Force;
- (2) any new civilian personnel authorities and hiring initiatives needed by the Department of the Air Force to ensure the Space Force has the agility to acquire and retain the required civilian workforce;
- (3) any changes to the physical and medical standards for appointment, enlistment, or induction into the Space Force, to include any new initiatives that would consider the broadening of waiver authorities to facilitate a holistic approach to the accession and retention of Space Force personnel; and
- (4) a plan of action and milestones that highlights force structure actions to be completed, resource allocation, and personnel transfers.

Review on the Existing Department of Defense Capabilities to Operate, Maintain, and Transport Sterile Clinical, Surgical, and Resuscitative Capabilities

The committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 31, 2020, including a review on the existing Department of Defense capabilities to operate, maintain, and transport sterile clinical, surgical, and resuscitative capability assets. The review should include:

1. An assessment of the Department’s assets can be transported by existing land, sea, air capabilities anywhere in the United States or the world;
2. An assessment of whether the Department’s assets have an integrated power solution that does not require location-based fuel or sourcing;
3. An assessment on if the Department can provide Geographic Combatant Commands and US Special Operations Command with transportable capabilities to train, equip and support Host Nation and friendly medical forces through regular Medical Exercises and Humanitarian Assistance;

4. An assessment of whether the Department can provide National Guard and Reserve units the capability to respond to domestic “Acts of God” or man consistent with the Department’s Active, Reserve and/or National Guard authorities; and
5. An assessment of whether the Department’s treatment and recovery capabilities can allow multiple patients to be stabilized and transported while providing continuous treatment and recovery in a temperature controlled and noise resistant environment.

COVID-19 Uniformed Mask Distribution to Service Members

The committee understands the urgency for the Department of Defense to deliver uniformed masks to service members during the COVID–19 public health emergency. The committee wants to ensure it remains abreast of the effectiveness of uniformed mask distribution of masks to service members. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than January 1, 2021, that defines:

- (1) The requirement for the total number of masks, specifically when and how many are needed for garrison and field use; and
- (2) The contracting and procurement plan to meet the requirement.

Reserve Components and National Guard Units Supporting Special Operations Command Operational and Training Requirements

The committee notes U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) continues to make strides in identifying causes of and establishing mitigation strategies for high operational tempo, impacts on air and ground platforms, and the resulting readiness challenges affecting special operations forces (SOF). The January 2020 release of USSOCOM’s Comprehensive Review of SOF Culture and Ethics indicated that USSOCOM has established conditions for a culture focused on SOF employment and mission accomplishment, which in some instances occurs at the expense of disciplined, predictable, and reliable SOF force generation. The committee is concerned that the heavy emphasis on SOF employment in support of geographic combatant command and joint force requirements places excessive burden on Active Duty military personnel and capabilities assigned to USSOCOM.

The committee is aware the Services’ Reserve Components and Air and Army National Guard units provide support to the operational and training requirements of USSOCOM. The committee believes that as processes and procedures are implemented to improve readiness and increase dwell time for Active Duty SOF personnel, regular and transparent dialog with the chiefs of the armed services, the National Guard Bureau, and service components of USSOCOM is critical to ensure that all associated elements of the Reserve Components and National Guard are considered for relevant operational and training opportunities.

Therefore, the committee directs the Commander, USSOCOM, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by December 1, 2020, on the current utilization strategy of the Services’ Reserve Component and Air and Army National Guard units in support of USSOCOM. The report shall include:

- (1) for units, the type and associated component, including numbers of personnel and associated occupational specialties;
- (2) for individual personnel, the occupational specialty, parent organization, and associated component;
- (3) associated air or ground platforms, capabilities, and maintenance status;
- (4) dates of utilization for operational or training requirements in the past 5 years;
- (5) location where each unit or individual supported USSOCOM;
- (6) training to validate the operational capability and readiness of the supporting unit or individual; and
- (7) intent for future utilization of each unit.

National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account

The budget request contained no funding for a National Guard and Reserve Component equipment account. The committee has long been concerned about the availability of modern equipment needed to ensure the relevance and readiness of the National Guard and Reserve Components as an operational reserve and for their domestic support missions. The committee notes that the annual National Guard and Reserve Equipment Reports over the last several years identify continuing shortages in modernized equipment and challenges associated with efficiently fulfilling combat readiness training requirements.

The committee believes additional funds would help manage strategic risk and eliminate identified critical dual-use equipment shortfalls. The committee expects these funds to be used for the purposes of, but not limited to, the procurement and modernization of High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles; Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles trucks; fighter pilot helmet mounted display modernization; F-16 Active Electronically Scanned Array radar; C-130J and C-130 Air National Guard recapitalization; C-130 propeller upgrades; C-130 firefighting system upgrades; radar warning receivers for F/A-18 aircraft; UH-60 conversions and UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters; UH-72 Lakota helicopters; and other critical dual-use, unfunded procurement items for the National Guard and Reserve Components.

The committee recommends \$150.0 million for National Guard and Reserve equipment.

Cyber Mission Assurance Team Pilot Program

The committee applauds the National Guard Bureau for its Cyber Mission Assurance Teams (CMAT) pilot program, an effort designed to harness the cyber talent of the National Guard for the protection of critical infrastructure connected to military installations. Efforts such as the nascent CMAT program are important as the military services seek to better understand the operational risks, to include cybersecurity, of domestic installations. The capability developed can assist the National Guard, when utilized for operations under both title 32 and title 10, United States Code. The committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to present a comprehensive report to the House Committee on Armed Services not later than May 31, 2021, on the CMAT pilot program as well as the future direction of the effort. More specifically, the committee seeks greater fidelity on how the CMAT program will align to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's regional construct, as well as work with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessments program and the Protective Security Advisors program.

National Guard Access to Classified Information

The committee recognizes the growing importance of ensuring National Guard members who require access to classified information to carry out their official duties have timely access to both classified and unclassified information remotely. The committee notes the necessity in ensuring that policies related to the remote access of classified information is consistent with those for the active and reserve forces. To this end, the committee directs the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to submit a report to the congressional defense committees no later than April 30, 2021, on the programs and systems it uses, or plans to use, to allow authorized National Guard members to access classified information remotely.

Report on Special Operations Command Armed Overwatch Concept

As the Department of Defense continues to refine the personnel and capability contributions and disposition of the U.S. Special Operations Command Armed Overwatch program, the committee encourages the Department to actively consider and include the robust capabilities of the Reserves and National Guard as critical components of the program's development and implementation. A trained and participatory Reserve and National Guard force ensures readiness, operational mobility, resiliency, and is the foundation of our nation's ability to rapidly mobilize and project power. Therefore, the committee directs the Commander of U.S. Special Operations Command to provide a briefing to the House Committee on Armed Services by March 1, 2021, on the planned utilization of the Reserve and National Guard components, including those National Guard components currently projected as part of the Armed Overwatch program, and the role of these components in the development, testing, and operational employment of the Armed Overwatch platform.

Mission Training Complex Report

The committee recognizes the importance of information technology (IT) infrastructure and access to classified networks for mission training complexes that provide critical training and preparation for members of the United States Armed Forces, that includes mission planning, rehearsal and execution, and support of training events for future threats in an immersive training environment. Therefore, the committee directs the Secretary of the Army, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to submit a report to the House Committee on Armed Services by July 1, 2021, on necessary Army mission training complex enhancements to IT infrastructure and accessible classified networks and their relevance to future threats and readiness. The report shall assess and provide recommendations for modernization and enhancements based on, but not limited to:

- (1) Existing IT infrastructure shortfalls at Army mission training complexes.
- (2) Effects of IT infrastructure shortfalls at such mission training complexes on unit readiness and ability to train for future threats.
- (3) An assessment of threats to, and vulnerabilities of, IT infrastructure at existing Army mission training complexes.
- (4) Access to classified networks and Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities at existing Army mission training complexes.
- (5) Access to existing IT infrastructure and classified networks and facilities for Army Reserve and National Guard units.
- (6) Ability to integrate Army Reserve and National Guard units into existing IT infrastructure and classified networks and facilities to improve training and unit readiness.